THE ONLY ONE

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN leads all its local rivals in sales, in push, in style, in enterprise and in influence. It is

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SURRENDER NOW COMPLETE

NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—Captain Hubert B. Montreville, one of the best known newspapermen in this city, is dead.

Capt. Montreville was a native of France and came to this country when a young man. He was 60 years old and his whole life was spent in newspaper work. Among the newspapers he had been connected with are the Cincinnati Post, Detroit Journal, New York Journal, New York Tribune and several journals in this city.

At the regular meeting of the Stationary Firemen's Protective association last evening, John Barrett and John Fletcher were elected delegates to the national convention to be held at Boston. The association is entitled to one more delegate, who will be elected at the next meeting.

Mr. Theodore Driver will spend his vacation in Salem.

CHALIFOUX'S

July Clearance Sale

Surpasses any Clothing Sale ever held in Lowell. No trash, no job lots.

But a bona fide sale of made-to-order clothing—the productions of the best makers in the land. The following few items picked at random, will give an idea the money you can save by our reductions.

At 79 cents, worth $1.50—Men's Brown Fine Check Cheviot Pants, in all sizes, not all wool.

At 98 cents, worth $2.50—All wool Men's Pants, in neat plaid cheviot, gray and blue mixtures. The greatest values ever offered in Lowell.

At $1.49, worth $2.50—We offer 1000 pairs of Men's Fancy Worsted Pants, not exactly all wool, but an extraordinary quality for the price.

At $1.98, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—We offer 1200 pairs of Men's Pants, in fancy Worsted and fine cashmere, in fifty different styles.

At $2.98, worth $6—We offer Men's Oxford Gray Wool Cheviot Suits, invisible plaids, in sizes 34 to 42. These are not common satinet shoddy goods, but they are honest wool suits with a very small percentage of cotton.

At $4.98, worth $8—We offer excellent gray mixed all wool Cheviot Suits, thoroughly well made and warranted to fit well. In all sizes.

At $9.95, worth $15—We offer superior grades of Men's Fine Fancy Worsted Suits, tailored and trimmed in the best of manner, in ten different shades, plaid, olive, brown, etc., the nattiest suits of the season.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

WANTED—100,000 Men

To smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—The best of 10c. brands.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

ONE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Purchasers of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of the Traders' National Bank (official agents for the United States government) in lots of $100 or more will receive a discount of one per cent.

Documentary stamps, denominations, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, and 50 dollars. Proprietary stamps, 1-8, 1-4, 3-8, 5-8 of a cent; and 1, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 4, and 5 cents.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

Banking house, Middlesex street and Post Office avenue.

James F. O'Donnell,

UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

TABLES. We have just received a new lot of Tables. One with a pound of 60c. Tea at O'Brien Bros., Ten Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 692-3.

TORAL YIELDS

Forced to Recede From His Final Demand.

That Officers Retain Their Arms, but Begs That His Army be Not Sent Home as Captives—Consent of Madrid Awaited.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16—Commissioners on capitulation met at 9.30 o'clock this morning. The hitch in the negotiations was caused by the very reasonable desire of General Toral and his army to avoid humiliation which might cause the Spanish people to condemn their action and attack them on their return. At this morning's conference, it is reported General Toral yielded every point insisted upon by the American commissioners, but appealed to the magnanimity of the Americans to grant the request to send the arms after the soldiers, so that the latter could go home with honor rather than as captives of a conquering nation. The surrender is now practically complete.

BASIS OF CAPITULATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15 (10 a. m.) via Kingston, Ja, July 16 (7.25 a. m.)—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceiba tree, half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading ceiba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time, our interpreter, translating the language of General Toral had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required. When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of Gen. Toral, (General Escarol, Lieut. Fortin and Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice consul), combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary; but at the same time they claimed strongly that it will be forthcoming.

DISAGREEMENT IN DETAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DECUBA, July 15.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The commissioners appointed by General Shafter and General Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow.

Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements. The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and sent back to Spain with the prisoners. This, of course has been refused.

The total number of Spanish troops involved in the surrender, will, it is said, run close to 25,000, of which number about 12000 are behind the entrenchments of Santiago. The rest of the Spanish troops are stationed at Sagua de Tanamo, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and fortified cities.

The 25,000 Spanish troops include about 25,000 regulars and 5000 volunteers.

FROM SANTIAGO

An Interesting Letter From Harry Percival.

DESCRIBING BATTLES IN THE HILLS.

George F. Sheehan Writes From Honolulu.

It is with pleasure that The Sun prints a letter from the thick of the fight written by a Lowell boy, Harry Percival of the U.S.S. Bancroft to his old chum, ex-Councilman Michael F. McCarthy of this city. Mr. Percival having been in the navy for the past 13 years may not be very well known in Lowell as he has not been about town much. But his many old friends will be pleased to hear from him as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, June 20, 1898.

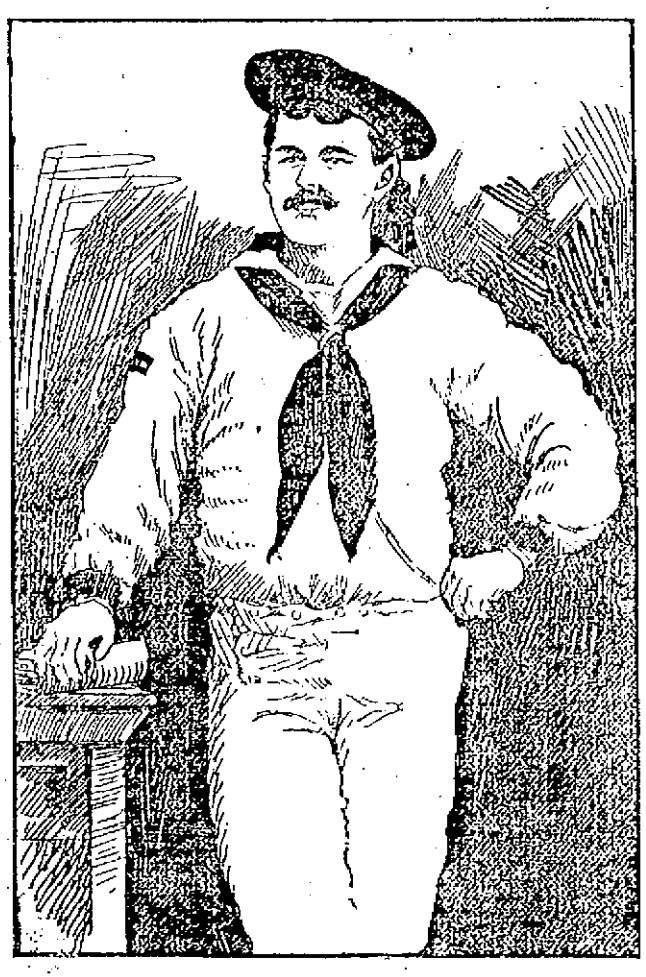
Friend Michael—I received your interesting letter all right and was greatly pleased to hear from you and Lowell. Not wishing you any harm, I'd like to have you down here, Mike, for you'd see sights that would remain with you as long as you live. We are fighting like the deuce and when I received your letter we had just finished our second engagement. We lost one man killed and eight wounded and we shuffled off 150 of the enemy, beside wounding eighty and taking 26 prisoners. In our second, we bombarded Altares while the troops were landing. There were four gunboats at Altares, the Bancroft, Newport, Helena, and ———. The bombardment lasted 12 hours and we didn't lose a man.

As I am captain of the port six-inch gun, I had a chance to get in some of my fine work. We were ordered to stop the Spanish from going through a pass between Altares and Santiago and Mike, there was an entire regiment coming down the mountain. We sighted them about half past eight and we opened fire with our six-pounders and four-inch guns, scattering them in about five minutes. You should have seen those "Greasers" go up to heaven and run up the mountain. There wasn't one of them in sight in five minutes.

Well, our next job was to demolish the forts and blockhouses. We did that job as only American seamen can do, and while we were at that work a train of cars loaded with Spanish troops tried to pass over a bridge nearby. We fired a few shells and knocked her off the track, killing over two hundred soldiers. That was my particular part of the war. For two days after we convoyed the troops from Tampa. It was a sight I shall never forget. Thirty big troop ships and fourteen war vessels. It was a sight to make the American people feel proud and the whole world wonder.

It took six days to get them to Santiago and the cheered and sang nearly all the way, for they were a light hearted crowd. One day one of their ships got lost and the Bancroft was sent out to find her. We found them just at sundown. Our captain then hailed her and said that we had been sent to look for them and offered them protection whereupon the 900 men on board began to cheer and I thought they'd cheer themselves hoarse, while the band played "Army and Navy Forever." We got them to Santiago all right and landed them on Cuban soil and by the time you get this letter, Santiago will be in the hands of the American soldiers and sailors. It was an awful sight, Mike, to see the women and children, half naked and half starved, running to our soldiers for food and protection. It was enough to make any man want to fighth is best. Well, Michael, I music lose, for I have work to do. As I write the army is only two miles from Santiago and are planting their guns on the hills around it. So

(Continued to Page Eleven.)



HARRY PERCIVAL

DEMAND TO RETAIN ARMS REFUSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15 (Friday) via Kingston, Ja., July 16 (8 a. m.)—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of capitulation. They now claim no surrender has occurred and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is already bad faith and not in accordance with General Toral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

The commissioners in the meantime have concluded the arrangement of the terms covering the evacuation entirely in the province, of Santiago. These have been signed by both sides and now await the approval of Madrid.

In the meanwhile, the two armies remain in the trenches.

General Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation: "The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor General Blanco and was made by General Toral. This morning General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and if possible arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them."

Putnam & Son

COOL, COMFORTABLE CRASH.

A fabric loosely woven that the breezes can whistle through.

Easily laundered and durable.

Our Crashes were shrunk before cutting, so these suits can be worn after they're washed.

Coats and vests 33 to 50 inches,

Trousers 31 to 52 inches.

Suits from $3.00 to $9.00.

Coats, vests and trousers sold separately.

We'll close a small lot of Boys' Sennit Sailor Hats, small sizes, for exactly half price,

25 Cents.

Misses' Sailor Hats, also to close,

25 Cents.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

NOW IT'S ITALY'S TURN

Sends a Squadron to Colombia to Collect a Bill.

Settlement Probable Without Recourse to Seizure—Much Excitement Over a Small Matter.

Washington, July 16.—The state department has been informed that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani has reached Colombian waters, preparatory to making a demand on the republic for immediate payment of $250,000 awarded by President Cleveland to an Italian citizen. It is not known that the squadron has as yet made the demand, or that any force to execute it has been exerted. On the contrary, the department has been officially advised that the admiral's instructions are confined to making a demand for the "complete and speedy settlement of the award made by the president of the United States."

His orders do not go to the extent of directing him to seize the custom house at Cartagena, as was at first reported. It is said by officials, however, that when a government directs an admiral to make a demand, the appearance of his squadron is in itself a demonstration of force and a threat that unless that settlement is made the squadron is prepared to enforce settlement in a summary manner. Although the admiral is now prepared to exert force, the impression prevails that a settlement will be reached without the actual display of force. Although not officially admitted, the intimation is made that since Colombia requested the good offices of the United States, those have been exerted to the extent of suggesting to the Colombian government that a settlement was desirable.

THE APPLETON CO.

Making Great Improvements on Middlesex Street.

A NEW BUILDING WITH THIRTEEN STORES

Is Being Constructed by the Company.

The business appearance of Middlesex street is to be greatly enhanced when the work now in progress under the direction of the Appleton company is completed.

Of late, the company has made but little use of the old one-story structure on Middlesex street near Revere street originally built for a storehouse and later converted into a cloth room. Since the re-organization the new management has been studying to learn how the place could be best put to use in the company's interest. Finally it was decided to convert the place into a number of business stores. Warren R. Floyd, the architect, was consulted and he prepared plans which provide for thirteen stores to occupy the space of the present one-story structure, and the end of the cloth room at the corner of Middlesex and Revere streets. The one-story structure is 169 feet 6 inches in length, while the portion of the Revere street building that will be taken is 45 feet long, making a total frontage of 214 feet 6 inches. The new structure will also be one story, the front of the present building being entirely reconstructed with an ornamental battlement above the roof. The front of the stores will be almost entirely of glass and the windows will be of plate glass. There will be a cellar, well lighted from front and rear, under the entire building. The foundation will be of stone and brick and the superstructure of wood. Each store will be provided with good sanitary arrangements. Two of the stores will be sixteen feet square. One will be 20x40 and the other ten will be 15x40 each. For several days past, men have been at work demolishing the old structure and it is believed that the new building will be completed about the first of October. The stores have not yet been rented, though there have been many inquiries about them. The foundation and brick work will be done by P. O'Hearn, and he has already started to dig out for the foundation bed. The stores will be so arranged that they will be adapted for various business purposes and so will be quite desirable. Outside of the foundation and brick work, the remainder will be done under contract given to Clarence H. Nelson. The cost of the improvements will amount to $7,000 or $8,000.

The present structure was put up many yeas ago under the direction of Mayor Bennett.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Notwithstanding the high wind of yesterday, more than twenty boys enjoyed a bath in the canal between Jefferson and Market streets. All ages ranging from 10 to 20 years, were represented and all seemed to enjoy the fun with a friend on the fence to watch out for the "cop."

The clock on the High street church must be enjoying its periodical rest. Every little while the hands grow weary from travel and refuse to make the rounds of the big dial. A few days ago the indicators pointed out 10.15 as the time of day and they have not changed since.

Rev. Fr. Mullen, the new spiritual director of the Mathew Temperance Institute, is certain to become quite as popular with the members as was the former occupant of that position, Rev. Fr. McManus. A strange coincidence lies in the fact that both priests accepted the office within six months of their ordination.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Regulate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

BAND CONCERT.

GIVEN ON THE SOUTH COMMON LAST EVENING.

An immense gathering listened to and enjoyed a concert that was given on the South common last night, by the National band, under the direction of popular "Dick" Griffiths. The concert which was to have been held Wednesday evening, but was postponed because of the weather, was the opening one of a series of four. The program was one carefully selected and the selections were loudly applauded. Every number was well received. The piccolo solo by Mr. Bissonette was very well given. The program was as follows:

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Descriptive Overture, "Recollections of the War" ..... Beyer
Synopsis—The Drummer's Call—For God and Liberty—Assembly—The Flag of Columbia—Attention—Prayer Before the Battle—The Battle—The Star Spangled Banner—The Vacant Chair—Marching Through Georgia—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp—Glory Hallelujah—The Battle Cry of Freedom—Kingdom Come and grand finale.
Waltz, "I See Thee Again" ... Barnhouse
Divertisement:
(a) Old Veteran March ..... Barnard
(b) "Cotton Blossoms" ..... Hall
Polka for Piccolo ..... Selected
Mr. Bissonette.
Grand Medley Selection Life-a-Brae ..... Missud
March Militaire, the "Great Captain" ..... Souton
Overture "The Fast Mail" ..... Hazel
Waltz "Fairy Dreams"
March "The Grand American Republic" ..... Thiel

The next concert will be given on the North common next Wednesday evening. The concert on Fort Hill park will be given by the Cadet band.

The friends of Miss Agnes Meers, a nurse at St. John's hospital, will be grieved to learn that she is seriously ill at St. John's hospital.

Do You Like Boils

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvelous cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.
Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

What Will 25c. Buy?

For TODAY (Saturday) 25 Cents will buy any of the following excellent bargains:

1.—Starched Negligee Shirts, sizes 15 1-2 to 17 1-2, never sold less than 50c. only 25c.
2.—Men's Straw Hats, formerly 75c. and 50c., only 25c.
3.—Hosiery, blacks and Tans, fast colors. 10c. pair, 3 pairs only 25c.
4.—Men's fine Jersey Ribbed undergarments, good value at 50c., only 25c.
5.—Bicycle Belts, 2 for 25c. Can you get as much for 25c. in any other store?

O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.
31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

YELLOW FEVER

23 Cases and Three Deaths at Siboney.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The war department has posted a despatch from Assistant Adjutant General Greenleaf of General Miles' staff, as follows:

Siboney, July 15.

Only twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past 24 hours. Type of disease mild. Site of camp moved whenever practicable. Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

M'KINLEY'S VIEWS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President McKinley today in speaking of the fall of Santiago said: "I hope for early peace now."

THE SPANISH IDEA OF TERMS OF PEACE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MADRID, July 14 (Noon)—The minister for war, General Correa, is quoted as declaring in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms.

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain.

The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite.

In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army, gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba.

RUMOR DENIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is authoritively stated by Secretary Day that there is no truth in the published report that peace negotiations have been opened at Washington, led by Sir Julian Pauncefote, assigned by the Russian ambassador, the Japanese minister and other foreign diplomats.

SPAIN'S FINISH

Is Now Surely Near at Hand.

Madrid Under Martial Law a Positive Indication of Her Sorry Plight—How Washington Views the Situation.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"There have been no overtures for peace received by any United States embassy or legation abroad or by the department of state at Washington." That was the statement made by a member of the cabinet who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions as they exist today.

The prospects for the speedy institution of peace negotiations have brightened decidedly since the collapse of the Spanish resistance at Santiago. The moral effect of that victory for the American arms is beginning to be felt in the direction of peace. If the cabinet has discussed terms of peace up to this moment, the fact has not been divulged by any responsible source. Now and then one of the government agents in Europe communicate some message summing up European gossip and naturally in view of the earnest desire for the speedy restoration of peace entertained by the European powers, this gossip tends to bear out the belief that peace negotiations are at hand. The president hopes so. He has made no concealment of his earnest desire for as speedy termination of the war. The news from Madrid that Spain had practically been placed under martial law, is regarded as a most hopeful sign. It is construed to mean a purpose on the part of the Spanish government to bind up in advance the turbulent elements in Spain that might be expected to take advantage of the public discontent caused by the heavy sacrifices the government must make to obtain peace, in order to cause a revolution and overthrow the monarchy.

There is a general belief that the Spanish cause is near its end.

PRES. ANDREWS.

NOTIFIED OF HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, July 15.—President Harrison of the school board has sent a telegram to President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown university, notifying him of his selection as superintendent of Chicago public school. President Andrews will formally accept the appointment within a few days and prepare to come to Chicago to assume his new duties within ten days.

ROAD RESPONSIBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Denver, Col., July 15.—Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, ting with Judge Caldwell, of the circuit court, yesterday announced the court's decision placing upon the Colorado Midland railroad company the responsibility for the collision between a Denver & Rio Grande passenger and a Midland cattle train on September 10 last, by which a score or more of passengers were killed. The effect of the decision is to make it the duty of the Colorado Midland road to reimburse the Rio Grande for all losses the latter has sustained or that may be proved against it here for causing the wreck.

FARRAGUT LAUNCHED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 15—The torpedo boat Farragut will be launched from the Union Iron Works on Saturday, and will be placed in commission as soon as possible.

BENNINGTON'S DESTINATION

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 15.—Referring to the gunboat Bennington which sailed yesterday, the Examiner says: "She will be heard from next at some port on Puget Sound, possibly at Port Townsend."

It is rumored that definite knowledge has been received regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish privateer of which considerable mention has been made. Several vessels laden with gold are expected from St. Michael's. The gunboat Wheeling was sent to that port some time since to guard American interests.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AN AGREEMENT

Made by Dewey and Philippine Insurgents.

For the Speedy Establishment of the New Philippine Republic—The Islands' Opportunity Having Come.

London, July 15.—Mrs. S. C. Valdes, is in London as the nominated representative of the insurgents under Aguinaldo. Mr. Valdes is a "Pagalo," or native of the Philippines, direct descendants of the Japanese who were the traders in the islands when the Spaniards first made their appearance centuries ago. Mr. Valdes was born in Batangas and was educated in Hong Kong, Chicago and London. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Valdes said:

"There is a sea of blood between the Spaniards and the Philippines which have received nothing from the Spaniards but outrage, injustice and prejudice. The opportunity of the Philippines has come. We will be faithful to the Americans and will follow their advice. We have an agreement with the Americans with (Admiral Dewey) as follows:

"1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.

"2. A republic shall be established with a government designated by General Aguinaldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or General Merritt, as the case may be.

"3. The government will recognize the temporary intervention of American and European 'commissioners' designated for the present by Admiral Dewey.

"4. The American protectorate shall be recognized on the same basis arranged for Cuba.

"5. The Philippine ports shall be opened free for the commerce of the world.

"6. Precautionary measures shall be adopted against Chinese emigration, so as to regulate the competition with the work of the natives.

"7. The corrupt judicial system at present existing shall be reformed, trusting at the commencement the administration of justice to competent European legal officials.

"8. The complete liberty of association and of the press shall be declared.

"9. There shall be a general religious toleration, but measures shall be adopted for the abolition and expulsion of the religious communities who, with an iron hand have hitherto demoralized the actual civil administration.

"10. Measures conducive to the working development and prospects of the natural resources of the country shall be adopted.

"11. The development of the public wealth shall be facilitated together with the opening of the roads of railways.

"12.—The existing obstacles to the forming of commercial enterprises and investment of foreign capital shall be suppressed.

"13. The new government will keep public order and will be obliged to keep every act of reprisal against the Spaniards.

"14.—The Spanish official element shall be removed to some other safe and healthy island until opportunity is presented for them to return to Spain.

This of course applies practically to all the islands.

By the proclamation of the Philippine republic under this agreemut, the balance of influence in the far east is not disturbed and the interests of all civilized world will be respected and protected.

It is perhaps difficult for you to understand how deeply we feel over the wrongs of our race, because people outside the islands have never fully known the long horrible tale of butchery and oppression we have suffered for years. Even at the Spanish court we could not get a hearing.

After failing to conquer Aguinaldo, Primo de Rivera asked for peace. Aguinaldo and the legislative assembly of the insurgents consulted and a treaty was signed in which the following reforms were agreed to:

(a.)—Expulsion or at least the disburding of the religious orders.

(b.)—Representation of the Philippines in the Cortes.

(c.)—Application of a veritable system of justice and the same for the native as the Spaniard; unity of laws between Spain and the Philippines; participation of the natives in the civil administration in its head offices.

(d.)—Arrangement of the property of the clergy and re-adjustment of taxes in favor of the natives.

(e.)—Proclamation of the individual rights of the native, liberty of association and of the press.

The insurgents only consented in this treaty to an armistice to give time for the reforms to be granted and they surrendered their arms, ammunition and forts on condition that they should receive $600,000. Now, how were we treated? As soon as the principal leaders reached Hong Kong, Primo de Rivera imprisoned and shot, and the remaining leaders, who with his consent, had remained in Manila, denied he had ever promised any reforms, refused the amnesty and refused to pay the balance of the money, $200,000. More recently in the Madrid senate, Rivera insisted that he had not promised reforms, but Senor Moret said the reforms were going to be granted when the time came.

The present governor general, Augusti, in a public proclamation offered peace, and to show his sincerity, granted the islands a consultative assembly, but all the members were to be appointed by him and the powers of the assembly fixed after the war with America, if the natives joined him in fighting the Americans. Yet at that moment, Sagasta stated in the Cortes that no reforms were to be granted in the Philippines on the lines requested by the natives. We shall at last get our reforms, but they will not come from the hands of those who created the abuses, but from the hands of our liberators.

FORMER CHELMSFORD MAN

DIED AT A RIPE AGE IN MILFORD, N. H., YESTERDAY.

Frederick T. Sawyer, for nearly thirty years treasurer and cashier of the Souhegan National bank of Milford, N. H., and for over twenty five years the town treasurer, died at his home on Southegan street, in that town, yesterday noon, aged 79 years and 2 months. Deceased had been in feeble health for a year past and at times has been very low. One of his sinking spells occurred a few days ago, and from this the worn out system could not arise, and he passed away a little before noon yesterday, surrounded by wife and children.

F. T. Sawyer was born in Bradford, N. H., May 13, April 19. From 1850 to 1854 he was engaged in the manufacture of scythes with a Mr. Roby and did business under the firm name of Sawyer & Roby. In 1854 Mr. Sawyer was appointed station agent at Milford, and resided in the town since that time.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Billy Chisholm of this city and Charlie Robinson of Lawrence will sign articles tonight for an encounter at the Merrimac club while arrangements are being made for a match between Patsey Hennessey of Lawrence and Martin Flaherty of this city.

OLD ENGRAVER DEAD

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pawtucket, R. I., July 15.—James Warburton, the oldest engraver in the country and one of the most expert, died here yesterday, aged 71. He was a native of England had been employed at various great printing establishments as engraver and expert. Among his surviving children is the wife of former Mayor Hugh J. Carroll of this city.

MAJOR PHIL. READE.

Major Phil Reade, recommended for promotion by General Kent for bravery under fire at Santiago, is a native of Dracut. His mother and brother, Capt. Harry Reade, reside here. Major Reade has seen considerable service against the Indians in the West. For many years he was in charge of the construction of telegraph lines for the government. He also superintended the construction of telegraph lines between lighthouses and life saving stations, and instructed the men in their use. It is said of him that he surprised the experts in the Michigan militia by his knowledge of marksmanship.

STRENGTH FAILED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

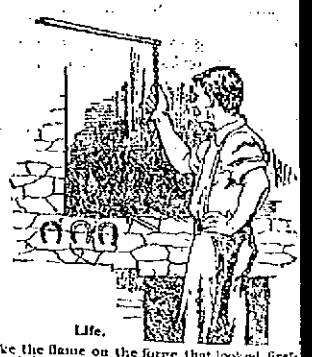
London, July 15.—A special despatch from Vienna says that a man named Harry Dautmont, who claims to be a son of a wealthy resident of Chicago, and who is said to be cycling around the world for a wager, has been picked up insensible in the streets of Gratz where he was taken to a hospital.

HAD FOUR WIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, July 15.—Joseph von Arnot, a private detective of San Francisco, who married Jennie Young in that city during the month of April, 1897, and who deserted her in this city, was sentenced today to a year's imprisonment after having been convicted of obtaining £148 from a hairdresser under the pretence that he was a baron and heir to a large estate in Germany. Arnot posed as a count when he married Jennie Young. It has developed that the prisoner has four wives.

Fine job printing done at this office.



Life.

Like the flame on the forge that looked fireless and dark
Ere the bellows draft quickened the smouldering spark—
So life is a spark; and life is a fire;
And life is a flame rising higher and higher.
One free breath of nature ere hope dies in me
And the fast-fading embers will waken again.

Thousands of people die of wasting weakening diseases every year who by all rules of nature and reason ought to be restored to health and strength. The medicines they receive from the average doctor, according to regulation, stereotyped practice are mere temporary palliatives; they do not reach down deep into the vital organism where the spark of life lies dormant waiting to be awakened.

In numberless cases where every other remedy absolutely fails Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery breathes its strong vitalizing power upon the slumbering force of life and wakens them into active energy. It quickens the digestive and blood-making glands and empowers them to supply free, rich nourishment to all the organs and tissues; imbues the heart and lungs with vitality; destroying and excreting natural from the system the bile-poisoned germs which lurk in the circulation, thus building up new constitutional vigor and activity.

"I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely," writes Mr. Harrison Smith, of Gapersek, Ky. "I tried several of our best physicians, and they gave up all hope of my recovery; they said I had consumption and could not live more than a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am sound and well to-day. I feel better than I have in ten years."

NEW APPOINTEES

Who Will Receive Army Commissions

NAMED BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY THIS MORNING.

Four Brigadier Generals on the List.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 15.—The president today made the following army appointments:

Army—To be brigadier generals of volunteers: William S. Worth, Edward P. Pearson, Emerson N. Liscum, Ezra P. Ewers.

To be assistant adjutant generals with rank of major: John D. Miley.

To be captains of infantry—Benjamin Alvord, William H. Sage, George L. Patton, Edward O. Cord, John A. Dapray, John F. Morrison.

To be captains of Fifth Volunteer Infantry: Robert S. Teague, Thomas L. Underwood, Walton Shields, James C. Hixon, Edward S. Whitaker, Thomas H. Sharp, Kibble J. Harrison.

To be first lieutenants Fifth Volunteer Infantry—Byron Dozier, Dabney Hood, Marion Letcher, William Jennings, William Grainshaw, Thomas F. Frauff, George G. Whitehead, Arthur W. Orton, Philip H. Stoen, Norman C. Jones, Claude A. Allen.

To be second lieutenants Fifth Volunteer Infantry—Robert L. Bullard, George Culver, Thomas J. Baird, Virgil P. Randolph, Charles J. Frombert, Thomas L. Anglin, John Burke, Thomas W. Trainer, William A. Croslan, Jr., Jennings J. Pierce, Walter C. Harkins.

TROOP STATIONS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 15.—In the weekly bulletin issued by the war department giving the stations of the volunteer troops for the benefit of friends and relatives who wish to communicate with them, the following changes are noted over the last issue:

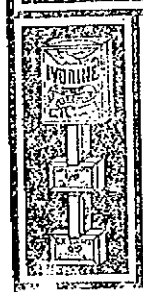
Connecticut Infantry, Camp Alger; Third Connecticut Infantry, Niantic, Conn.; Troop of Maine heavy artillery at Fort Popham, Me.; Troops B, C, and D at Augusta, Me.; Fifth Mass infantry at South Framingham, Mass. Sixth Massachusetts infantry at San Diego; First Massachusetts artillery at Quonset, R. I.; Troops A and B of the Rhode Island light battery at Quonset Point, R. I.; First U. S. Volunteers engineers at Peekskill, N. Y.; Second U. S. volunteer engineers at Chicago; Third U. S. volunteers engineers at Washington, D. C.

A COSTLY FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lakeville, Conn., July 15.—The handsome residence of the late Frederick F. Miles, leased for the present summer by William A. Seeley a Bridgeport, Ct. banker, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The four members of the Seeley family and their servants escaped, the members of the family succeeding in saving some of their clothing and their jewels. The loss is about $5,000; insurance, $5,000.

IVORINE



Supplies Soap for Entire Family.
Ivorine makes work easy — It scours and cleans — Makes things looks like new — Saves time, labor, and money — Commends itself to thrifty housekeepers. In every package of Ivorine there is
A Cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap
for Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. You only pay for the Ivorine; the Toilet Soap costs you nothing.
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.,
Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.

WASHING POWDER

CUSHING'S FIGHT

Is Interesting all the County Politicians.

LOWER END SAYS HE CANNOT WIN.

The Other Candidates Fighting Hard.

The fight for Sheriff Cushing's place grows more interesting day by day.

Throughout the county it is the sole topic of discussion, in political circles.

"Anyone but Cushing," is the slogan in the lower end of the county. The Waltham News sizes up the matter as follows:

"The contest for the place of sheriff of Middlesex county goes on right merrily, and apparently with lessening chances for the success of the incumbent, Henry G. Cushing.

"The rivalry, natural to Middlesex, which exists between the northern and southern sections of the county, instead of abating, is increasing steadily. Lowell is putting forth all of its political strength to the support of a North Chelmsford man by the name of Elisha H. Shaw.

Lowell and the towns about believe Mr. Cushing has held the place long enough and so they intend at the coming county convention to make the sheriff do some hard work if he would be sent back to his office in East Cambridge. According to the Lowell Mail, Captain Shaw is just the man for the place. For a quarter of a century he has been postmaster at North Chelmsford. He has had one term in the House of representatives, two terms in the state senate, and two years as a member of the executive council. For five years he has been a captain of Troop F, cavalry.

"In the southern part of the county the forces appear to be divided between Chief of Police Parkhurst of Somerville and Chief Cloyes of Cambridge.

Although many persons are not aware of it, Chief Cloyes is a candidate in a quiet way for the place of sheriff of Middlesex. It seems to be inevitable that one or the other of these two chiefs must give way. A superficial view of the situation induces one to think that in the end Mr. Cloyes will withdraw in favor of Mr. Parkhurst, but no one knows just how hard the Cambridge man's friends are working.

With such a four-cornered fight as is under way, the progress of things cannot help being of an interesting and exciting nature. The coming Middlesex convention for the choice of a candidate for sheriff, will certainly be one of the most sensational political contests in the state."

The Cambridge Press emits one of its daily effusions as follows:

"The shrievalty fight is waxing hotter and hotter every day now. One can scarcely pick up a local paper but what is found something regarding the chances of one or another of the various candidates who have entered the arena in the contest for the position of sheriff of Middlesex county.

"Cushing was one of the foremost of these a short time ago, but of late he seems to have dropped out of the fight almost entirely. He is completely swamped beneath the deluge of candidates, who have appeared to wrest this office from him. And, judging from the present outlook, there doesn't seem to be the slightest doubt but what they will succeed.

"The name of Cushing is daily becoming more and more rare in the local papers, and those of Parkhurst and Shaw are gradually filling its place. Cushing is practically out of the fight, notwithstanding the frantic assertions of various Lowell papers to the contrary. He has led a most useful career for years past, and now that age has unfitted him for the office, it is only reasonable that people should wish to see a younger and more active man in the position. They have found just such a man in the person of Chief Melville Parkhurst of Somerville."

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A NEW REGIMENT

The Fifth Mass. Mustered Yesterday

AT CAMP DALTON, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

More Recruits to Join the Ninth Regiment.

Camp Dalton, South Framingham, Mass, July 15.—The Fifth regiment Mass. Infantry U. S. Volunteers was formally commissioned this afternoon by Gov. Wolcott, the ceremonies incidental to it being the fifth of this nature of which the chief magistrate of the commonwealth has officiated. The attendance of friends of the regiment and of sightseers was not very large numbering perhaps 1200. Gov. Wolcott and several members of his staff came upon the grounds at 3 o'clock and soon after the Fifth Regiment was called out for review. The march past was finely executed and at its conclusion the command was drawn up for the ceremony of presentation of commissions. These were given by Governor Wolcott to Col. J. H. Whitney and his officers and then to the line, after a brief address in which His Excellency said: "Men of the Fifth Mass. Infantry U. S. Volunteers. "For the first time in a few weeks it has been my privilege to look into the faces of the troops who have responded to the call for the war You have waited like good soldiers until the call came and then responded with alacrity. You go forth to imperil your lives if need be, for a just cause and to defend the honor of the flag and the nation. There can be no greater privilege than this.

"Officers, bear in mind that the lives of these young men are in your keeping. Look after their health and welfare.

"Men, yield ready and perfect obedience to your officers. Be good comrades with those with whom you touch elbows on the march and bivouac.

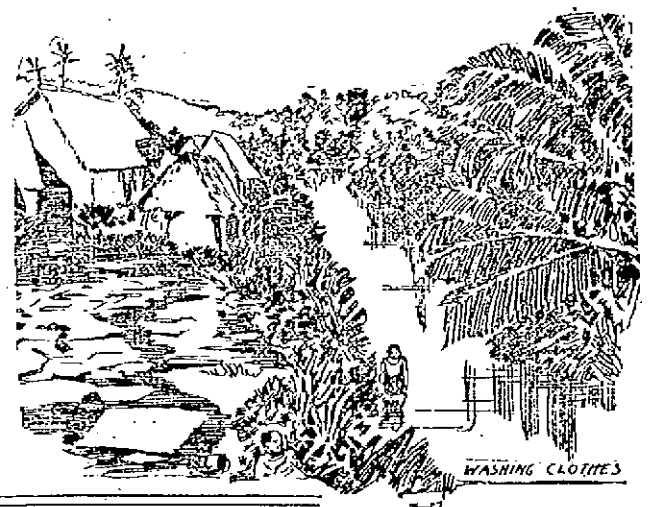
"There are few nobler examples of duty done than those that have appeared in this war and Massachusetts has been well to the front. Remember that these men are brothers, sons of the old commonwealth in the service of the United States. Remember that the good soldier is the man who is ever ready to respond to the call of duty. The spirit of Massachusetts goes with you in every danger and may the God of battles, the God of our fathers as he is the God of loving kindness, lead you to speedy peace. Massachusetts has put into the field many loyal and brave men and she feels sure that this regiment is the peer of any gone before."

During the presentation a volume of smoke rose behind the mess house necessitating the calling out of the guard It was found that one of the brush covers over a mess fire had taken fire. The blaze was soon extinguished although there was much excitement among those who saw the smoke. The governor and party left the ground on their return to Boston at 5 o'clock. The regiment had its usual dress parade at 7 o'clock.

The officers of the regiment are anticipating moving orders early next week.

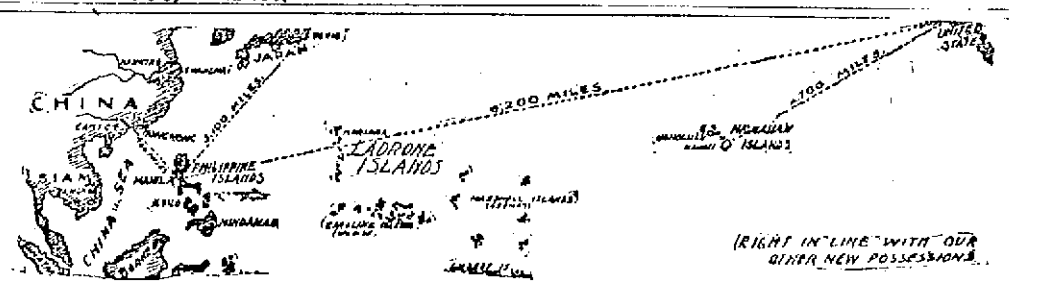
FOR CAMP ALGER.

Thirty-two recruits for the Ninth Regiment left on the 9.15 train this morning. They will join other recruits for the Ninth and eventually connect with the regiment wherever it may be stationed.

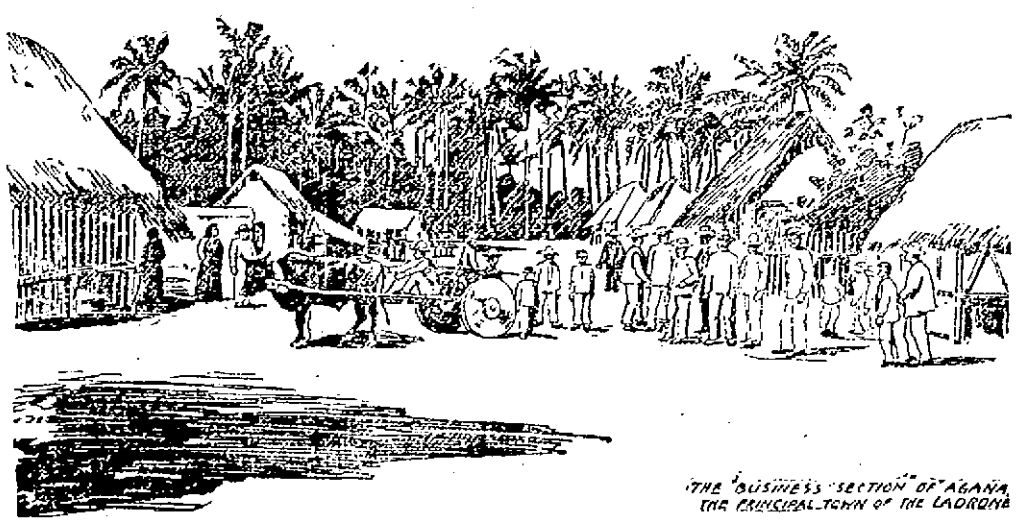


WASHING CLOTHES

NATIVE WOMEN OF THE LADRONES.



THE "BROADWAY" OF THE LADRONES METROPOLIS



THE "BUSINESS SECTION" OF AGANA, THE PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE LADRONES

SCENES IN THE LADRONES.

MILLS TO CLOSE.

FALL RIVER WANTS ANOTHER CURTAILMENT.

Fall River, July 15.—A movement is on foot among the mill men of this city to induce as many treasurers as possible to close down throughout the entire month of August. A paper is being passed to this effect today, but the movement has not yet progressed far enough to warrant a prediction as to the extent of it.

In connection with the proposition to curtail, it is stated an effort will be made to pool issues and carry 1,000,000 pieces of the 2,000,000 in stock for a year at a given price. It is the intention to place these goods in the hands of trustees and it is thought that a shut-down of a month will take care of the remainder of the accumulation. Manufacturers say that they cannot sell cloth except for September delivery and that they are losing a cent a pound at present prices.

If this scheme is carried through, with the proposed general curtailment, for a month, it is believed that the remedy for the poor condition of the cloth market will be found and that the effect cannot but be beneficial and lasting.

PLEASANT OUTING.

OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE J. C. AYER COMPANY.

Manager Rose of the J. C. Ayer company who made such a splendid success of the company's semi-centennial celebration is now to inaugurate an annual outing for the fortunate employes and already the notice of the first annual outing has been issued. It is as follows:

The first annual outing of the employes of this company will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, July 30 (in case of rain, on Saturday August 6), to which all employes are cordially invited.

Special electric cars to accommodate the entire party comfortably will leave Lowell for Haverhill at 7.30 a. m., promptly, to connect with the steamer Merrimack for Rocky Point at 9.30.

Lunch will be served on arrival at Rocky Point.

Dancing at the pavilion at 3 o'clock, Borjes' Military Band. Steamer will leave Rocky Point on the return trip at five o'clock p. m. Two tickets will be issued to each employe and will not be transferable.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At the Kirk street church prayer meeting last night Rev. W. A. Bartlett read the following reply to his letter of congratulaton sent to President McKinley,

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 11, 1898.

My Dear Sir: At the request of the president, I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 8th instant, which he has read with thorough appreciation and in expressing his sincere thanks for your cordial message of congratulation.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Porter,
Secretary to President.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

J. E. CONANT & CO.'S SALES

FOR FOLLOWING WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 23.

TUESDAY.

Heirs' sale of valuable business property for improvement on Middlesex Street, The Benj. T. Mikliszansky estate, numbered 544, 546, 548, and 550 Middlesex street between Grand and Howard streets to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction. Tuesday, July 19th, promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, rain or shine, we shall absolutely sell to the highest bidder, 2819 square feet of land with the buildings thereon, and having a frontage of 40 feet. The estate lies between the property of the Hon. J. W. Bennett and the Public Market and Packing company. The present buildings rent for $40 a month. It isn't often that opportunities to purchase well located street property in Lowell occur; particularly, chances at your own price at public sale; better than ever in this case, though, the buildings are not too expensive or too good to tear down when you get ready to improve the property; yet they will pay a good rate of interest upon the cost of both land and buildings, until they do come down. There isn't a more desirably shaped lot and certainly no more opportune spot on Middlesex street today upon which to erect a solid, substantial and moderate priced brick building. It will pay handsomely and keep growing worth more money all the time. Money is cheap—Building is cheap—Property is cheap—the three prime factors to successful investment. Now is the time. In a few months it will be too late. You'll then pay big profit and large advances on present costs. Think of the men who purchased real estate from 1861 to 1865 and reaped immense fortunes in the following years. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

Per order of the Heirs.

WEDNESDAY.

Large, modern, first-class four-tenement block, renting for $54 per month, also large double house renting for $26 per month. The block is numbered 37 and 39 Clark street; the double house in the rear and both are opposite the northeast end of North common. Wednesday, July 20th, promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, rain or shine, and without limit or reserve to the highest bidders, this splendid renting property, known as the Maguire or Thomas estate. The block is thoroughly substantial; is in good order and repair; each tenement has five rooms, and each tenement is separate and distinct from the other; each tenement has gas, water, sewerage, water closet and cellar; the double house has two large tenements of eight and nine rooms each, and each has water, sewerage, water closet and cellar. The lot has 5800 square feet of land; a frontage of 56 feet; the yard is all concreted and ample size. This property is bound to become a prominent and valuable corner estate; as a matter of fact, Clark street is already laid out to go across the city ledge to Bowers street, and land is now reserved to make a street from Clark to Salem street, making this one of the best situated tenement properties in Ward Seven. It has a very pleasant outlook, is in a quiet and good neighborhood, commands a good rent and a good class of tenants, is well arranged and as desirable a renting estate as anybody should like to own.

—E. W. Thomas.

CAMILLE ROUSSIN.

COUNTRY WEEK.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED UP TO DATE.

The managers of the Country Week fund have already investigated a large number of cases where mothers and children are in great need of a vacation in the country, and there are scores of worthy ones to whom as yet no assurance of green fields can be offered. Send in your contributions to Edward Ellingwood. The following have been received up to date.

Previously acknowledged	$120 67
Friend	1 00
Mrs. F. E. Dunbar	5 00
Friend	2 00
Daniel Gage	5 00
Mrs. Wentworth	10 00
Unitarian Society, Westford	18 50
S. W. Farrington	5 00
Charlotte P. Kitson	10 00
Mrs. R. P. Coburn	2 00
S. J. A.	1 00
James G. Buttrick	3 00
Friend	3 00
C. I. W. Maynard	10 00
Charles F. Young	3 00
Mary S. Robinson	1 00
B. F. B.	10 00
	$210 17

Fine job printing done at this office.

HIS CLEVER WORK

Officer Conway of North Billerica

HAS RUN DOWN A BIG ROBBERY.

Receiving Nearly All The Stolen Money.

Billerica is fortunate and Henry Rudd of East Billerica particularly so in the possession of so competent a police officer as Martin Conway, Jr., who is the police department for all the Billericas.

Rudd is an elderly man residing in East Billerica and although Josephine Austin touched him up for $110 about one year ago, he does not seem to have profited by the experience.

On Saturday last, it is said, Rudd obtained a large sum of money from England and to celebrate the event, purchased two gallons of rum and invited a party of friends to visit him on Sunday. They visited him and from all accounts had a glorious time, 14 guests, it is said, partaking of his hospitality.

When Rudd woke up Monday morning, he discovered that some time during the day or night he was robbed of $320 all that remained of his bundle.

He notified Officer Conway and the latter, locating the 14 persons in different places, started to work on the case. By the greatest hustling and with more than his ordinary amount of shrewdness Officer Conway next located some of the money and later a little more and a few nights later returned $311.50 of the $320, all that he could get out of it.

Rudd was so pleased at getting so much of his money back that it is doubtful if he makes a complaint against the person who it is alleged robbed him.

First class job printing done at this office.

KEEP WELL!

There is no need to suffer with intestinal and stomach troubles. Just get a bottle of the famous 40 year—no cure, no pay—

DOWS' DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA SYRUP.

That'll settle the question. It's a positive preventive and a sure cure. Been curing for over forty years. More popular each year. An inferior article sees its best days in infancy.

All druggists should carry it. 25c. and 50c., as you like it.

L. W. DOWS & CO., Propr., Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The entertainment given by Garfield Colony, Purple Star lodge of Orangemen last night included the following selections:

Piano solo, Lizzie Graham; songs, Grace Clifford and John Bannie; club swinging, Isabella W. White; song and dance, George Shanks.

At the regular meeting of Merrimack Valley lodge, I.O.O.F.M.U., in Manchester Unity hall last night two new members were initiated, two propositions were received and three degrees wire worked on five members.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Men's All-Wool Suits, $4.47.

The suits that used to sell for $7 and $8, and were fully worth it. Such a saving sounds big, but it can be done here at this great closing out sale. Everything must move.

THE FIRST LOSS is the best loss. That's the principle we work on. If we carried our light-weight clothing over to next spring, we'd probably have to sell them at a loss THEN; how much better it is to take our loss NOW—to get the money out of the goods and invest it in new goods—to keep our stock clean and fresh.

We believe that we are on the right track, that's why we're selling these $7 and $8 suits for

$4.47.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S **ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.**

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Indorsed by those who know. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $3 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

The Road to Klondike

Is a hard one, but while traveling in a pair of

$3.00 SUNLIGHT SHOES

convinces you that you have found the shoe of all shoes. Highest in workmanship, latest in style. The latest lasts and one of the best wearing shoes in the market. It will pay you better to buy an article of known value than to experiment with shoes of unknown quality.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 Central St., Opp. Market.

What Do You Think

When you can buy 11-4 yards of strictly All Wool Carpet for

25 Cents?

Do you need a Refrigerator or a Baby Carriage?

If you find you are in need of these goods, do not fail to inspect our stock.

With the cleanable flues in the "Peerless" both at side and top of ice chamber, makes the circulation more perfect than in any other Refrigerator made. They are all packed with mineral wool and are great ice savers. Look them over.

GAYNOR & CO.,

35 PRESCOTT ST.

TORAL'S PLAN

To Gain Point on Our Generals.

Wild Hurrahs of the Boys in Blue on Hearing the News—Several Weeks Will be Required in Which to Move the Spaniards.

Kingston, July 16.—It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral Wednesday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest Thursday afternoon. In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance to Santiago. The Spanish batteries opposite Moro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank, under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized he was trapped, and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock Thursday he sent a communication to General Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Blanco authorized Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint a commissioner on each side to arrange terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine, and General Escaranjao.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Mause and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches, with a flag of truce to the mango tree, under which the interview was held Wednesday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with the general conditions of our demands. After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from General Blanco to do so. This being the main point the interview was soon concluded. Before parting General Shafter complimented Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated, and a scene of general rejoicing followed. General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately

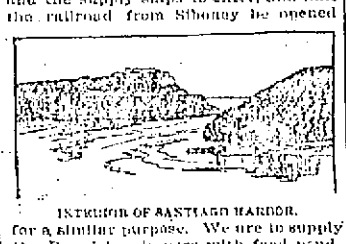
GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present. The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place, but they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago. A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of any soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted; but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton of the Red Cross society, and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened



INTERIOR OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

for a similar purpose. We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments in the afternoon and went into the city. Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion. It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole. The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef was served to them.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent he said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer. The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel.

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral had been dragging on for 10 days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back when hard pressed upon the statement that he was simply subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being courtmartialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge [illegible] to remove to Spain the Spanish soldiers who surrendered. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all it was decided to be only a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough, steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the transportation.

At the best several weeks will be required to remove the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable portion of the American army in the neighborhood for sometime. Still, being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so disposed of as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing them into the hills just in the rear of Santiago, it is believed that the danger of an extension of the yellow fever will be reduced so far that it will no longer be the cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons' reports describe the disease as of a mild type, and it is said that this will readily yield to a change of location to higher and cooler ground.

Pe-ru-na for Catarrh of Bowels.

Mrs. F. I. Green, of Gorman, Tex., for a long time was troubled with chronic Diarrhoea. The local physicians who attended her were unable to do her any good. Her son wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice and began to give his mother Pe-ru-na. He says, "No symptoms of the trouble have bothered her since she began to take Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists.

THE SURRENDER

Its Details Are Now Available.

VICTORY WAS EVEN GREATER THAN ESTIMATED.

Shafter Speaks on the Campaign.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

With the United States troops before Santiago de Cuba, July 14, via Kingston, Ja., July 15, 12.15 p. m.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen and with it all the eastern end of the island.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the fourth corps of the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asserraderos, 18 miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Palmas Soriano, Alcantara to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. Some are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press, he said:

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"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved a foeman worthy of any man's steel."

DEWEY THE STAR

Still Keeps the "Germans" Guessing.

HE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTS ALL UNDER HIM.

Even to the Chinese on Board.

Washington, July 15.—The fact that our government has been engaged in a vigorous correspondence with the German government through the medium of Ambassador White has given rise to the assumption that the state department has been making representations to Germany on the subject of the conduct of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. This, however, is erroneous, the correspondence in question relating to that old and troublesome issue the exclusion decrees of the German government directed against United States hog products.

The attitude assumed by the German commanders in the Philippines is without doubt a source of annoyance and apprehension to our government. The spirit of quibbling as between the insurgents and the American forces in the Philippines attributed to the German government by its own papers is far from satisfactory to our government.

PRIZE LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla., July 15.—10.05 a. m.—The British steamer E. H. Nickerson, which was captured on June 30, by the Hornet, Hist and Wampatuck, off Cape Cruz, while attempting to run the blockade into Manzanillo, was brought here this morning by a prize crew under Lieut. Dougal. She has a cargo of provisions, hogs, goats, etc. She had a crew of negroes and two passengers on board. She was bound from Jamaica.

DEATHS.

KEYES—George Keyes, aged 80 years and one of Westford's oldest and most respected citizens, died at the old Keyes homestead yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the Long-Sought-For chapel on Saturday, July 16, at 2 p. m.

OVER IN SPAIN

Panic-Stricken People Leave Barcelona.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, July 15.—It is announced in a special despatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe that the Americans will select the defenceless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many of the citizens are leaving.

The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

THE HARVARD HAS ARRIVED

With 1000 Prisoners, Over Half of Whom are Ill With Malaria Fever — Several Deaths Have Occurred and Others are Dying—Prisoners are Attempt Mutiny.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Captain Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago de Cuba, having on board 1003 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth harbor and dropped anchor about three miles from the centre of the city at 6.30 o'clock this morning. The port physician boarded the vessel at 9 o'clock and in company with the ship's doctor made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half on board were ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, one died this forenoon after the cruiser reached this port and three others were not expected to live until night. There were 40 sick cases in the sick bay this forenoon and 40 equally as bad in other portions of the ships. All those patients are said to be victims of malarial fever with which those who died were also affected.

These facts have been reported to the authorities. At the navy yard and the four physicians there, will make a further inspection of the vessel and determine, whether or not, she shall be sent to quarantine. Owing to these conditions, nothing has been done in the line of preparations for landing the troops. The trip from Santiago was without unusual incident, aside from the sickness and death referred to.

The Harvard left Santiago de Cuba Sunday at four p. m. and made fair progress. For some time before that she had been receiving the prisoners as they were sent to the rear by the land forces of the United States. There is an impression here that the Harvard was bringing more of the Spaniards captured in the battle, in which the fleet of Admiral Cervera was destroyed, some 700 of whom are now prisoners on Seavey's Island, having been landed there from the cruiser St. Louis. It was learned soon after the Harvard reached here that this was not the case, but nearly all those who arrived this morning were captured in skirmishes, which occurred soon after the American troops landed in Cuba, and continued as they advanced toward Santiago. Some of them were the remnant of the force upon which the rough riders charged with such terrible destruction to both sides on their march from Siboney, but the majority were laborers and other attaches of the Spanish troops were engaged in the construction of the trenches and other works of defence before Santiago.

They were a sorry looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside. Colby and were in a far worse condition than those who came last Sunday. While Admiral Cervera's men showed many signs of privation, those seen today were tattered and a sickly. Their clothing was stained with blood and mud while in physical appearance there seemed to be hardly a man able to care for himself and it was easy to believe the physician's word that half of the 1003 were ailing. It was impossible for an outsider to get in closer communication with the Spaniards than could be done from the tug which took Dr. F. S. Towle the port physician, down to the cruiser.

Dr. Towle was the only one permitted to go on board the Harvard. Dr. David O. Lewis, U.S.N., of the Harvard, received Dr. Towle on board the cruiser and the formal examination was begun at once. Meanwhile, some of the Spaniards and those on board the tug were engaged in a necessarily limited examination of each other. There seemed to be some lack of confidence on the part of each but it did not last long and from one or two of the prisoners who possessed a small stock of English, an attempt was made to gain some information of the condition of those on board and their experiences before and since leaving Cuba.

The effort was almost a total failure, owing, however, not more to the ignorance of the Spaniards, than to their apparently sullen disposition.

Inquirers learned practically nothing of the incidents of the voyage nor from the Spaniards, at least, of the trouble which occurred among the prisoners on board the Harvard, in which the crew of the vessel were compelled to fire on the captives with fatal effect.

Later, however, a brief interview was obtained with a seaman of the cruiser. He said it was as much as his head was worth to mention the incident, but he stated that the Spaniards, from the time they came aboard were so ugly that the officers feared trouble. It came the first evening after they all had arrived on board. They were at mess under the usual guard. The officers of the ship were all forward at the time. The cause of the trouble did not appear, but without warning the Spaniards made a rush upon the guard. The officer in command without hesitating an instant gave the command to fire. Nearly a score of the rioters fell, six of them having been killed. Twelve were wounded, but none of them so seriously that death is likely to follow. The volley was effective and the prisoners were soon subdued. They made no further trouble.

Doctors Towle and Lewis spent about half an hour in their inspection of the vessel. Then they left the Harvard and on the tug proceeded direct to the navy yard, where report was made to Admiral Carpenter. Dr. Lewis stated that of the 1003 prisoners, only one was a line officer. He is Lieut. Commander Juan B. Aznor. As to the physical conditions, the report of Dr. Lewis, indicated a prevalence of disease that was considered alarming. The fact that seven deaths had occurred, one being no more remote than this morning while three other probably fatal cases were on board, and that eighty were seriously ill, were noted and it was decided to send the yard physicians to make a systematic and thorough inspection of the vessel at once. Dr. Lewis stated that he thought the disease was nothing worse than malarial fever.

It was learned that those who had constructed and occupied the trenches in front of Santiago, had suffered most severely. Although acclimated, the unusual labor and lack of food caused a condition readily susceptible to the malarial conditions resulting from the drenching rains and sleeping in water soaked trenches.

Those who saw the prisoners as they came on board the Harvard agree that it was almost beyond belief that men in such a state could continue to exist.

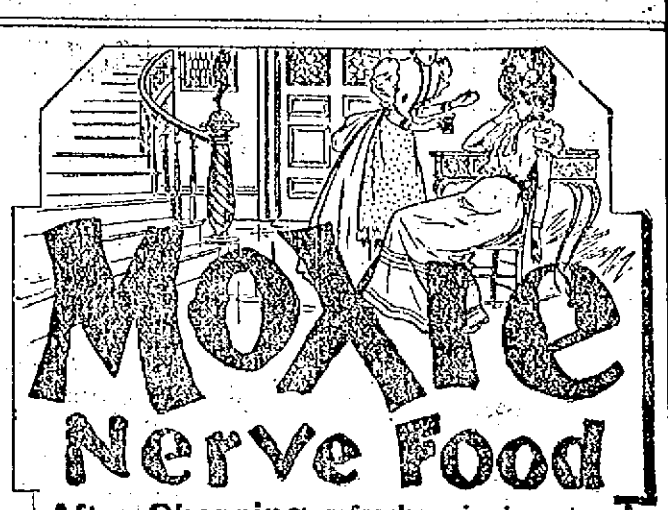
The preliminaries having been completed, at 11.30 o'clock, Doctors Lewis and Towle and Medical Inspector Rennie, persons who are in charge of the prisoners at Camp Long, left the navy yard on the tug for the Harvard. They were under orders from Admiral Carpenter to make a thorough diagnosis of each case of fever on board and to inspect most carefully all other patients. These orders were carried out with as much celerity as was possible in view of the grave chance that contagion might be found.

Should the report of the physicians be favorable, the work of landing the prisoners will be begun at once. If necessary, however, the cruiser will be ordered to move six miles down the harbor to quarantine at once, pending further arrangements for the care of those on board.

Captain Colton of the Harvard, during Dr. Towle's visit, this forenoon, spoke of the condition of the Spaniards when they came aboard the vessel at Santiago. He said they were half-starved and wholly exhausted and as near dead as men could be and still move.

The last of the two Spaniards who died on the voyage was buried as the Harvard was entering the harbor this morning. The bodies were wrapped in the Spanish flag and as they disappeared beneath the water, the usual salute of three guns was fired by the guard.

On board the Harvard was a foreign military officer who was in the American lines at the land battle of Santiago. In speaking of the event, he complimented the Americans most highly on the way they fought, saying it was one of the fiercest conflicts in history.



After Shopping refreshes, invigorates, and strengthens the "fagged out" nerves as nothing else will.

Get the Genuine. Sold by the bottle or case at the Grocers. By the glass at all Druggists.

RESIDENTS FLEE

In Terror From City of San Juan.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 15.—Advices received here from San Juan de Porto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port will be attacked by the Americans today, the terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior and it is said the city and suburbs are practically deserted. Should the American forces bombard the city, it is believed here that it would succumb with hardly a struggle.

The Look in a Woman's Face.

Beauty disappears when the eyes are dull, the skin is sallow and the wrinkles begin to appear. Mrs. Ensign watched her good looks return day by day.

A woman's beauty is more a matter of health than of regular features or perfect proportions.

Without the magnetism of sound health, and the vitality and good spirits that come naturally from sound sleep and good digestion no woman is altogether charming.

A year of ill health will do more to ruin beauty than ten years of healthful living.

Many a woman is watching with dismay the growing pallor of her cheeks, the coming of wrinkles, the thinness that becomes more distressing every day.

Sufferers from such afflictions will be interested to read the story that is told by Mrs. W. H. Ensign, of 419 South Freedom Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.

For no particular reason that she could discover, her health began to "run down," very much as a clock runs down when the power in the spring is exhausted.

She steadily grew weaker, thinner, paler every day, till she was hardly able to move about the house.

She was wholly unfit for household work, or any of the duties of life.

Her skin became dry and withered. Her eyes were dull and her face constantly wore a pinched, strained look, arising from the unnatural condition of her nerves.

Such faces may be seen everywhere.

The unfortunate in this "run down" condition cannot rest at night, cannot digest proper food.

The system is prepared to receive the germs of any disease without resistance.

Mrs. Ensign tells of her escape in the following words:

"I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by reading of their wonderful cures in cases like mine.

"After a few doses there was an exhilarating change.

"I could eat and sleep better than for years.

"My interest in my work came back. I began to improve in feelings and in looks.

"The gain continued steadily as long as I took the pills, and it was permanent.

"I ceased taking them only when I felt in perfect health.

"I cannot find words to express my admiration for this remedy."

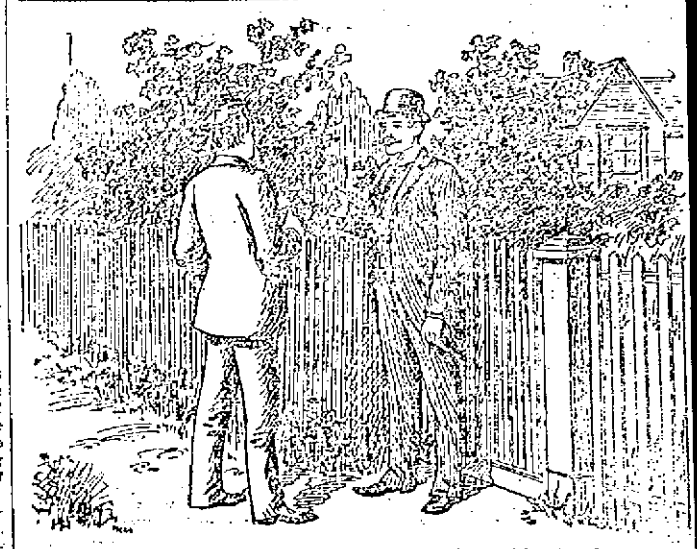
As she told her story Mrs. Ensign appeared to be a picture of perfect health.

The vegetable ingredients contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are mixed in accordance with the prescription discovered by Dr. Williams, the celebrated physician.

Analysis shows them to contain, in certain fixed proportions, all the elements that are required to build up new, rich blood and nerve cells.

This power has touched the root of a long list of nervous and blood diseases, and made the pills an unfailing cure for the most desperate cases.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One box for 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50.



MR. HENRY. I have been troubled a long time with what I suppose they call dyspepsia. I call it indigestion. I have had great pain in my chest for many years, and I used to have difficulty in breathing at times. I feel as if something had stuck in my throat, especially after eating, and I always had to be careful what I ate. I dared not eat pastry or hot rolls, and if I would get dizzy in my head. I tried Peruna and other patent medicines, and I did not find any benefit until the man at the drug store where I [illegible] asked me to try Ripans Tabules. I did, and I tell you I felt more benefit from one box of Ripans Tabules than all the other stuff I had been taking. I had about three or four boxes, and I am cured. I don't have the pain in my chest, my bowels are more regular, and I can eat any kind of food that is put before me. Ripans Tabules have made a good cure for me, and I tell you I tell all my friends to try them.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND DRAMA

GIANTS NO LONGER ARE SUPREME IN THE GREAT ATHLETIC WORLD.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Some years ago baseball managers all over the country looked upon physically large men as the only sort of timber from which to secure recruits for their teams. Small men were regarded with suspicion, and it was only after a very conclusive demonstration of superiority over their bulkier rivals that they could hope to secure positions on a team. Some of the hustling managers discovered that there was something more in the game than the mere hitting of the ball, and as soon as this came about there followed the passing of the giants, who were some of them too big to get out of their own way. The real stars of the game today are below the average in weight and height rather than above it.

The same opinion as regards size used to prevail in almost every other athletic sport, and it is only recently that managers of teams and other close students of sports have begun to recognize the fact that men of modest stature are best fitted for contests in the athletic field.

Of course there are places which large men are specially fitted for in athletic games. For instance, those who cover the first base are as a rule tall, strapping fellows, but generally speaking the size of the players now seen on the diamond compared with those of ten years back shows a decided preference for men of normal size. What chance would "Tot" Murphy, the old Yale player and captain who later played professionally on the New York team, have stood of getting an opportunity to show what he was capable of in the old baseball days?

The same thing is also true with regard to bicycle riders, particularly the middle and long distance racers. A contest between Jimmy Michael and Frank Starbuck looks like a struggle between a giant and a lilliputian. There are, of course, large men in the ranks of the racing cyclists, among them Sanger, the Milwaukee phenomenon, and Kaiser, the giant champion of Switzerland, but they are greatly outnumbered by such little fellows as Michael and "Major" Taylor, the colored rider, who, while strong and muscular, is small of stature. Edouard Taylore, the Frenchman, weighs less than 125 pounds; Chase, the Englishman who came over to the United States last fall to race Michael, is even smaller than Taylore; Platt-Betts, who recently made the mile flying start record of 1:35 at the Crystal palace track near London, is very small, but for all that he is regarded as one of the fastest riders in England.

The fact that all these little fellows are such excellent wheelmen in paced races is accounted for by the explanation that they carry no superfluous flesh and that their small stature allows them to get all the benefit of the pacing machines in front in the matter of shielding them from the wind.

Among the runners and athletes of the cinder path and field events generally the same rule as regards small men will be found to hold. Of course weight putters and hammer throwers are large men, but the most famous runners and jumpers of recent years have been small. It is not infrequent at athletic meets to hear women and even men who are present at such an affair for the first time express surprise at the small size and thinness of the majority of the competitors. They expected to see only men of great brawn and muscle exhibiting their prowess.

Willie Day, whose records in many cases still stand, when dressed in citizen's clothes looked very thin and not at all of the ideal build for probably the best long distance runner that ever lived. Tommy Conneff is a midget, and George Orton, J. H. Rush, J. H. Maybury and B. J. Wefers are all small men, but in the matter of fast running no stronger combination of fleet sprinters ever existed than the last three.

Perhaps in boxing more than in any other form of athletic exercise did the fallacy obtain that weight and bulk were needed in a champion. However, the advent of Robert Fitzsimmons and George Dixon, the clever little colored boxer, dispelled these ideas forever. Fitzsimmons is built on a plan contrary to all the rules by which heavyweights were supposed to be judged if they aspired to championship honors, yet this ex-Australian has proved himself a world beater. Dixon is a small man, but many a larger one has fallen through his prowess with his fists.

The wonderful victories of the Cornell university oarsmen last summer on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie proved to the rowing world the correctness of Coach Courtney's contention that skill and expertness count for more than beef and brawn. The wearers of the red and white were all comparatively small men in those two historic races, yet they easily overmatched the heavyweight representatives of the four other American universities. If any more evidence were needed in support of this theory, their easy victory again this year would supply it in overwhelming manner. Their defeat by Pennsylvania at Saratoga lake can hardly be taken into account, for the crew was badly out of condition, some of the men being really ill.

At football the coaches of the big college teams in old times used always to pick out the largest men for positions on the elevens, whether they could play the game or kick the ball or neither. To a great extent this tradition still prevails, but during the last few years many small fellows have shown that the quarter back is not the only man on the team who may be small, and, as in baseball, head play and the ability to run and dodge are regarded much more highly than they used to be when weight and strength were the prime and only prerequisites. Among the small football players Suter of Princeton and the famous Yale varsity man De Saulles, who made such a splendid record last fall, stand out pre-eminently, though many others might be mentioned. De Saulles, by the way, is a member of the champion Yale baseball team this season.

When the tug of war was one of the events annually contested at the intercollegiate games at Mott Haven, N. Y., the Columbia university team was for several years the champion. They also tugged against many teams composed of national guardsmen and others. The tug of war is a sport which to the uninitiated would seem to be the one above all others in which weight is the greatest factor of success. This team of New York collegians, composed of young fellows, often went up against men who were from 10 to 20 pounds heavier per man, yet they were unbeaten. They proved to the world that quickness and splendid team work will always overmatch mere weight.

Ed Hanlan, the famous old time sculler, is a small man, though well built. In fact, instances without number could be brought forward to prove that skill and not beef is nowadays the necessary quality in almost any kind of athletic sport.

War is not, as a rule, classed as an athletic exercise, but the soldiers and sailors have to be trained athletes. Among the men who have come to the front during the present troubles of the Spanish very few are noted as large men. In fact, most of the heroes and prominent fighters are small men. Dewey, the first American to distinguish himself, is a small, dapper man. Neither Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley nor Commodore Watson is a large man. Hobson is a man of average size and build. Among the soldiers General Shafter looms up as a giant. He has several in his command who are conspicuously small—for instance, General Wheeler, who is a very short man, though commonly known as "Fighting Joe" Wheeler.

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

NATIONAL MEET OF THE L. A. W. IS TO BE HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The 1898 national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which is to be held at Indianapolis Aug. 9-13 inclusive, promises to be one of the greatest gatherings of cyclists that ever took place in this country.

Undoubtedly more divisions will be represented at Indianapolis next August than were present at Philadelphia last year. This will be due to the central location of the place of meeting and its accessibility from all parts of the country.

The Indiana wheelmen have been making extensive preparations ever since they secured the honor of holding the event in their state to make the affair a huge success. One of the most conspicuous factors has been the '98 Meet club, which has organized committees to oversee the work of preparation and has labored indefatigably to insure success.

The fact that the United States government has decided that Canadian wheels when accompanied by their owners may be admitted to this country free of duty is one feature which it is thought will attract many visitors from over the border. Buffalo and Boston riders are working hard to secure the meet for their respective cities next year and are expected to attend in force to clinch the matter.

Arrangements have been made with the main trunk lines of railroad by which very favorable rates have been secured for the visiting cyclists. Clubs have been formed to attend the meet in many cities, and if the promises of the present are carried out there will be from 40,000 to 50,000 visitors in Indianapolis during the week of the races.

A new track has been constructed and was opened with great eclat on July 4 with the annual meet of the Indiana division of the L. A. W. It is one of the completest in detail of any in the country, and every effort has been made for the care and accommodation of riders. The track was built under the supervision of Charles Ashinger, the famous six day rider. The stands have a seating capacity of over 7,000 people, while the bleachers, which extend over half way around the track, will seat twice as many. The plans for the track were very carefully made out by Herbert Foltz, a member of Chairman Mott's racing board.

Racing men all over the country are much interested in the programme of the national meet, for they are of the opinion that those of the championships that will be run during the week will be definitely decided then. Three championships, the half mile, mile and two mile, will be run at Indianapolis, and the winners will be credited with 60 points, just ten times the number they receive for winning a championship on the circuit. If any rider be so fortunate as to carry off two of the three big events to be decided at Indianapolis, he will be almost certain to win the championship table at least. All the riders, circuit chasers, pot hunters, men employed by the big associations and others will be present, and there will be races suited to the styles peculiar to all of them.

On the Friday a race will be contested which will be an innovation at national meets. Two of the fastest middle distance men in the country will compete in a paced contest for a large purse. It is probable that either Michael or Linton will ride against the fastest man at middle distances in the ranks of the Americans. Several have already applied for the honor of contesting in the race with the chance of winning a big pot of money to boot.

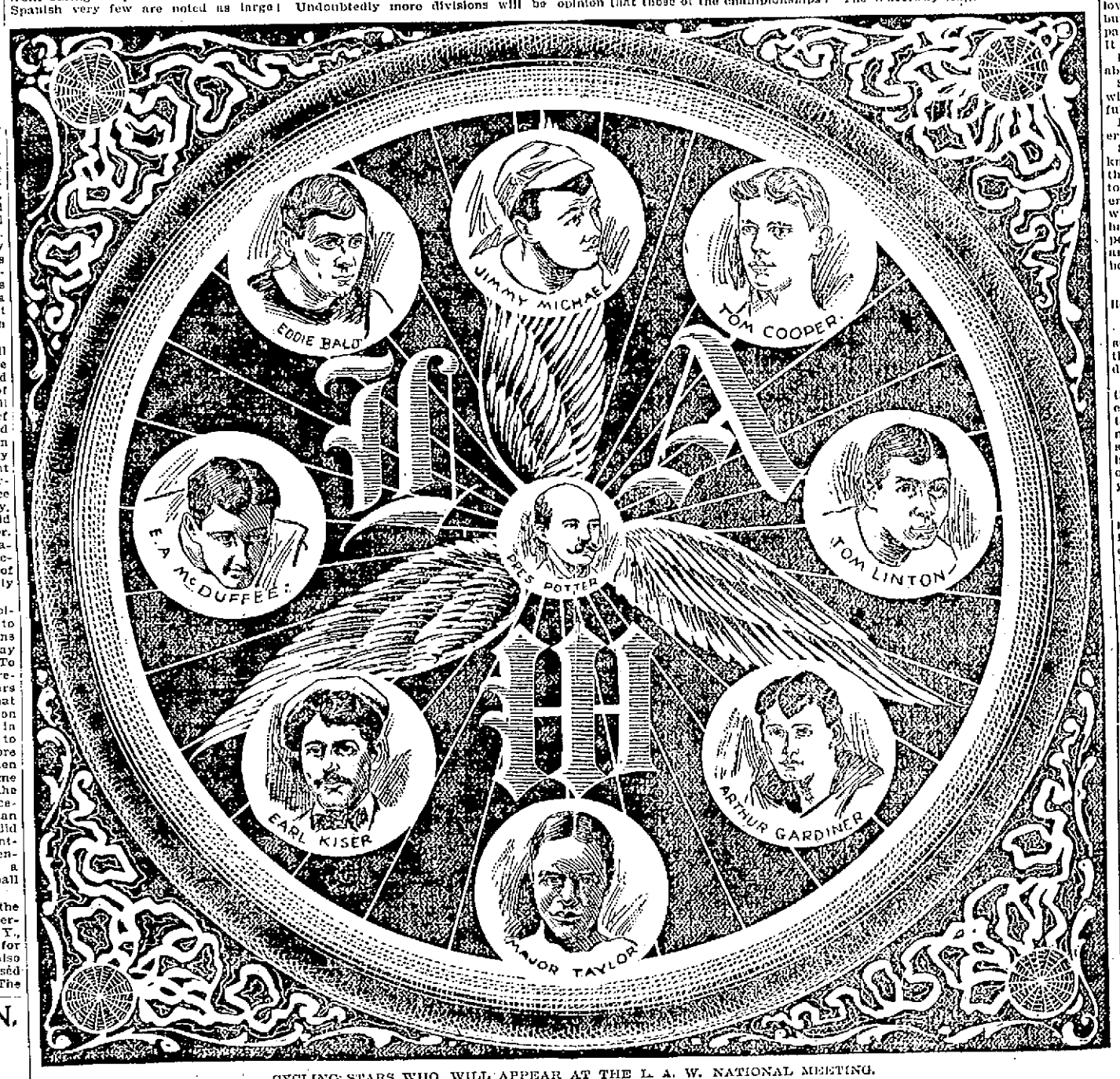
Another interesting feature of the meet will be the multiplet handicap race, which is to take place on Wednesday, Aug. 10. Many suggestions have been made regarding this event, and if it is properly handicapped it should prove one of the greatest contests of the kind ever held. The interstate pursuit race should also provide splendid sport and amusement for the spectators. The great American handicap, which takes place on the second day of the meet, has attracted much attention among the riders, and the indications are that there will be over 100 entries in this one race.

The amateur national championship on the third day is practically a new event, the entries being restricted to the winners of the mile championships of the different states. This will cut down the field, but will result in bringing together the fastest amateurs in the country. It ought to prove one of the most interesting events. The winner will be the champion amateur of the season. The interurban team pursuit race is another of the many attractive features provided. It will take place on Saturday, Aug. 13.

That the citizens of Indianapolis are taking great interest in the meet is evidenced by the fact that several hundred have offered to open their homes to entertain the visitors. While every one believes that there will be sufficient hotel accommodation in the city for all who will attend the meet intending visitors will feel more comfortable in the knowledge that there is a reserve accommodation on hand that is far in excess of all possible calls that may be made on it.

The Wheelway league has built many cycle paths in and around Indianapolis. Every one will want to take a spin along the famous Broad Ripple course by the canal and on the new Millersville path, which is said to even surpass the Ripple course in beauty. The Millersville path follows closely along the banks of Fall creek, between Indianapolis and Millersville, crossing the creek at three points, one of which is a suspension bridge built especially for cyclists.

LEO ETHERINGTON.



CYCLING STARS WHO WILL APPEAR AT THE L. A. W. NATIONAL MEETING.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Crayle's play, "The Ambassador," has evidently made a literary and a fashionable success in London. It remains to be seen whether this is equivalent to a popular success. The play is not one of action. It is rather of delicate character study and sparkling dialogue. The plot itself is perhaps not worth detailing. The dialogue is the kind of thing which usually infuriates American critics. It is written for a languid London public which has inclination to listen to mere smartness. Here is a bit:

St. Orbyn—This is altogether a new experience. This—this is the real thing! I have often been taken, often fallen in love, if you like, for all sorts of reasons, but this time I am not conscious of any particular reason one way or the other. It is destiny—destiny!

Lascelles—If you once begin to talk about destiny, you know—

St. Orbyn—I am not a romantic boy with a head full of rhymes and a liver full of illusions.

Lascelles—I'd rather be ruled by a liver than by love.

St. Orbyn—A liver lasts longer. Oh, I know my world—I know women! I know their faults; I know their good points too. Women may be whole oceans deeper than we are, but they are also a whole paradise better. Woman may have got us out of Eden, but as a compensation she makes the earth pleasant. If I have not got married, it is not because I didn't believe in women.

Lascelles—Why, then?

St. Orbyn—Because I have not believed in myself.

Lascelles—And now?

St. Orbyn—Oh, now I begin to understand my own poetry! That's something, you know. Hang it, that's a good deal! Indeed that's half the battle.

The play, however, is remarkable for the fact that, though there are many cynical characters and plenty of hard talk, the drama on the whole is pronounced clean and wholesome. And smartness in a play where no woman has a doubtful part is what a good part of the community has been desiring for years.

During the late Charles Fletcher's management of the Lyceum theater, London, the actor was frequently visited in his dressing room by the Prince of Wales, who took lessons from him in the art of "making up." One day his royal highness suddenly presented himself before the queen in the guise of a mendicant. His dress was tattered, his face begrimed and dirty and his hair, or rather the wig he employed for the purpose, in appropriate disorder.

Her majesty, not doubting that by some means a genuine beggar had got into the palace, flew in great alarm to a bell, but before the attendant could reach the room the prince threw off his disguise. He was very proud of the fact that the queen had not recognized him.

When Ellen Terry and Sarah Bernhardt first met, it was after a play in which Terry had plentifully bedewed her part with genuine tears. The Frenchwoman held her English sister by the shoulders, examined the furrows made in paint and powder by the hot salt water and wondered at the sight. Sarah Bernhardt, who never weeps on the stage, stood envious and amazed at the proof of so much feeling on the English woman's part, but Terry only laughed.

Not only does she sob heartily in the moving scenes of her own role, but if she stands in the wings when a scene of any pathos is being acted her tears flow as readily as if the suffering or sorrow were really felt by the actors.

Lincoln J. Carter, who is now worth a great deal of money, was 11 years ago working for a salary of $12 a week. He made his money in so brief a time in the production of melodrama. His first success was "The Fast Mail," which he produced in Chicago in the Lincoln theater, his entire wealth at that time being less than $700.

Mr. Carter comes from an old theatrical family. His father, W. J. Carter, was an actor manager, traveling around the country with a small company of players. He was also a strong spiritualist and while in Los Angeles somewhere in the fifties was induced at a spiritual meeting to wander to Salt Lake City. He persuaded many of the players to join him on this perilous journey, and when they arrived there they gave a performance in the Salt Lake City theater. Carter became a Mormon and was soon afterward made the manager of the theater.

When Carter junior was about 8 years old, he was also baptized in the Mormon faith. Soon after this his father died, and he left Salt Lake City to seek his fortune. He had various experiences in the theatrical line, from property man to managing a star in one night stands. He then conceived the idea of "The Fast Mail" and, being quite a mechanic, worked out the details of the sensational effect. He tried to induce Louis Morrison to invest in the production an equal amount with himself, but that gentleman did not think well of the undertaking.

When he found that he was absolutely thrown on his own resources, he went to work with a will. He painted his own scenery, made his own properties, painted the bills which were to be posted on the dead walls, not having sufficient money to get them printed, and posted most of them himself. He also engaged the company and rehearsed the play.

"Our Pleasant Sins" is the name of a new play by Wilson Barrett and Charles Hannan. It is to be produced in London.

AN AMERICAN SINGER IN LONDON.

Margaret Reid is an American girl who has made a great hit at Covent Garden, London, in grand opera roles. Miss Reid was once the prima donna soprano of our famous Bostonians, but it remained for the Britishers to appreciate her magnificent voice at its full value.

Cedar Boats the Thing.

The immense influence of John A. Kennedy, the well known professional oarsman, in rowing matters at Yale is becoming more noticeable as the season advances. At first he had charge of only the boats, but now he has become a very valuable assistant to Bob Cook, and the two coaches are straining every nerve to turn out a crew that may win over Cornell and Harvard.

Last year Yale was the only one of the three big colleges to order a paper shell, although it was decided to use a cedar boat in the big race. This season Yale has fallen into line with other universities and decided that wooden boats are the things after all. Not a paper shell will be ordered this year.

Coach Kennedy is a firm believer in the superiority of wooden boats. He recently said in speaking of their comparative merits: "The cedar craft is certainly far and away the better for rough water. If a heavy sea strikes a shell made of paper, it bends the boat and makes it row with some friction through the water. The boat does not travel in a perfectly straight line. If the craft is of wood, the pressure from the rough sea is distributed throughout the shell by its elasticity and strength."

From American Pockets.

It would be interesting to know how much money has been sent out of the United States in ten years to English and European authors of successful plays. Miss Davenport has sent thousands upon thousands to Sardou, and to this author Mme. Bernhardt, too, has added a round sum from American pockets.

Not so long ago Mr. Mansfield said that he had sent to Bernard Shaw, author of "The Devil's Disciple," $10,000 in royalties. Before the play's usefulness is at an end the sum will no doubt reach $20,000. This is the royalty profit on a single play for a single season, a play that has been used in connection with others. Consider what the amount would be if the play were used night after night throughout an entire season.

Henry Arthur Jones, Pinero, Wilde, Gilbert and Sullivan and a score of others have been drawing American royalties with much regularity.

It is said that Louis Lesser, the New York manager and dramatic agent, has secured a conditional contract with the famous Princess Chimay to make her debut on the American vaudeville stage early next spring, for which she is to receive $2,500 per week. She is now at Cairo, Egypt, but is expected in Paris soon.

WITH THE PLAYER FOLK.

Miss Maud Haslam, now with the Columbia stock company in Washington, will be seen next season with Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan."

An evidence of the splendid impression and success which "The Heart of Maryland" has made abroad is found in the fact that arrangements have already been made for its production in Berlin on or about Oct. 18, and negotiations are pending for its presentation in other countries. Mrs. Leslie Carter intends to rest for three months before beginning her next season. She has appeared in "The Heart of Maryland" over 300 times during its second season alone, beginning Aug. 16 last, and during that period has traveled over 25,000 miles. Mrs. Carter will appear in a new play in America next season, though she may play a short preliminary engagement in Belasco's great war drama.

Last season was disastrous for the fortunes of many good players formerly held in esteem. Georgia Cayvan and Fanny Davenport are among those who did not succeed overwell financially, though Sol Smith Russell and Nat Goodwin were received with greater favor than ever, especially in New York, but to Maude Adams belongs the credit of having achieved the greatest success of 1897-8.

When Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders of the World was in Paris, the French government had 100 army officers watching it for points on riding and training horses for service in the field, and they got them too.

Richard Golden, "Old Jed Prouty," has signed a contract to go with the Alice Neilsen Opera company next season.

Julia Arthur will open her season Oct. 1 in Detroit, the same city and about the same time she began her starring tour last season and was burned out. Besides "The Lady of Quality" it is said that she will make productions of "Ingomar" and "As You Like It."

Colonel T. Allison Brown is engaging a company for Mme. Modjeska for next season, commencing early in September.

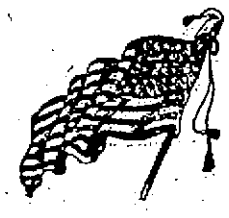
THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

Wise Merchants

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation, estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.



Spain, like Davy Crockett's coon, is coming down.

Better scare than shoot them into submission.

The sight of so many generals at Santiago must have unnerved General Toral. He will get a hot reception on his return to Spain, despite the fact that he is a brave soldier.

We expect that Cervera and most of his crew would prefer to apply for naturalization papers and remain in the United States rather than return to meet the scoffs and jeers of the Spanish people.

We notice that Mr. Brooks, formerly of the Lowell Textile school, is helping to organize a textile school in Fall River. Mr. Brooks has the good wishes of his Lowell friends but his efforts in opposition to Lowell manufacturers will not be appreciated here.

For some time past, there has been an agitation in favor of widening the Wilder street bridge crossing the railroad. The present bridge is in very bad condition and is liable at any time to collapse under a heavy load. A bicycle rider of average weight is sufficient to make the structure shake from the foundation.

The proposition to extend Winter street to South street is one that should meet the prompt approval of the city authorities. Winter street has long been an eyesore to that part of the city on account of its dilapidated buildings and its unsanitary conditions. If the street were extended to South street, most of the buildings might be rebuilt so as to make it a clean and respectable street.

The date for the republican state convention has been fixed and Congressman Moody will be chairman. This insures a great whooping-up speech at the outstart. Congressman Knox is on the committee on resolutions. That insures a set of resolutions with a good deal of buncombe, a re-assertion of all the so-called sound money platitudes of the past year, and an appeal to the people mainly in the interests of Mr. Knox and a few other candidates.

The people at large are beginning to realize that in the annexation of Hawaii the country has assumed a responsibility for a debt of considerable amount, five millions or more, with a necessity of governing the island at a great distance from our shores. Hawaii is not even connected by cable, nor will there be any cable communication for a year or two, so that our business will have to be done through navigation.

THE AFTER RESULTS.

In regard to the outcome of the present war, there can be but one opinion, and that is, that it will result in a sweeping victory for the United States. In that victory, however, there may not be as much gained as we expected because Spain is regarded as one of the weakest powers in Europe. The settlement after peace shall have been declared will be even more dangerous than the war itself. The question whether we shall hold the Philippines as a colony, whether we shall have Porto Rico, Cuba, the Ladrones and perhaps the Canaries is very important. To assume control of these islands as colonies will undoubtedly excite the jealousy of European powers especially of Russia and Germany and would greatly increase our chances of international complications hereafter. To hold the Philippines would probably be more dangerous in this respect than the possession of all the Spanish colonies in this hemisphere. The eastern powers remember the Munroe Doctrine which bars them from acquiring colonies in this hemisphere and they naturally would endeavor to prevent the United States from acquiring colonies at their doors. It is only the action of England that can save the United States from war at some time over the acquisition of the Philippines. However, if England were engaged in a war with any of the European powers, it is quite probable that the American interests in the Philippines would be attacked by some of the unfriendly European nations. It must, therefore, be acknowledged that there are grave dangers attending the conquest of the Philippines, not presently so much as in the future. To assume control of the Philippines as a colony will necessitate the maintenance of a large fleet and of a good-sized army ready to be shipped at short notice to meet the forces of any European nation that may assail our interests.

Senator Hoar in a speech upon the general results of the present war gave Professor Norton of Harvard a merciless excoriating on his unpatriotic utterances regarding American honor, or rather the lack of honor and the injustice of the present war. On this point, Senator Hoar expressed the popular sentiment in regard to this anglo-maniac flunkey, when he said: "If such utterances are to go unreproved from our foremost university, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletics to Yale, or will follow classical learning to the English Cambridge."

Captain Philip of the battleship Texas is religiously inclined. He has been accustomed to pray for victory, and after Cervera's fleet was destroyed, his first act was to call his crew together and ask them to thank God for the victory His texts in regard to the sacredness of the Sabbath, however, have been rudely smashed by the victories won upon Sunday. He always maintained that the army or the fleet that would fire the first shot on Sunday would be defeated, but in strange contradiction comes the victory at Manila, in which Dewey opened fire upon the enemy early on a Sunday morning and destroyed their entire fleet. Then again it was on the quiet of a Sunday morning that Cervera made his gallant dash from the harbor of Santiago and no sooner had he come within shot of the American warships than his fleet was destroyed, the Americans firing the first shot. Captain Philip will find it difficult to harmonize these events with his convictions regarding battles on Sunday, unless he endorses the statement of Napoleon that "God is always on the side of the army that has the heaviest artillery." It will be remembered that after Dewey's victory at Manila some people in this state agitated in favor of rest from fighting on Sunday, but still the hardest fighting has been done on Sunday.

Since the Aldermen cannot agree with the committee over the selection of plans for Huntington Hall, both bodies should drop the matter entirely and leave to Supt. True and Mayor Bennett that part of the business. They should appropriate the necessary funds and then the mayor and Superintendent True as much intelligence and perhaps a great deal more than would be exercised by either branch of the city council.

LOCAL NEWS.

Conductor Murphy of Billerica, who was badly injured at Ayer some weeks ago, by being swept from the steps of the Stony Brook train, is slowly recovering. He will not be able to return to duty for some time to come.

Miss Susie Hurley, a popular employe of the J. C. Ayer Co., left Tuesday for Cottage City.

Among the visitors to Lowell yesterday was Richard Fincher of Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

Chas. J. Kelpin, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Winnipeg, B. C., will embark in the lumber business near that city in the fall.

The Lowell Textile school has suffered loss by the resignation of Director C. P. Brooks, for he has been an efficient and enthusiastic director of the school and has helped to give it an almost international reputation. The general interests of the textile workers and mill men will perhaps be correspondingly benefited by Mr. Brooks taking charge of the new American correspondence school of textiles at Lowell, which is intended to give a complete textile technical education by mail and thus be a great advantage to those who have not the opportunity to attend a textile school—Fibre and Fabric.

Ex-Representative Dennis Halley of Lawrence made his monthly visit to this city yesterday.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve Tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MFG. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

DON'T PUT THAT ON ME
how's the monopolist of the war tax; we are not paying a cent but bearing our share and our goods are not increased in price or decreased in quality under the new conditions. Five bottles best Claret, or four bottles Sweet Wines, $1.00, and an invitation to "come again."
Respectable surroundings and courteous service makes ours a popular resort for family trade.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
65-67 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

CONSUMPTION
TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Middlesex, ss.
PROBATE COURT.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CLAIRE LANDRY (nee CLAIRE DUFONTE), late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.
Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to GEORGIANA LANDRY of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of July, A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.
And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.
Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.
S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Glen Forest
LAWRENCE.
ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 18
THE N. Y. COMEDY CO.
Presenting the Greatest of all Comedy Farces,
AN UP TOWN FLAT.
25 Minutes of Solid Laughter
AND AN
Olio of High Class Specialties.

MERRIMACK VALLEY ROUTE
Lowell to Old Ocean.
On and after June 2, electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill, daily at 7 and 7.30 a. m. to connect with
Steamer Merrimac
FOR
SALISBURY BEACH.
And (12 in. daily, except Mondays.) Continuous round trip tickets, good for the afternoon only, $25. S. W. George, Agent, Haverhill, Mass. Special Rates to Parties of 50 or more.

Lakeview
—PARK—
LOWELL'S IDEAL DAY RESORT.
Bowling, Dancing, Fishing, Boating.
THE FINEST ZOO
in New England, embracing a large collection of rare birds and beasts.
The D. L. Page Co. have sole charge of all catering and can serve one or one thousand with choicest viands.
Lakeview Theatre.
Beginning Monday, July 4, with Special Matinee.
ANDREWS' OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of Popular Operas. Change of bill twice each week. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Orchestra Chairs, - - - - - 20c
Parquet Chairs, - - - - - - 10c.
Gallery, - - - - - - - - 5c.
FARE 5 CENTS.

100,000 Cone Up in Smoke
Last month.
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar is the favorite with all smokers on account of its purity, fragrance and smoking qualities.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

Mamma's Darling,
when she is ill, must have the best of care and the purest drugs when remedies are administered. Nothing is more precious to a mother than the good health of her children. Therefore, you cannot be too careful where you procure your medicines. We keep nothing in our stock but chemically pure fresh drugs, and in compounding physicians' prescriptions they receive the utmost care.
Goodale's
DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
GOOD
Rubber Hose
W. S. Bartlett's, The Uptown Hardware Store.
653 Merrimack Street.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmical Co., Newark, N. J.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, at 6.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.40 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.38, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.50 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.23, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.55 p m.
For Salem and Lynn, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m, July 1 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.38, 8.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Bear Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machisport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.55, *6.48, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, *3.00, 4.23, *5.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.49, 6.28, 6.45, 7.04, *7.30, *7.38, 7.40, *7.48, *7.50, *8.07, *9.10, *9.50, 11.03, *11.42 a m; 12.16, 1.43, *3.03, *3.17, *4.04, 4.23, 5.22, *5.37, *6.22, *7.49, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, *7.30, *7.40, 8.18, *9.12 a m; 4.25, 5.55 p m.
For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.48, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.23, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.55 p m.
NOTE—*Express. ‡Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.25, 10.07 a m; 4.12 p m.
For Salem and Way-Stations—7.33 a m; 1.38, 5.31 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—7.10 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Brattleboro, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40, *10.03 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.42, *4.51, 5.41, *5.10, 6.22, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.03 a m (to Nashua only), *8.08 a m; 2.00, 6.32, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.42, 5.40, †8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.42, *8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; *8.10 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, *8.40 p m, daily except Sunday.
D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H C TAIT, General Agent, Lowell.
*Express; † Daily.

Notice, For the next 18 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $20 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St,
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

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If so Try the
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So look out for the pests, and if you want to have your homes cool and comfortable and free from this nuisance call at
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Manufacturer of screens. Call at once and place your order.

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The "White Mountain" and "Ohio." Lowest prices in the city.
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All the latest styles and colors. Lowest prices in the city.
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First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.75 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6.25 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

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And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
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Should call at ESTEY parlors. Manufacturers and sell at factory prices. Easiest terms in Lowell. Pianos all grades and prices.
145 MERRIMACK ST.

SPAIN'S SEACOAST CITIES

Castilian Towns That Will Soon Be the Targets For Commodore Watson's Big Guns.

Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When Watson's 13 inch guns thunder off the seacoast of Spain, they will thunder in the interests of peace. They will, if need be, hurl tons of projectiles at Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona that peace may come, and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have no monopoly of shrieking American shells, shattered Spanish buildings and Spanish slain. Be it known, then, that Commodore John Crittenden Watson will carry the war into the enemy's home country, into Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace.

The two battleships of Commodore Watson's formidable fleet, the Oregon and the Iowa, are superior to all the armed vessels of the Spaniards in their home harbors, and from the reported condition of their ships they will not be able to battle successfully with the American squadron even at the Canaries, should they sally forth to meet our force, where the Spaniards have but one torpedo boat destroyer and three torpedo boats.

The speed of the fleet which sails for the Spanish coast by the southern route will probably be about ten knots an hour, as the fastest ships must accommodate themselves to the slowest, and proper attention must be given to the economizing of fuel. At this rate it will take about 12 days to reach the Canaries, when one of the islands will be immediately seized as a base of supplies by the American commander. He will then be in a better position to continue his demonstration and may readily shell the shipyards at Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona at his leisure. Probably he will capture a second base for coaling and supplies in the Balearic islands.

Then as both Cuba and Porto Rico are virtually in our possession he will be re-enforced by a supplemental fleet consisting of the leading warships of the Cuban squadron under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson (now a commodore), who would naturally take command of the entire fleet. Spain will be forced to surrender, according to Washington strategists, and there will not be the necessity of a campaign against Havana. It will force the defenders of that city to the humiliating conclusion that we considered that war bristling capital of too little consequence to bombard or assault and were content to await its quiet evacuation.

Of all Spanish cities the one that most dreads a storm of shot and shell and the one upon which the greatest amount of injury can be inflicted is Cadiz, the pride of Andalusia. This proud city, 64 miles from Seville (and a fleet may sail to within eight miles of the latter on the Guadalquivir river), is located upon a promontory that extends northwest five miles into the Atlantic from the Isla de Leon and has a population of 75,000 or more. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, the Rio de Santi Petri, at the entrance of which from the ocean is the fort of Santi Petri, or St. Peter. On the right of the railroad from Seville as it approaches the city are the forts of San Luis Puntales and Matagorda. But Spanish forts are only picturesque objects. Though they may have modern guns, Krupps principally, the fortifications can easily be crushed with a few 8 inch and 13 inch shells, while a dynamite projectile would scatter the stone and mortar like chaff before the wind.

The railroad mentioned passes over a low and narrow isthmus to the rocky point on which the city of Cadiz is built. On the opposite side of the bay, inclosed by this isthmus and point, are Puerto de Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Guadalete, and the fort of Santa Catalina. The city is surrounded by walls of great height, flanked by towers and bastions, making it one of the most strongly fortified places in Spain.

The lighthouse of San Sebastian, on the ocean side, is 172 feet tall from its base and can be seen 20 miles at sea. As a signal post it will prove of advantage to the invading fleet. La Carraca, the royal dockyard, lies at the foot of the inner bay, about six miles from the city, and is defended by the cross fire of two forts.

On the east side of the city is the Alameda, the principal promenade. This is where Lord Byron looked upon the wealth and beauty of the women, the loveliness of the senoritas, and sang the praises of "the dark eyed girl of Cadiz."

The city is divided into four quarters, containing six great squares and 23 smaller ones and 269 streets. There are numerous public buildings, charitable institutions, two cathedrals, seven churches, 13 convents, two theaters and a bull ring, which to a large proportion of the inhabitants is the most important center of attraction. An unusually clean appearance is presented on account of the white freestone used in building the houses, which are four or five stories high. The narrow streets are regularly laid out, the finest thoroughfare being the Calle Ancha, which contains the bolsa and is connected with the principal square, the Plaza San Antonio.

It is related that the illustrious Murillo fell from a scaffold while painting a picture which is in the Convent of San Francisco and died from the effects of the fall. The climate, most always hot, is at times rendered unbearable by the torrid winds from Africa.

Cadiz had wonderful commercial importance after Columbus' great discovery, for it was the one port from which all commerce was carried on to the west, but as the Spanish colonies became independent it lost much of its ocean carrying trade. But its position at the entrance to the Mediterranean still makes it the most important port of Spain.

The opening of the railroad to Seville increased its business, as did also certain harbor improvements. Sherry wine is the main article of export. Its manufactories are not numerous, though gloves, guitars, mantillas, fans and sweetmeats are produced in large quantities. Merchandise for Seville is unloaded there, and many lines of steamers make it the depot of departure for all points of the compass. The city has maintained a continual prosperity longer than any other in Europe, with its name practically unchanged. It has a very ancient and romantic history, having been founded in 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who named it Gadir, or Gadetra. It was then in the province of Utica. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and other edifices of the ancient settlement are still visible about the shores at low water. Before the second Punic war it belonged to the Carthaginians, but in 206 B. C. surrendered to the Romans, who changed the name to Gades. Later the Goths controlled it, and from them it was taken by the Arabs, who held it till the year 1260, when it was captured by the Spaniards. The English knew it by the name of Cales, when they, under Lord Essex, in conjunction with the Dutch, captured and sacked it in 1596. The booty was immense. Thirteen ships of war and 40 huge treasure galleons were destroyed, causing almost universal bankruptcy in Spain. It was, however, unsuccessfully attacked by the English both in 1625 and 1702 and was blockaded by Admiral Blake in 1657. From 1810 to 1812 it was the seat of the central national junta and was invested by the French, who raised the siege upon the approach of Wellington. In 1823 it was bombarded and surrendered to the Duke of Angouleme after a siege which was the culminating operation of the French in favor of Ferdinand VII. Its people seem to be noted for their liberal tendencies, and there, on Sept. 17, 1868, began the first movement which ended in the overthrow of Queen Isabella, whose puny grandson, Alfonso XIII, now wears the dignity of king.

Barcelona is on the northeast coast, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Including the large suburb of Barceloneta, it has a population of about 200,000 and is situated on a beautiful plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat, at the foot of Mount Monjuich, the Mons Jovis of the Romans and also the Mons Judaicus of the middle ages, which name is derived from the fact that the country was then occupied by the Jews. Its population decreased between 1861 and 1869 owing to the mortality caused by cholera and the subsequent removal of much of the manufacturing industry beyond the municipal boundary. But there has been a great revival since, and today it is the most flourishing and, after Madrid, the most populous city in Spain and one of the finest in appearance. Its manufactures and commerce are very extensive, and it has both a large import and export trade.

A city of great wealth, it is, like Cadiz, the see of a bishop, has a university established in 1450, several commercial academies and many civil, military and benevolent institutions, with the usual proportion of churches, cathedrals, nunneries and hospitals. The junta de comercio, or board of trade, supports professorships of navigation, chemistry, experimental philosophy, architecture, foreign languages, etc. The principal streets are long, wide, well paved and lighted in the newer part, but in the old quarter are narrow, crooked and picturesque. Among the numerous promenades are the famous Rambla (from Arabic raml, meaning sand) and the one around the ramparts, with pleasant views toward the sea.

The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufat, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1328 to 1483. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 20 feet. The fort of Monjuich south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 752 feet above sea level. It commands the city, the citadel and the port and is considered by the Spaniards to be impregnable. The citadel to the northeast is a regular fortress built on the system of Vauban. Surrounding it are walls, ditches and batteries. The bombardment of Barcelona would be a most heartrending and tragic event to the Spaniards, for it is a city of which they are justly proud.

Like other Mediterranean towns, it has an ancient history, for, according to tradition, it was founded by Hercules 400 years before the building of Rome, or about 1150 B. C. It was re-established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts, founded, by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Barcino. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

In the fifth century it was taken by the Goths, two centuries later by the Arabs, and from them it was seized by the Christians, aided by Charlemagne. It was then governed until the twelfth century by independent counts, nominally subject to the French or Carlovingian kings, and subsequently became attached to the kingdom of Aragon. In 1640 the city rose against the tyranny of Philip IV and threw herself into the arms of France, but was retaken in 1657. In 1697 it was captured by the French, but restored to Spain in the same year. Then followed varying episodes in its history. It was captured by the Spaniards and English at one time, bombarded by the French at another and finally, in 1808, taken by Napoleon, who held it till 1814. In 1842 Barcelona revolted against the queen of Spain and was bombarded and assaulted by Espartero in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1843 and 1855, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Barcelona does not seem to have ever been a firm supporter of the Spanish crown, though it is a representative Castilian city. It claims the merit of having established the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe in 1401, which was devoted to the accommodation of foreigners as well as its own citizens. Barcelona also claims the glory of having compiled the most ancient written code of maritime law now extant. It was digested from the usages of commercial nations and formed the basis of the mercantile jurisprudence of Europe during the middle ages.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Barcelona was the wealthiest city in Spain, for its citizens were full of the commercial spirit, and trade was never esteemed a degradation in Catalonia as it came to be in Castile.

About one-half the distance between Gibraltar and Barcelona is Cartagena, which may be regarded as the southeast port of Spain. This city, the chief naval arsenal, is built at the head of a deep, well sheltered harbor, flanked by steep hills and defended by fortifications at the harbor's mouth. It communicates with the Segura river by the Larca canal. An island to the south is strongly fortified. The city occupies the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, is neatly built and has the regulation walls surrounding it. The streets are wide, and there are several public squares, in which municipal enterprise centers, filled with objects of beauty. The old cathedral of small pretensions is now used simply as a church, but there are other houses of worship, convents, hospitals and the usual number of benevolent and educational institutions, for it is a fact that, despite the dense ignorance of the mass of the people, Spain has magnificent libraries and opportunities for securing a higher education. There also are dockyards, arsenals, foundries, ropewalks, an artillery park, an observatory and an immense glass factory. With a capacious water front Cartagena has little commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead or silver mining and fishing and exporting barilla, grain and esparto.

The mineral wealth of the neighborhood was known to the ancients, and the yield of silver enabled the great Hannibal to carry on his wars against the Romans. A joint stock company has been successfully working the mine of La Carmen since 1839. Cartagena was formerly very unhealthful, but the draining several years ago of the Almajar, a lake formed by the rains, has remedied this evil, and the population has since increased to about 15,000.

Cartagena's history is similar to that of other towns that lay across the waters from ancient Carthage. Founded by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, about 230 B. C., it was taken by Scipio 20 years later, at which period, according to the Roman historian Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. Almost destroyed by the Goths, it rose to great importance in the time of Philip II and became the chief naval arsenal of Spain.

About half way between Cartagena and Barcelona and nearly opposite the Balearic islands is Valencia, which is situated on the river Guadalaviar, about two miles from the sea, and has a population of 120,000. The harbor is formed by a semicircular curve in the beach one-half mile in diameter, with two moles extending seaward—one 5,560, the other 3,000 feet long. An inner port is formed by two arms extending from the moles across the curve inclosing an area of 110,000 square yards. Valencia is defended by two batteries situated on the shores at each side of the Grao, or port. The old city is surrounded by a circular wall, built in 1356, which is 30 feet high and 10 feet thick, containing eight gates. Its streets are narrow and tortuous and the houses high and gloomy, but the suburbs are handsomely laid out and well built. The citadel was erected by Charles V in defense against Barbarossa. A quay planted with shade trees extends along the river, which is crossed by five bridges. Among the public buildings are the episcopal palace, custom house, Chamber of Commerce, School of Commerce, theaters, Academy of Fine Arts, hospitals, asylums, many churches and suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which is St. Dominic's, built on the site of a temple of Diana and a Moorish mosque.

In ancient times Valencia was a town of the Edetani. Then it became a Roman colony, in which D. Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of Viriathus, about 138 B. C. Destroyed by Pompey, it was soon restored. The Moors took it from the Goths in 713, but it was captured from them in 1094 after a siege of 20 months. In 1101 they retook it and were again forced to capitulate in 1238.

In the war of the succession it was opposed to the French and in consequence lost its privileges in the reign of Philip V. The most notable event in its history occurred in June, 1808, when besieged by the French under General Moncey and abandoned by its nobles and generals, the people under Rico, a monk, made a gallant defense and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss. It was later surrendered to Suchet by the Spanish general Blake, the conquerors holding it till June, 1813.

There are other towns and cities in the vicinity of the coast, on the Mediterranean, like Malaga, Almeria, Alicante and Tarragona, that offer inducements to the attack of Commodore Watson, but they would not be molested unless a devastating war was in progress, a condition not yet contemplated by our government.

On the bay of Biscay are Ferrol, Coruna and Santander and on the Atlantic coast Pontevedra, but of these the first two named are the most important. Ferrol is one of the chief naval arsenals, and Coruna is noted as the scene of the battle where Sir John Moore fell mortally wounded and whose death was immortalized in the stirring poem by Rev. Charles Wolfe, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," etc. It is also the port from which the invincible armada sailed, and there exist remnants of its once famous fortress. The harbor of Ferrol, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma.

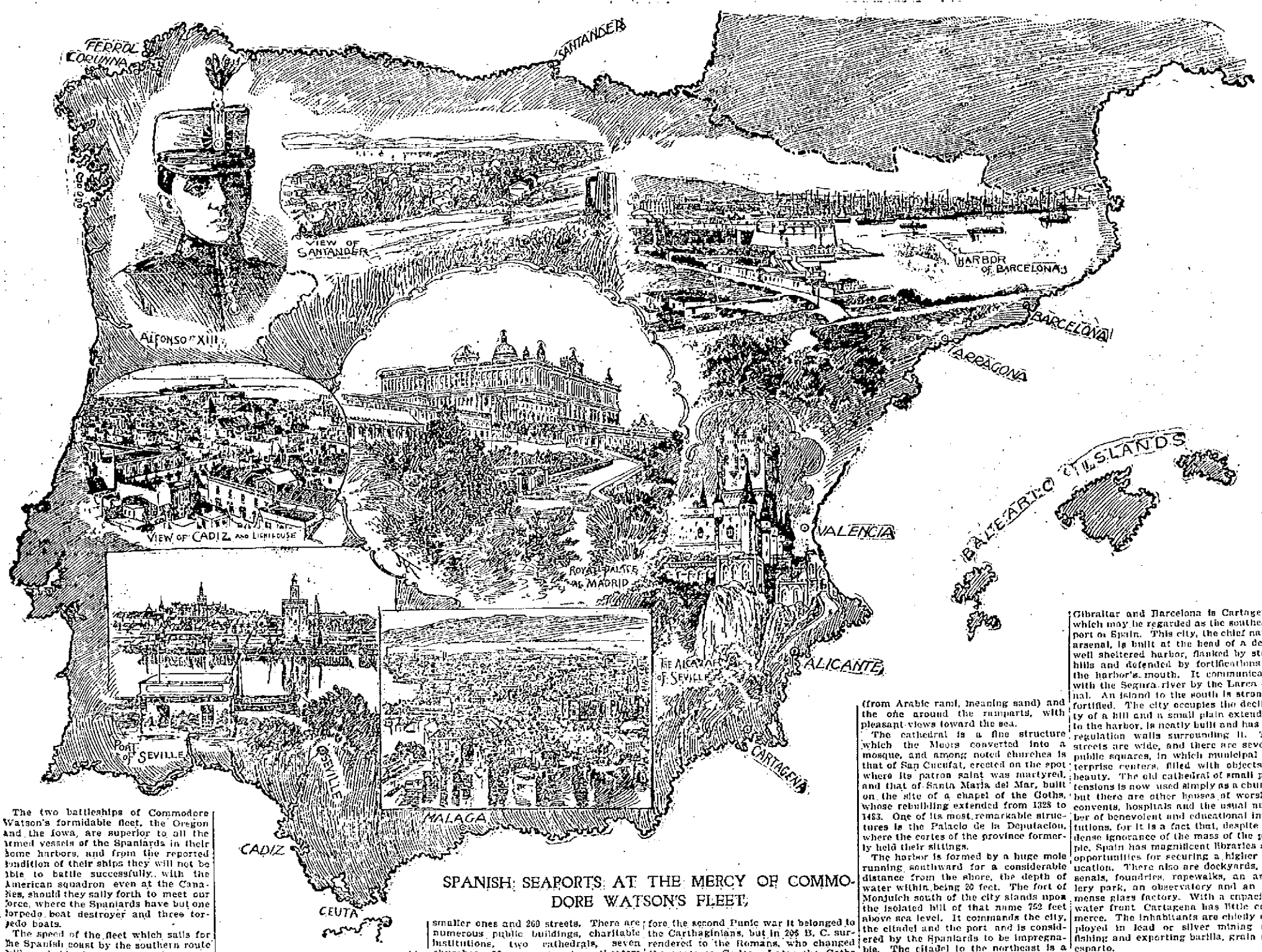
The town on the northern shore is strongly fortified. Its vast arsenal and dockyards, founded by Charles III, cover nearly 24 acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a naval barracks, is the seat of the Naval academy, contains a prison for galley slaves and has hospitals and institutions similar to those possessed by other towns in Spain. The population is 25,000. There are factories of considerable size, and the city has an export trade in corn, brandy, vinegar and fish. Several of the Spanish ships have lately been repaired there, and the Numancia is still in the docks.

Santander is a city of 40,000 people, with old and new quarters and public buildings like other places already described. The harbor is easy of access, and the fortifications are slight. This town was sacked by the French in 1808, stormed by the Spaniards later, retaken by the French in 1809 and evacuated by them in 1812.

What remains of the Spanish navy on the home coast—enough vessels to form a squadron—is in a state of inefficiency. Admiral Camara left behind the Vitoria, Cardenal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII, Princesa de Asturias, Numancia and Le Panto. The best of these is the Cisneros, an armored cruiser carrying two 9.4 inch, ten 6.5 inch and 2.7 guns, 14 small cannon and eight torpedo tubes. Her whereabouts for a long time was a puzzle to us, but it is now known that she is being repaired at Cartagena. The Vitoria was ordered to be transformed from a training ship into a protected cruiser last year, but has not yet been fully armed, though it is intended she should carry eight 9 inch, two 8 inch, one 7.8 inch, one 3.5 inch, two 2.7 inch and eight machine guns. The Alfonso XIII, which was recently damaged by fire, and Le Panto are of the same type and armament, carrying four 7.5 inch and six 4.7 inch guns, 12 rapid firers and five torpedo tubes. The Princesa de Asturias is of the same type as the Vitoria. The Numancia, which the Spaniards call a broadside ship, is practically worthless. She is an old protected cruiser, but experts claim that Spain's protected vessels are virtually unprotected. Aside from the Cisneros, one of our first class battleships is superior to the entire collection.

Commodore Watson has a fine record. When a young officer, with the assistance of Richard Knowles, seaman, he lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford in Mobile harbor in August, 1864. He has with him several of the most celebrated fighters of the navy, and if any Spanish admirals steam forth from Spain looking for trouble they will find all they want and more besides when Watson's big guns begin thundering "Remember the Maine!"

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.



SPANISH SEAPORTS AT THE MERCY OF COMMODORE WATSON'S FLEET.

ARMY AND NAVY GOSSIP.

Davis Elkins, son of Senator and ex-Secretary of War Elkins, has enlisted with the West Virginia volunteers and will go to the front. The senator is much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son Stephen, who is at Yale, to go back to college and take his examination on the promise that if the war continues long enough a chance for him to see some service in the army will be obtained. Richard, the senator's third son, who is at Princeton, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

Treaties of peace are valid, whether made with the authorities which began the war or with a new power or de facto government. If Don Carlos or the republicans overturn the royal government in Madrid and then negotiate a treaty with the United States, the king's party, if it afterward recovers possession of the government, will have to recognize the treaty.

The most dramatic feature of the fall of Spain is that her present queen regent, under whose sway the last colonies are being lost, is a direct descendant of that William the Silent who struck one of the first and deadliest blows at Spain when she was at the height of her power.

Edwin Stewart, the paymaster general of the navy, has entered upon his third term, a record without a parallel in the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison.

A treaty is not usually considered as in force until all the formalities terminating with ratification have been observed, but sometimes it begins to operate at an earlier moment if so provided.

According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Bob Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Schley dress their hair in the same manner.

The only heavy artillery now in the British army are the two regiments of Life guards, the Blues, the Royal dragoons and the Scots greys. The Dragoon guards and lancers regiments are all medium, and the hussars are light.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent. This is owing to the barnacles that form on a ship's hull.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

BAB IN THE COUNTRY.

How the Days Are Spent—A Wide Range of Topics, Running From Veils Down to Undertakers, Discussed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

We—that is, the large establishment in which a number of people, including me, two dogs and a canary bird, are counted—have decided to what place we will hie (I rather like that expression; it sounds as if I had intentions toward the stage). Really, we think the ideal place is reached. It is a farm with a lot of room outdoors and not too much in. Consequently the supply of boarders is limited. The landlady has some ideas tending toward civilization, since there is a bathtub, and she can realize, unlike the average landlady, that people of fastidious tastes prefer when there is only one tub in the house to have it intimately acquainted with the scrubbing brush and some soda and hot water once in awhile. I once went to a farmhouse in the "really righty" country where I used to help with the tea things, assist the "purps" to chase the mice in the barn and teach the girls in the family how to cut their skirts after the latest new fashion, but woe is me! The mouse no longer fears me, for when I start to run a twinge of rheumatism announces to him that crabbed youth and rheumatism cannot run after him with success, though they do sometimes.

However, to return to the present, which when one has passed 21 is always pleasanter than the past, we are here. Like the detective in the melodrama who always pops up and saves the heroine, "We have came." How we will like it remains to be seen. This morning, when I felt a little poorly and one shutter would shake, our courteous landlady fetched a genial looking gentleman to arrange the shutter, who, seeing me arrayed as most people are who are in bed, gave me no opportunity to say anything, but announced that he had daughters of his own and I needn't apologize. He little knew that I had no intention of doing this, for I had put on a matinee jacket with pink ribbons especially for his benefit. At first I did not understand exactly why he looked at me with what seemed a measuring eye. He appeared to be taking me in by inches.

Then think of it! I learned that this shutter fixing person was the village undertaker, and he was staring at me with an eye to business. But I am glad to know that, gentle and genial as he was, he will never make anything off me, for when I bid goodby to this gay and festive world I shall depart in a plain pine box. I want nobody to look at me and want to be taken to my grave in a wagon and have only a couple of the men of my family at the funeral.

But we will drop that now and talk about going to the country. When we started out, we were a procession. There were all the rest of them, and then I came with the two dogs howling with delight because they were going to ride in a baggage car and be made much of, while a young man who has a weakness for me carried the canary, chirping its shrillest, because it realized it was going where it can be in the sunshine all day long and can sniff the very sweetest of flowers. Then there were a couple of men who announced that they wouldn't carry a thing, but who staggered under a dress suit case containing something which was forgotten until the last moment, while somebody else had a box of candy, a pound of fine tea and three umbrellas and a storm coat, which we forgot to put up, but they had to go, so they went. And when we got there, there was a large wagon to meet us, and we looked as if we had just arrived from the old country, and we went sailing (metaphorically) sitting on our trunks. The two dogs turned up their noses at this, so one sat in my lap, while Molly held the other one, who would insist on trying to catch flies.

There are times when a puppy, cheerful as he may be, is somewhat in the way. On our arrival this truth was proved, since the two small fox terriers got into a fight with a large collie, and, much to the sorrow of our small boy, it was interrupted. The collie was tied up in the stable, while the two pups went out, sat just outside it, and he wailed as if there were going to be a death in the neighborhood until the farmer untied him, and then they all kissed and shook paws and were good friends. The average dog is very peculiar and would rather eat some dirty old bone covered with cold fat and fished out of a coal scuttle than a nice piece of chicken on a china plate. To return to the two legged ones.

As far as can be expected, we are now settled, and we sit out on the veranda and are industrious beyond expression and lounge in hammocks and read or go to sleep, but we take life easily and find that we gain flesh by doing so. We have wonderful discussions, in which the farmer's daughter joins, running in every now and then from the kitchen, where she is making cherry pies, to give her opinion, which is not a flowery, but a floury, one.

We have discussed the war, killed the Spaniards, own the world, having long ago possessed the flesh and the devil. Then we come down to clothes, and the farmer's daughter, who is a pretty girl, with a very good idea as to the correct thing in frocks and other things, said, having given the last look at the pies, "Do you know I never can get a veil to suit me."

And a girl who came with us and who is counted one of the best dressed in the city grew slangy and answered, "You are not the only one—dear, no!" Then the farmer's daughter, whose name is Bessy (doesn't that suggest clover and good things to eat and dimpled cheeks?), said: "Every time I go to New York I have the same old bother. If I put my veil on tight, either my eyelashes poke through or else a hole comes just in the center, and my nose comes through it as if I smelled something I didn't like. If I arrange it loosely, I have a sort of a swaddled air. You know, father isn't a bit stingy with me, and when I go to town he always gives me all the money I want, so I concluded that instead of buying veils that were nothing but snares and delusions I would get one of those real lace ones that cost like the dickens, but are expected to last several generations. It always seemed to me rather dainty to have a real lace veil.

"Well, I got one, for which I paid seven beautiful ducats, and I don't like to tell the story of it. It was fine, white lace, with a border of black rosebuds and a half blown rosebud here and there over the net. Perhaps you will understand how I looked with it on when I tell you that mother, who doesn't know much of city life, said to me: 'Bessy, that makes you look so queer. I don't know exactly the words to express how you do look.' I saw myself, however, and I said: 'I will tell you, mother. I look like the sort of woman who speaks of herself as a "perfect lady."' Draw on your imagination as to my appearance. I loathe toggery I can't wear, so I gave that veil to Cousin Bettie, who will be 72 her next birthday, and she looks lovely in it. Then I bought another one, a black one with a white border, and when I put it on the people who knew mother and me both asked me how my daughter was and what time I thought pig killing would be this fall."

Then we all howled, and Molly spoke: "My experience is that very thin black net with tiny little dots rather close together is the most becoming at all times, but the proper thing to do just now is to wear two veils, one a thickly dotted black one, the net being very fine, and this must be drawn close up over your hat with the ends turned under and pinned with a fancy clasp. Then there must be a white chiffon dotted with white silk, and this must be hung around your hat as if it were a window drapery, the ends being straight and loose at the back and the whole thing flipping and flapping with every breath of wind. The girls who go to extremes wear a blue veil and then a brown one, and some wear a white one and then a brown one, while a few girls, the kind who have just got home from Paris, are wearing blue underneath and green outside. Personally I like white and black best, but of course a girl always likes a choice in everything, from veils and olives to flowers and men."

Taking up the question of spending money and not giving things away, just look how generous women are when they give their hearts, their best possessions, to brutes of the deepest dye! The woman is a bad spender who buys things she doesn't want because they are cheap or who buys things not suited to her age or appearance, counting on their being useful some day. Stuffs go out of fashion and are only fit for dusters. She who buys cheap gloves, cheap shoes or cheap artificial flowers makes herself look as cheap as they are. There are a number of follies committed in the name of dress.

"Bother!" said I. "It is a good thing to be foolish once in awhile, because then you become learned in wisdom, and—and"— I had just got this far when the smallest boy of the tribe was brought up in a semifainting condition, while the two puppies trotted after him, wet, but happy, all three having tumbled into the horse trough. We gave the small boy brandy, while the puppies went off and lay where the sun blazed upon them at the rate of 99 degrees. But they liked it. Even the small boy when he had had enough brandy said, "I nearly drownded, but I had a good time."

And do you know there is a lot in making a determination to have a good time, for then you are pretty apt to get it, but you cannot have a good time if you find everything a trouble and everybody disagreeable.

You can't have a good time if your wardrobe is going to be first in your consideration.

You can't have a good time unless you wake up in the morning with a smile on your face and wear your smile all day long.

You can't have a good time unless you are going to look out for the good times of other people.

You can't have a good time at all, anywhere or with anybody, unless you have got a little book, a mental one, on the first page of which is written, "Make the best of everything."

That is the secret of having a good time. I have tried it, and it is a success—it is—it is—on the word and honor of

Bab

THE NEW RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR AND HIS NIECE.

Decided acquisitions to Washington society are Count de Cassini, Russia's first embassador to this country, and his beautiful young niece, Mlle. Marguerite de Cassini. Count de Cassini, a tall, fine looking man, is one of the foremost statesmen of his country, which he has represented at several courts, among them those of Prussia, Denmark and China, coming from the last named place after a stay of six years, during which he rendered valuable service to his government.

The embassador's home is a large, old fashioned, handsomely furnished house on the corner of I and Nineteenth streets, Washington. Count de Cassini and his niece will spend the summer months at Bar Harbor.

THE SAMPSONS' HOME.

The Residence, Characteristics and Personal Appearance of the Members of the Family of the Famous Admiral.

[Copyright, 1898.]

While Admiral Sampson down in Cuba is pounding into submission the haughty spirits of the dons the admiral's family is winning golden opinions in Glen Ridge, N. J., on account of the calm and philosophical way in which its members view the fortunes of war. Glen Ridge is a town about 16 miles from New York on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad. It is as quiet and sedate a town as even New Jersey can boast and is sufficiently near to the Oranges to lay claim to some reputation as an aristocratic summer resort. The Sampson cottage is about three blocks away from the red brick station that looks not unlike a miniature edition of Morro Castle, with its tall, ivy covered turrets, its cut stone buttresses and high bridge.

The streets of Glen Ridge are broad, well paved and lined with large shade trees, and the horses patter up and down the boulevards with a frequency that shows the inhabitants to be fond of outdoor exercise. The large picturesque houses are surrounded by many acred velvet lawns or else look down from terraces that suggest the hanging gardens of Babylon. Churches are numerous and sufficiently elegant to advise strangers that religion is popular in the prosperous circles of Glen Ridge. Clark street, where the Sampsons occupy a very unpretentious cottage, has on its principal corner the Congregational church, where on Sunday mornings the entire family minus the brave admiral gathers to ask at the throne of grace that the angels keep a special lookout over the commander of the Cuban fleet. Every one in Glen Ridge goes to church, and the fact that the Sampsons occupy one of the pews in the Congregational church has given a new interest to the sermons of the minister, the Rev. Frank Goodwin, an Amherst college man of earnestness and ability.

Right here it may be mentioned that there is no shorter road than talent to the interest of the Sampsons, from the admiral down to 8-year-old Harold, who claims distinction for his pet cat as the brightest kitten in Glen Ridge and able, as a naval cat should be, to thrash every other feline in the town without reference to its age, size or previous experience. In the bright lexicon of the Sampson cat, where a scrimmage is concerned, there is no such word as fail. For this reason the neighborhood since the arrival of the Sampsons has been pleasingly free from midnight musicales, to which the whiskered pets of the town used previously to treat that section.

The stranger who approaches the Sampson home will be particularly impressed by the luxury of flags and banners with which the outer walls are adorned. One large flag bordered with gold fringe is the gift of the patriotic ladies of Glen Ridge. Another flag floats from the big cherry tree, while over the porch is a smaller one. The bicycles of the boys, which, as a rule, stand upon the lawn, are generously adorned with red, white and blue ribbon, and the small Sampsons themselves from time to time bloom forth in the latest mode in patriotic pins and personal decorations. The family consists of Mrs. Sampson, Miss Nan, Miss Olive and Masters Ralph and Harold Sampson.

If a midnight burglar by mistake should wander into the Sampson parlors, it would take only a flash of the dark lantern to discover the fact that he had struck the residence of a naval officer. The furniture of the Glen Ridge cottage does not belong to the family, as the house was rented furnished, but those odds and ends with which clever women manage to add charm to even the most pleasing interior take the form of naval souvenirs. Flags and a sort of ladder of hatbands stamped with the names of the different ships Admiral Sampson has commanded line one corner of the parlor wall, and sketches and photographs of the hero of Santiago are plentiful. These, it must be explained, are all treasure trove of the present war and were sent to the family by the artists who went to the front as representatives of the different journals to make pictures for their papers. The large photograph from which most of the newspaper cuts were made was never seen by the Sampsons until sent to them by the enterprising photographer who had secured a snap shot at the admiral.

One would suppose from the aversion that the Sampsons have to being photographed that they had a deep and unalterable suspicion of cameras and photographers. The only photograph of Mrs. Sampson which is known to be in existence reposes safely at Santiago in the left breast pocket of the admiral. No amount of eloquence has so far been sufficient to persuade her to have that photograph duplicated for the accommodation of the enterprising journalists who make frequent pilgrimages to Glen Ridge for that purpose.

Mrs. Sampson is a distinctly intellectual looking woman. She is tall, with a fine, commanding presence and thoughtful brown eyes. Her hair is dark and without a single silver thread. She is strong and vigorous looking, impressing one with her good common sense and amiability. If Mrs. Sampson will not have a photograph taken, Master Harold, the youngest son, so resembles his mother that one has only to imagine him in feminine attire, with luxuriant dark brown hair smoothly parted from his broad, low forehead, and, behold, one has a fair picture of the admiral's wife!

This aversion to being photographed is one of many traits that mark Mrs. Sampson as being unmodern.

There is, however, one kind of club which the junior members of the Sampson family would find agreeable—that is a tennis club. When Admiral Sampson himself isn't smashing Spanish batteries, he is never so happy as with a tennis racket in his hand. A few years ago he had the reputation of being the finest tennis player in Washington. He and ex-Secretary Olney made a team of tennis players that left a trail of victories behind them over which Washington still speaks with bated breath. Matched against each other they afforded a scene of conflict that would at least run the storming of Santiago a close second.

Strangers who met the dignified naval officer and the secretary of state on Pennsylvania avenue engaged in solemn converse, edging nearer to catch one of the words of wisdom on affairs of state that fell from their experienced lips, would be startled to find them plunged in animated discussion of tennis scores and expert ideas on serving the ball. All the younger Sampsons are good tennis players, and had the admiral remained in New York, as was the expectation when they took the Glen Ridge house before the breaking out of the war, the general public may be pretty sure the Glen Ridgers would have seen some crack tennis playing.

Until vacation time the two Sampson boys were in daily attendance at the Glen Ridge school. They are bright little fellows, full of fun and high spirits, and were great favorites with their schoolmates, who felt deeply the honor of association with a real live acting rear admiral's sons. Masters Harold and Ralph, however, were not in the least spoiled by the admiration of the other children.

Since school has closed an occasional visit to New York city when their mother or sisters go shopping has varied the monotony of the vacation playtime. The interest which the children take in the war cannot be wondered at. The Iowa, from which their father was transferred to the New York when given command of the north Atlantic squadron, the boys considered the one invincible ship in the navies of the world, and they wept bitter tears when it was taken away from their father. Every spar and every ounce of oakum on the ship is dear to them, and it took some persuasion to convince the boys that the New York, while it was not the Iowa, was a better ship for the commander of the fleet. The boys are well posted in all that relates to naval affairs, as they are the joy and delight of their father's heart and, when he is at home, his very shadows.

When Admiral Dewey won his great victory at Manila and there were surmises that the war would be speedily brought to a close, Master Ralph made himself heard with the protest:

"Well, I hope the war won't stop until papa has had a chance in a good scrap."

Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, the younger daughter, is engaged to be married to a young San Francisean. She is a very handsome girl, with the brightest and merriest of brown eyes and a figure that is the perfection of slender grace. Books and music are favorite recreations with her, although she has a wholesome, happy interest in society, for which she is eminently fitted. Her sympathies are keen and quick. One of her latest interests is the College Settlement work on the east side of New York, to which some of the workers among the poor introduced her. At her first visit to the Settlement house, on Rivington street, the little urchins of the east side who were not entitled by membership to the pleasure of meeting her mobbed the door and were at her request admitted instead of being dispersed by the police. The youngsters, on their best behavior, marched past her in orderly file, satisfied, and spread the news over the east side of how they had shaken hands with the daughter of the men who is "lickin' the Spaniards down in Cuba."

Mrs. Sampson was a Miss Elizabeth Burling and was before her marriage a teacher in Vassar and in Wells colleges, where she was an enthusiastic and successful instructor.

She was but 20 when she first entered Vassar college as a teacher, and there is a good story to the effect that on the journey thither her car seat was shared by an august member of the senior class, who, with kind intent, asked her if she (Miss Burling) were properly prepared to pass the preparatory examinations. The senior's consternation the next day when she discovered the truth caused a persistent game of hide and seek to be played thereafter between the new instructor and the unhappy senior.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.

GREEK MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Glancing at the position of woman in Greece and then considering the marriage customs of the modern Greeks, the unthoughtful and the superficially thinking are easily surprised to find that many of those customs point toward the inferiority and the subjugation of womankind. But the reason, the explanation, is lucidity itself and not far to seek. A conquered nation adopts the habits, the tricks of manner and of custom, of its conquerors far sooner than it does their feelings, points of view or thought methods.

From a long wearing of a Turkish yoke of bondage the Greeks, who are naturally almost as adaptive and imitative as the Japanese, inevitably slipped into many Turkish methods and ways of life, and hence the many pronounced resemblances between the marriage customs of Greece and Turkey.

Greek marriage customs are even more interesting for the many and widely various analogies they insistently suggest than they are for themselves, for it is not alone of the marriage customs of Turkey that one is reminded when he studies the marriage customs of modern Greece.

The survivals of the marriage rites of classical times which we find in the marriage rites of modern Greece are intensely interesting, but not surprising to even the easiest going student of a people so retentive of memory and sentiment as are the Greeks, among whom it is far short of phenomenal to meet a peasant who can recite exactly and explain and annotate minutely unbroken pages of Homer. Not is it surprising that the marriage customs of modern Russia and of modern Greece so much resemble each other. The autocratic supremacy of the Greek church in Russia quite accounts for that.

The Greeks marry all the year round except in May, against which month they heartily share the peculiar prejudice common to so many races.

HITCH IN TERMS

Of Agreement for Surrender of Santiago.

The Spaniards Wanted to Retain Their Arms—The Enemy Has 25,000 Troops in and Around the City—Military Authorities to Administer Santiago.

Washington, July 16.—There was a long and anxious wait Friday to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make the arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army. For 18 hours no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the president and his cabinet advisers to learn what had been done, and particularly to know whether the actual surrender of Santiago and the Spanish army had been carried out. When the cabinet met there was positively nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations. It was thought the cable had been interrupted, but on inquiry of General Greely, chief signal officer, he gave assurance tha the cable was intact.

Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the cabinet was in session. In the meantime General Greely had cabled, and he was the first official to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieutenant Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the secretary of war to General Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa. The message received by General Greely came at 2:23 p. m., and indicated that negotiations were yet in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the president no details were given out.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Miles and General Shafter began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's rather imperative request. They were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spaniards' sensitiveness to the humiliation involved in the laying down their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield. General Shafter's first telegram read:

"Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba. Upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States, this surrender was authorized by General Blanco. The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled today, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in the city is imminent. Have supply cut; this was told Lieutenant Miley by English commissioner."

General Shafter summed up the situation later by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has General Toral agreed to it, but this arrangement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid."

After an extended conference with the president last night, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain." The secretary was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would not take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be offered by this government. Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is to surrender upon the terms of the United States government or immediately attack the Spanish forces by army and

In accordance with the decision reached at the conference, General Shafter was notified that nothing but an unconditional surrender by Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch, no fear is felt that the negotiations will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. The unusual delay which has puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty which Toral is having in surrendering that part of the force under his command which is not in the city of Santiago. General Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago and nearly as many more in the province outside of the city. It is believed some may question Toral's authority to surrender them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

Adjutant General Corbin said that all the necessary rations to care for the Spanish soldiers when they surrendered were ready for immediate delivery at Santiago. It is expected that the great body of refugees that fled from the town on the threat of bombardment will now return, and great distress is expected to result from the lack of food supplies. General Shafter has been allowed to exercise his full discretion in dealing with these refugees, and while he will not assume the responsibility for their maintenance, he will without doubt spare as many rations as possible from his own stores to aid these people.

It is the intention of the war department to bring the soldiers now at Santiago to New England as soon as they are shown to be free from fever. The regiments that show no sign of infection after being isolated for 10 days or two weeks, will be brought north. The regiments which have been unfortunate enough to have become infected will remain on the hills in front of Santiago until the men have recovered.

It has not yet been determined to what point in New England the troops shall be transported. This is a matter for future consideration. Surgeon General Sternberg said that New England had been selected as the section for recuperation, because its cool and bracing climate would be a tonic for the men after their hard service in a tropical country. He says that, even if the men were taken north with the fever, there would be no danger of spreading contagion, as the germs do not propagate in high latitudes.

The political status of Santiago is receiving earnest attention, for with the acquisition of several thousand square miles of Cuban soil, with a large port and harbor as its center, it becomes necessary to determine how it shall be administered. For the present it is expected that the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs. When the details of the surrender are carried out there will be time to consider the larger question of the permanent status of this tract. If the precedent of Manila is followed, a military official will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago city and thereabouts, but it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control. This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs, and also giving them a foothold on the island.

In that event General Garcia, being on the ground, would doubtless figure prominently in the administration, although President Masse and his cabinet are said to be in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe, and readily accessible to Santiago. Until the surrender is completed the authorities here are not disposed to settle the details of questions of administration. It is felt, however, that an important question of general policy hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban territory to be acquired by our army, and to some extent the determination as to its methods of civil administration will serve as a precedent in other parts of Cuba when it is overrun.

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other 'reasonable proposals' the United States may make."

The correspondent of The Mail says: "Despite the official denials it is suspected that preliminary negotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. It is asserted that Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively in behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries which at present are quite informal. Duke Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, have been appointed by the government to conduct the negotiations. No suspension of arms will precede the negotiation. In any case, the government is absolutely decided on peace. The queen regent has had three interviews with General Correa, minister of war, and has persuaded him to cease his opposition to peace. Pressing dispatches in the same sense have been sent to General Blanco."

NEW ERA DAWNING.

St. Paul, July 16.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said: "The fall of Santiago is a splendid accomplishment and carries forward finely the operations planned by our strategic board. This clears the way for the projected move upon Porto Rico. I have no doubt Porto Rico will soon be ours.

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the republic. This nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. In the domain of the Pacific, ours is henceforth the paramount power, and we cannot escape the responsibility."

RED CROSS' GRAND WORK.

Washington, July 16.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, has received a long and interesting letter from his wife, who is at Santiago engaged in Red Cross work. Mrs. Porter gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing at Siboney and other points near Santiago. She said if it had not

MRS. JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation. With the large store of supplies, the society was enabled to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nations. Mrs. Porter says that the act of the Spaniards in firing into Red Cross ambulances containing sick and wounded was the most dastardly known in the history of warfare.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel Hecker, who is in charge of the transportation service of the war department, is busy trying to arrange for the conveyance home of the Spanish soldiers. There is a disposition to appeal directly to the transportation lines to make bids to carry these people. The adoption of such a course would relieve the government of a great responsibility. Economically, it was thought that the proposition was a sound one. Assuming that the companies charged the usual passenger rates for soldiers, the transfer could be effected at a cost not to exceed $500,000, a sum which is probably less than would be the cost of the service if undertaken directly by our government. But a disagreeable complication has arisen from the fact that reports indicate that yellow fever exists among the Spanish troops as well as among our own, and it is feared that if these reports are well founded it may be difficult to induce transportation companies to undertake the task of conveying sick soldiers and those who had been exposed to infection.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE.

Newport News, July 16.—The United States transport Olivette arrived at Old Point yesterday afternoon, having on board a number of men who were dangerously wounded at the battle of Santiago. None of them were landed at Old Point. The vessel then sailed for New York, where the injured men will be treated. Among the seriously wounded aboard are Major Brodie, Major Bell, Major McClintock, Captain Knox and Lieutenants Devereaux, Nichols, Fiscus and Rogers.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headaches and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

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SALESMEN WANTED—Our line of advertising thermometer novelties for 1898-1899 is now ready. We pay liberal commission to competent salesmen. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue, sample and terms. Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders at 1005 Washington street, Lynn; terms easy. Three minutes' walk from the beach. Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald.

WANTED—Man of ability, who is willing to work 8 hours per day as collector and canvasser. Permanent position, with chance for advancement to right man. Geo. H. Pitcher, 56 Runels' building.

WANTED—Storekeepers and parties wishing to make their own English sausages to write us. 70 per cent. profit; no outlay. Write for full particulars to Box 80, Lawrence, Mass.

BOY wishes work in office or at anything. Good writer. Address L. A., 89 Sydney street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 333 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 33, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT NOONANS ?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

CATALOGUE of War Emblems, Flags, etc., free. L. N. Cushman, 34 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A highly prized pocketbook containing small sum of money on Lawrence & Lowell car, or at Merrimack square Sunday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sun office.

LOST—Between Royal and Mt. Vernon streets Tuesday morning, a lady's Silver Swiss Watch, open face, monogram on back of case. Reward at Otis Allen & Son's office, 203 Mt. Vernon street.

LOST—A customers' memorandum book. Finder return to this office and be rewarded.

TO LET.

TO LET—Tenement of five rooms, 48 Fremont street, rent $7. Call 53 Central street, Room 7.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 592 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—On Fayette street. Rent reasonable. Inquire 318 High street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 33 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Inquire 33 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

DO YOU WANT A
MAIN SPRING.
Put in your Watch that will give you satisfaction? Call at
LEGAULT & CO.'S
The First-Class Jewellers,
70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO.
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
DANIEL MURPHY.
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—"Stanhope" in fine order, good butcher cart, high grade democrat and concord, open and covered grocer wagon (custom made), second-hand democrats, square wagon, buggies, &c., all very low. J. F. Libby, 59 Robbins St.

FOR SALE—Greatest chance of the season, a grocery and meat market, situated in the best locality in the city and having a trade of from $450 to $600 weekly. For further information call or address O. C. C., 453 Adams street, Lowell.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good cottage house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Nearly new Upright piano, cost $375. Will sell at a sacrifice as party is leaving town. 25 Chase avenue, Pawtucketville, city.

FOR SALE—In Tewksbury, 3 1-2 miles from Lowell post office, two-story house and barn, 40 acres of land. This is a bargain. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, 7 room cottage house and store, 2340 feet of land. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In old Ward Four 2-tenement house and land, always rented; price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street; 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100. also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 163 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—In N. H., good farm of 150 acres of land, good set of buildings, running water in house and barn, cuts lots of hay, large sugar orchard, lots of wood and timber, 2 1-2 miles from depot; price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, good boarding and lodging house, all new furniture. This is a bargain, call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

I HAVE NO AGENTS, but will retail Rubber Stamps, Seal Presses, for Societies, Notaries, Banks, Corporations, &c., Sign Markers, Ink Pads, Inks, Wax Seals, Air Cushion Stamps, Linen Markers, Self Inking Stamps, etc., for just what agents pay, to test this ad. J. M. Fellows, 153 Merrimack street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RARE CHANCE for a person with a small capital to invest in a good paying article. Sure thing. Address M., 850, Lowell Sun.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $2100. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

DR. WALKER, DENTIST.

ALLAN LINE
NEW YORK and GLASGOW,
Via Londonderry.
From company's Pier, West 21st St., New York.
State of Nebraska, Friday, July 1, at 1 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, July 15, at 3 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, July 29, at 1 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Aug. 12, at 1 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Aug. 26, at 11 a. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Sept. 9, at noon.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Sept. 23, at 3 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Oct. 7, at 3 p. m.
First Cabin, $45 to $55 single. $90 to $112.50 return. Second Cabin, $35; round trip, $64.13. Steerage, $23.50; prepaid, $25.50.
Glasgow and Boston, Via Londonderry and Galway; Second Cabin, $31.50; Steerage, $25.50.
For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to H. & A. Allen, 92 State street, Boston, or
Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
180 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-1. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.
We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) R. Gervais.

Merchants and Travelling Men
having business down town can economize time in the busy part of the day by stopping at
Hotel Albert, New York.
COR. 11TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY PL.
[One block from Broadway cars.]
Rooms, $1 Up. RESTAURANT Prices Reasonable.
Good beds—good food—quiet airy rooms—close to heart of wholesale district.
Half portions served, making it possible for one to dine alone at moderate cost.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

LADIES'
MACKINTOSHES
FROM WASHBURN'S STOCK.

Continuation Sale

Although we have been very successful in disposing of this stock so far, still we have nearly 200

Ladies' and Misses' Mackintoshes

of real good qualities which we will offer at same low prices of

$1.98 and $3.98.

Also a few Misses' Fine Rubber Coats, which we will close out at

$1.49 and $2.98

until all are closed out. Remember they are not cheap goods, but garments sold in every store at $4, $6.50 and $10. Bargain Dept.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

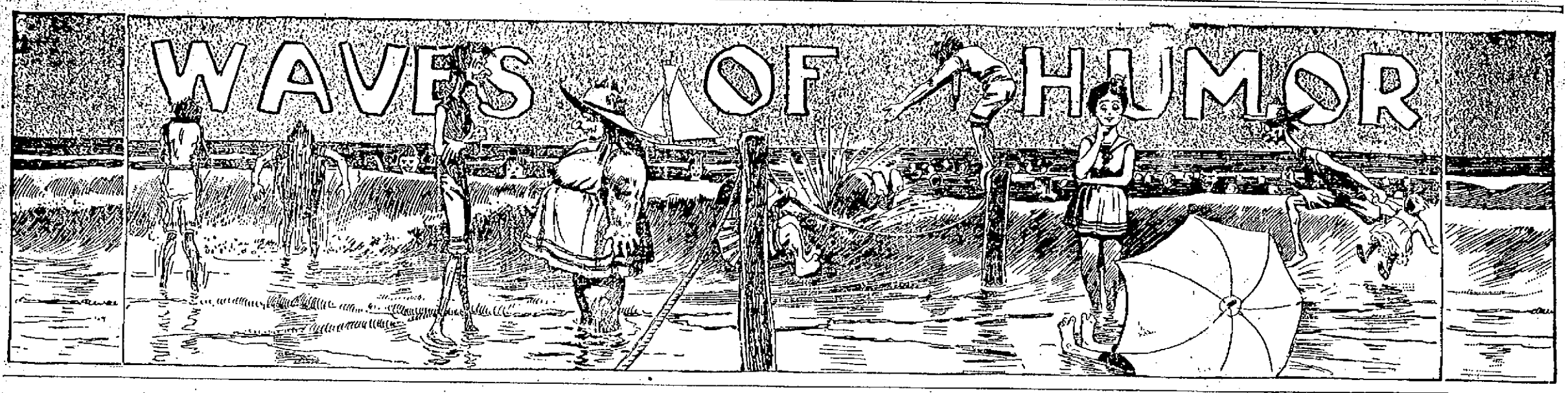
Hammock Weather
We Have Hammocks From
59 Cents to $6.00.
Our variety and styles are unequaled in New England.
Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $3.00.

This is getting to be a very popular game again.
CAMERAS.
We carry a full line of all the leading makes, and are agents for the
EASTMAN KODAKS.
THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rooflees Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 52, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 211 CENTRAL STREET.

MID-SUMMER MILLINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
SEE OUR SAILORS.
Head & Shaw, The Milliners, 169 Merrimack Street



BRAVO!

First Spaniard: "Yes, I walked straight up to the Cuban and cut off his legs."

Second Spaniard: "Why not his head?"

First Spaniard: "Because that was already off!"

—Up to Date.

POPULAR RESORTS.

Besides the shady side of the street other popular summer resorts are the thermometer and the bulletin boards.—Philadelphia Times.

THE LIST IS GROWING.

The list of Spanish heroes
Is doubled now by half.
The mule of old Matanzas
Is joined by Blanco's calf.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SPOILED HIS RECORD.

"You love Harry, and yet you have rejected him."

"Well, he bragged to me that he never made a mistake about girls."—Chicago Record.

WHAT A MAN SAYS.

A woman's idea of a poor dry goods store is one where they can't match her little piece of ribbon.—Atchison Globe.

DURING THE CYCLONE.

DRAWN BY HENRY MAYER.

The One Inside: "I say, old man, you must come over to our house as soon as we get settled."

BAR THEM.

"Then you do not believe in officering the troops with men from the regulars?"

"Why, certainly not. What does the regular army ever do for the party?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BOSTONESE.

"No," she said sadly, "I thought it best that we should part. I could not be happy with a man who says Dooey and Kewba, instead of Dewey and Koeba."—Indianapolis Journal.

NOT IN RAGE.

He ground his teeth.

Yet there was nothing to indicate that he was angry.

Still he continued to grind his teeth with great persistency.

The grinding was done with one of those patent buzzsaws that dentists use, and every now and then it seemed as if the patient would swear if it were not for the rubber dam in his mouth, and at that there was something in his gurgles that seemed to indicate that the dam was not all rubber.—Chicago Post.

JUST HER WAY.

Spawker—Your wife seems very fond of commanding you to do this, that and the other.

Satupon (sadly)—Yes, it's her ruling passion.—Fun.

SOME DIFFERENCE.

Clerk—I believe you said, sir, that after the 1st of the month you would raise my salary.

Employer — You are mistaken. What I said was that after that date you would be worth more to us.—Detroit Free Press.

THE BARE SUGGESTION.

Shortsighted Convict: "Young man, I am pursued. The sleuthhounds of the law are on my track. I will not be retaken. Listen—we must change clothes!"

HIS PREFERENCE.

"I never saw a man so afraid of fire as Eichenstein."

"Is he?"

"Yes. He always prefers an assignment."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WIFELY COMMENT.

He—Well, the Americans have invested Havana.

She—They'll be sure to lose. Every time you invest anything you lose.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

REAL HOT.

"The bed of this river is perfectly dry, isn't it?"

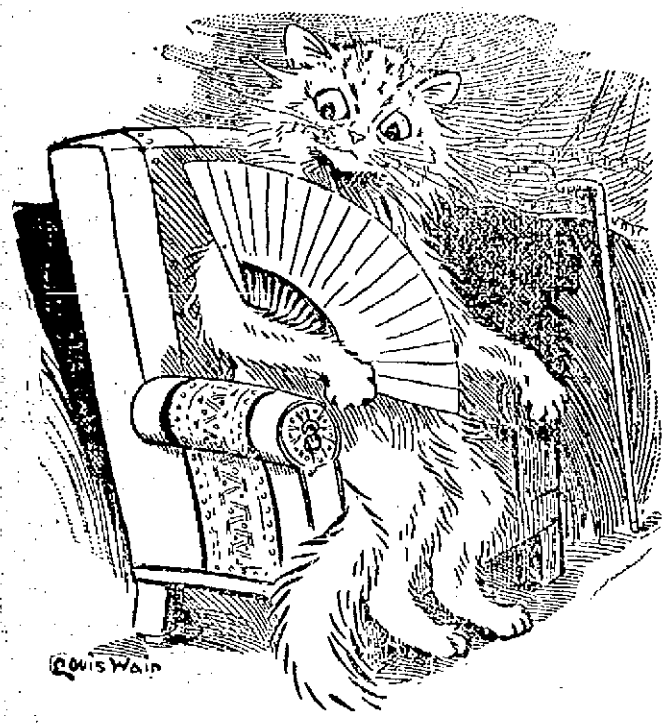
"Of course. You see, it's so hot it can't bear even a sheet of water."—Richmond Dispatch.

BILL ON THE CUP.

Bill—I see Gills has his face painted on his cup at the barber shop.

Jill—How does it look?

"The worst looking mug I ever saw."—Yonkers Statesman.



AN AFTERNOON AT HOME.

ABOLISHING THE CANNIBALS.

"Uncle Sam should go slow about this island business."

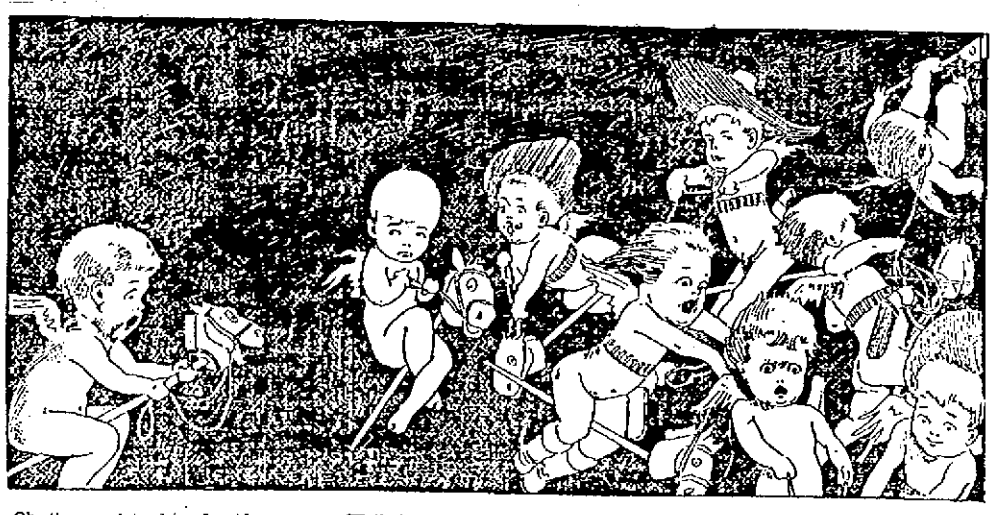
"Why so?"

"If he keeps on, there won't be a single cannibalistic spot in which a paragrapher can locate a boiled missionary story."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A THEORY.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "how is it dat some o' dese people kin work day after day an never seem to feel it?" "Well," replied Meandering Mike reflectively, "I s'pose dey is started in young an gets to be immunes."—Washington Star.

ROUGH RIDERS.



Oh, the rough and ready riders
Now their hobbies gayly ride,
With sombrero, trimmed with care, oh,
And revolver on the side.

Well the foe might fret and fumble,
For the terrors are on deck,
Yea! and presto! they with zest, oh!
Fondest Spanish hopes will wreck.

Yes, these rough and ready riders
Are a very merry lot,
And with skill, oh, they will kill, oh,
Every Spaniard on the spot.

EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

"I couldn't see any sense in making Admiral Dewey a doctor of laws," remarked the man who is always looking for a chance to find fault. "He isn't a lawyer."

"He doesn't have to be," replied Miss Cayenne. "When anything strikes him as a good law, he has plenty of 8 inch guns to prove that his way of thinking is quite correct."—Washington Star.

CANNIBAL.

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured. "But tell me, why do they call you Manila?"

There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face.

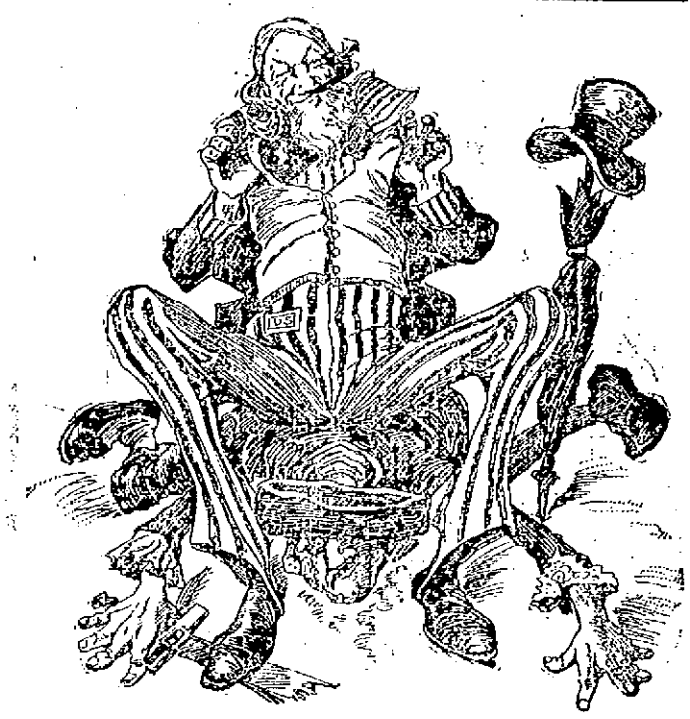
"Evidently," she said as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the bush with clubs, "you did not know our favorite food."—Harlem Life.

ADVERTISING.

"Humph!" exclaimed the young woman with a sailor hat. "They talk about actresses losing diamonds and resorting to other old expedients in order to become prominent!"

"What's the matter now?" inquired the young woman [illegible] her.

"Here's another item about another clergyman who refuses to believe that the whale swallowed Jonah."—Washington Star.



AN OFFICIAL SPANISH VICTORY.

—New York World.

NOT BOMBSHELLS EXACTLY.

"Oh, papa, two men had a fight in front of the house because one of them called the other an artilleryman!"

"That does not sound reasonable, Mollie."

"But it is so, papa. One of them said to the other, 'You are nothing but a bumshell worker,' and the other man hit him, oh, awful hard!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IT WAS THE BEST.

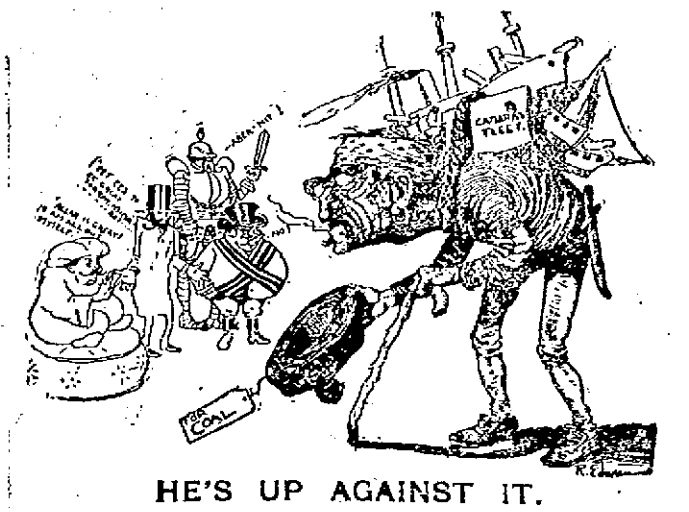
He—And what do you think of the engagement ring I sent you?

She—Oh, it's just splendid! I never had such a fine one before.—London Tit-Bits.

NEED ENLARGING.

June Bride (breaking in at housekeeping)—What miserable little eggs again! I really must tell the grocer to let the hens sit on them a little longer.—Exchange.

DON'T MONKEY; IT'S DANGEROUS.



HE'S UP AGAINST IT.

RAISED A FLAG

A Great Gathering at Camille Roussin's.

SEVERAL SPEECHES AND GOOD MUSIC.

Entertained a Very Large Gathering.

Camille Roussin raised a flag last night over his residence at the corner of Cabot and Market street. There was plenty of enthusiasm and the big gathering cheered all patriotic sentiment. Cyrille Constantineau was the presiding officer and he introduced Mayor Bennett.

At this point Old Glory was unfurled from a staff extending from the top of the house into Cabot street and after the cheers had died out the mayor said: "In a few days one of our gallant Lowell boys is coming home and he is to be royally received. I refer to George Charette, whose home is just across the river in this ward. He is a Yankee Frenchman. By that I mean that he was born of French parents and better people the sun does not shine upon. I want you all to meet this gallant man. We have never had a braver man than he and that is saying a great deal, for Lowell has sent out many heroes."

After Rep. Ramsay had spoken the Roussin glee club sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The members of the club are: Mrs. Janson of Lawrence, Miss Eugenie Janson of Lawrence, Albina, Theresa, and Blanche Roussin and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrille Constantineau of Lowell.

Chaplain Lang had a good word to say. He said: "I want to congratulate you on having one of your citizens on board the Merrimac when she was sunk in Santiago harbor. When I think of his French parentage, it reminds me of the glorious part the French people played in American history. On Feb. 6, 1778, when we made our first treaty, it was with France and France at that time recognized the independence of the United States. France was the first nation to stand by our forefathers in their struggle for liberty. They stood shoulder to shoulder with us until we had won our independence. So you see that in all these years there has been a sympathy between this country and France. It is to your credit that you are represented at the front by a man like George Charette."

The glee club sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and there was more speaking in which Rep. Hayes, Edward Vincellette, Alderman Rivet and Aime Gauthier participated.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

The Onion club had the most successful outing of its existence at Willow Dale yesterday. As the guests of Thomas F. Garvey, the occupant of Sunnyside cottage, they were royally entertained in honor of the American triumph at Santiago.

The festivities continued the greater part of the day and everything calculated to contribute to his friends' amusement was provided by the generous host.

E. J. COMERFORD

Probably one of the most interesting, as well as exciting features of the occasion was the base ball game between the Onions and Cabawshas. The former were too strong for the "pig's head" lads and at reveille, the scorer figured it out that the Onions had won, 7 to 6. There was football kicking and athletic sports. But the patriotic portion of the exercises was quite inspiring. An American flag of ample dimensions was raised over the cottage, while the assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Garvey delivered a very patriotic address, teeming with praise for the army and navy's accomplishment at Santiago. He told of the joy and pride an American feels in the star and stripes wherever they wave and he referred to the liberty and freedom enjoyed by those who stand under its protecting folds. He presented the president of the club, Edward J. Comerford. Mr. Comerford after extending the club's thanks to Mr. Garvey, said that he could only repeat the club's allegiance to Old Glory and say that when more defenders are needed, no one will be found responding more quickly than the Onion club.

But the speech of the day was that delivered by Sam Lucas, the well known colored minstrel.

Mr. Lucas said that so great is his love and veneration for the old flag that he finds it impossible to express himself.

"It is the flag that gave me liberty," said he, "and my earnest hope is that America may rise as high as Old Glory floats. This is an excellent, a great country we live in, and it is a grand old flag that waves over it."

Mr. Lucas also very obligingly sang: "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Mr and Mrs. Bryant sang two sentimental ballads that were loudly applauded and the colored couple who made such a hit in the cake walk at Willow Dale sang several southern melodies. Then the little boy and girl, the favorites of Willow Dale patrons, were heard in some pretty selections.

THE WOUNDED.

WHO ARE ARRIVING AT FORT MUNROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 15.—Among the sick and wounded officers and men received at the U. S. general hospital per steamer City of Washington from Siboney, are the following:

Private Coates, Co. I, 2nd Mass.
Private Kent, Co. E., 2nd Mass.
Private Larkin, Co. G, 9th Mass.
Private Smith, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Traver, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Willis, Co. E, 2nd Mass.
Corporal Lathrop Co. K, 2nd Mass.

The following were among those arriving yesterday on the breakwater:

Corp. Maston, Co. I, 9th Mass.
Private Portler, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Gagnon, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Taplant, Co. F, 9th Mass.
Private McDonald, Co. M, 9th Mass.
Private Scannel, Co. D, 2d Mass.
Private Squires, Co. A, 2nd Mass.

Any inquiries as to the above men, or as to contribution of delicacies, clothing or the like, should be addressed to the Post chaplain, Fort Monroe, Va., who will gladly give any information desired either as to the sick men themselves, or with reference to the articles most needed for their comfort.

PRIVATE McDONALD

In the above list of sick and wounded appears the name of Private McDonald. Nothing is known here as yet whether he is wounded or only sick. He was a robust, courageous chap. He had been coachman for Mayor Bennett and resided at 283 Fletcher street. His friends are anxious to know his condition and hope it is not serious.

DEATHS.

COE—Mrs. Wealthy Coe, a well known and prominent old resident of this city, died this morning at her home, 24 Bellevue street. She leaves one daughter, Miss Ellen A. Stillings, principal of the Eliot school, and two sisters, Mrs. Alma Forbush, and Mrs. Elizabeth McGill of Washington, D. C.

MARTIN—William E. Martin, aged 21 years and 6 months, died Tuesday evening at the Massachusetts General hospital, after an illness of short duration. The cause of death was appendicitis. William E. Martin was born in this city Jan. 15, 1877, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Martin, but he had resided in West Medford from 1889 till a month ago, when he returned to this city and had since lived on Madison street. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and a sister to mourn his loss. Prayers were said at the home of the deceased by Rev. Judson Van Clancy pastor of the Congregational church, at 10.45 Wednesday morning and the body was removed to the Edson cemetery, Lowell, where in the chapel Rev. J. M. Greene of the Eliot church, conducted final services.

GETCHELL—Melissa A. Getchell, aged 51 years, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Wood, 112 Baldwin street. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

GINGRAS—Marcel Gingras, a former resident of this city, died at St. Ronnald, P. Q., on Wednesday, after a long illness. He is survived by a widow and five children, who reside here. They are Alfred and Etienne Gingras, Mrs. J. A. Gagnon, Mrs. Ulderic Chaput and Miss Celina Gingras.

FLYNN—Mrs. Maria Flynn, wife of William Flynn, the well known member of Hose 8 fire company, died last night at her home, 74 Suffolk street, after an illness of about three months. Besides her husband, she is survived by one son, William, and two daughters, Kittie and Margaret and a sister, Mrs. Charles Slowey. Funeral will be held Monday morning from the residence. Services will be conducted at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Noyes of Nichols street are stopping at Manchester.

Miss Ella Fahey of the Bouquet millinery establishment is on her vacation.

Mr. Tim Murphy of this city will enter the bicycle races at Haverhill next Saturday.

Master Bert Dunham of Stackpole street is enjoying a sojourn at Pittsfield, Mass.

Miss Blanche Shaw of West Adams street will spend her vacation at Kennebunkport, Me.

Miss Elizabeth Mullen of Belvidere is spending her vacation at Tamworth, New Hampshire.

Recently in New York: J. P. Hartley and wife, E. S. and R. Simpson, and A. C. Doty of this city.

Miss Althea and Master Leo St. Onge of Arctic Centre, R. I., are visiting Mrs. A. Trinque of Suffolk street.

Miss Grace E. Hibbert and Miss Lilla Bamford are spending their vacation with friends in New York city.

Dr. M. A. Morris, formerly of this city, but now a surgeon in a veterinary hospital in Savannah, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Freeman B. Shedd of this city is making many improvements about his summer residence at Tilton, N. H., before he departs on his annual vacation.

William H. Gerrish, graduate mechanical engineer, M. I. Tech., 1888, has accepted the position of assistant to vice president and manager of the Fulton Rag and Cotton Mill of Atlanta, Ga., and will enter on duty August 1. With his thorough scientific education and varied practical experience he goes well equipped.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hobson have gone to Chatham, N. H., for the summer.

August Fels, agent of the Merrimack Woolen mills, is on a business trip to New York.

Miss Alfred Clarke and Miss Edith Clarke will spend the summer at Walpole, N. H.

Mr. Frank Dupee is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Swan at their cottage on Winter Island.

Mrs. A. W. Weeks has gone to Pigeon Cove for the season.

Mrs. W. B. Reilly of Bartlett street is among the vacationists at Juniper Point.

Rev. J. M. Greene of the Eliot church starts on his vacation next Monday. He will be gone four weeks.

The following young people constitute a very pleasant party at Lake Sunapee, N. H.: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Russell, Miss Sadie Pierce, Miss Clara Blanchard, Dr. E. L. Farrington, Lowell; Dr. Chute and Mlss Annie Quimby, Boston; Mr. Walter Stollworthy, Franklin Falls; Dr. and Mrs. Harold D. W. Cross, Nashua.

A large number of the members of Wesley Church of this city left yesterday morning for Douglass Camp Ground. The party was in charge of Mr. Charles W. Locke.

Mrs. O. L. W. Brown and daughter Helen left for a vacation to be spent at northern Maine and the maritime provinces.

Mrs. S. G. Harriman and Mrs. O. E. Warren leave today for Douglass Camp grounds.

William H. Gerrish of this city has accepted a responsible position with the Fulton Cotton mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Joseph Desmarais is visiting friends in Woburn for a few weeks.

Miss Jennie Flanders of Osgood street has gone to Halifax and Charlottetown for a month's stay.

Mr. Wm. H. Bagley, superintendent of the Middlesex company, left Tuesday on an extended trip through the West.

Miss Grace Mae Morse of Dorchester who has been for the past week the guest of Mrs. Sidney Bailey of Hastings street, left last night for a week's trip to Carlisle, after which she will spend a month at Saratoga and Lake George.

Mrs. H. C Moore and daughter Laura of 29 Perrin street left Lowell for the Adirondack Mountains last evening, where they will be joined later by Mr. H. C. Moore.

Thomas Meers, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here. He is employed at present at the Bonnesett hotel, Keene, N. H.

Thomas H. Rogers, the well known fireman at Hose 7, will occupy a cottage at Long Pond with his family for a few weeks. Tom is a well known fisherman and we may expect to hear some good stories from him after his return.

CHELMSFORD.

Miss Ena Ray Ober was greatly surprised Thursday evening, when 12 of her schoolmate's came to help her celebrate her 9th birthday. There was a light lunch served at 9 o'clock. The waiters were Misses Ethel and Bertha Ober. During the evening there was singing by the school, after which games and music were enjoyed. The birthday cake was made by Mrs. Sidney D. Whitney.

Fine job printing done at this office.

FELL INTO RIVER

Accident to Locks & Canals Employe.

WHILE AT WORK IN CONCORD RIVER.

He Received Several Slight Bruises.

Authine Destreut, an employe of the Locks and Canals, fell from a staging to the rear of the American House, where he was at work, into the Concord river about 11 o'clock last evening. He had been engaged in clearing out the channel in the river and lost his balance and fell into the river.

As the water was very low he received several slight bruises about the back and shoulder, as he struck upon the rocks. He was taken in the ambulance to the corporation hospital.

FROM SANTIAGO.

(Continued.)

give my regards to all and write soon to

Your old friend,
Harry S. Percival.

U. S. S. Bancroft, Key West.

P. S.—It's very hot out here and a little of the old Consumer's would go greats

FROM HONOLULU.

Mrs. John Coarsey of Swift street has received the first letter from a Lowell boy in Honolulu, her brother, George B. Sheehan of Co. F, 23rd Infantry, U.S.A. enroute for the Philippines. Her letter came in an envelope upon which was the American flag and the inscription "Old Glory, the flag we want waving over Hawaii nei." The letter is as follows.

Honolulu, H. I.
June 24, 1898.

Dear Sister—We arrived here safe and sound after nine days on the ocean and amid a terrific storm in which we were all half drenched, and our baggage, guns knapsacks and the like were thrown in all directions There are four troop ships in our fleet, the China, Colon, Senator and Zealander. The China is the flagship.

One soldier died aboard the Senator, and he was buried at sea, the service being very impressive.

Honolulu is one of the prettiest spots on earth and it is a most cosmopolitan place. Among its residents are Americans, English, Chinese, Japanese and Malays. When we arrived, flags were flying on every hand and we were escorted into the harbor. On shore men and women of all complexions wore the national colors in our honor, while the Hawaiian band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and other American airs. President Dole who welcomed us, is a fine man and he gave us to understand that we were very welcome visitors. We were given a big dinner ashore, it taking two days to feed us all. We lived on the fat of the land.

We will be twenty-five days sailing before we reach Manila, and we expect to go some hot fighting when we get there. On our way here we passed Molokai islands, where the lepers are confined. Some of the boys were seasick as a result of the storm, but otherwise they are in good health.

This is a very hot place, but it is beautiful and healthy.

When we left San Francisco the people nearly went wild over us. Cannons boomed and hundreds cheered us. Girls and women laughed and cried and begged for souvenirs. When we were sailing out of the harbor, the people followed us down the bay in pleasure boats singing and cheering, and it made us all feel blue for a time.

My time is now up and I will conclude hoping you will answer speedily.

George F. Sheehan,
Co. F, 23rd Infantry, U.S.A.
Manila, Philippine Islands.

POLICE COURT.

Four drunks.

Frank Wood was fined $10 for assault and battery.

Fred E. Savoil was fined $6.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OPENED AT CHICAGO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, July 16.—Yesterday's business session of the National Convention of the Young People's Christian Union was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. McLaughlin of Atlanta, Ga.

The report of the secretary showed that the unlisted union was composed of 355 active local unions throughout the United States comprising a total membership of 11,769.

A resolution was adopted providing that the secretary of the union should be empowered to appoint an assistant the salaries of the two not to exceed $900. Papers and discussion on the subject of charity work occupied much of the day's session.

A PUGNACIOUS SAILOR.

Michael Fitzgerald, a sailor from the receiving ship Wabash at the Charlestown navy yard, it is said, raised a rumpus at the northern depot this morning and was arrested. It seems he was intoxicated and refused to pay his fare. At Lowell he was put off and he was giving a couple of depot employes a hard battle when arrested.

FUNERALS.

SULLIVAN—The funeral of Mary Sullivan took place this afternoon from Undertaker Savage's warerooms. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

CLIFF—The funeral of Della, infant child of George and Mary Cliff, was held yesterday afternoon from her parents' home, 115 Charles street. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

Fist class job printing done at this office.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 4,000,000 boxes.

REMODEL CHURCH

Old Mechanics Hall to be Changed.

MADE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.

The Expense Not to Exceed $5,000

The First Trinitarian church, after its prayer meeting last night, transacted some important business. Rev. Mr. Koongott was moderator and Daniel A. Eatoll, secretary. It was voted to authorize the trustees to make such changes in the building as are needed, the expense not to exceed $5000.

The trustees have bought new chairs for the church and subscriptions to pay for the purchase were opened last night, many signifying a willingness to pay for one or more chairs, which will remain the property of the society. A subscription committee was appointed consisting of J. Stuart Murphy, Deacon Frye, Clifford Carey, Miss Alice Frothingham and Miss Ella Hayden.

The resignation of Deacon C. H. Swain who is obliged to be away from the city much of the time, was received and accepted.

WEALTH'S BASE DESIGN

Would Fasten on the World a Rule by Money.

LABOR TO BE HELD IN BONDAGE.

Republican Party Working to Fasten the Single Gold Standard on the Nation. Would Abolish Greenbacks and Let Shylocks Control the Country's Money—The Conflict Between Right and Wrong.

The love of money is the root of all evil.—Timothy.

Nothing in use by man for power of ill can equal money. This lays cities low. This drives men forth from quiet dwelling place. This warps and changes minds of worldliest stamp to turn to deeds of baseness—teaching men all shifts of cupping and to know the guilt of every impious deed.—Euphoclus.

There is no longer room for doubt that we are in the "crisis" foreseen long years ago by many of our wise and patriotic statesmen. They not only foresaw—they warned us in unmistakable terms of impending danger. They pointed out its source and its methods and advised that vigilance which is always and everywhere the price of liberty.

Had we been less honest in our motives and less earnest in our efforts to secure material independence for ourselves and for our country—in other words, had we been less ambitious and less patriotic, had we not believed in the equal honesty and patriotism of our fellow men—we doubtless should have taken the admonitions more seriously; we should have given more attention to the warning voices uttered in our behalf and might have avoided the danger now so imminent.

In his message to congress in 1861 President Lincoln said:

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with—if not above—labor in the structure of government. Let the people beware of surrendering a political power which they already have and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against them and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty will be lost.

Again, near the close of the war, in reply to a letter from a friend in Illinois, President Lincoln wrote:

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations will be enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless.

Could his predictions, his fears, have been more fully verified?

Thoughtful men—seers—in other countries as well as in our own have sounded a similar alarm. Thomas Carlyle was not silent, and Sir John Lubbock a half century ago declared: "There is likely to be an effort made by the capital class to fasten upon the world a rule through their wealth and by means of reduced wages to place the masses upon a footing more degrading and dependent than has ever been known in history. The spirit of money worshipers seems to be rapidly developing in this direction."

If further evidence were wanted of the malign, inhuman designs of those who direct and control the present strenuous effort for "currency reform" it may be found in the following well authenticated "confidential" circular, issued by English capitalists and sent to their correspondents in this country to influence legislation during our war—in the dark days of 1863:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This we favor, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money.

The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that.

In this circular, let us not fail to observe, is the very first suggestion of the retirement of the greenbacks—the best money we have ever had—"to which the millionaire has taken off his hat and the banker has made obeisance!"

Under the specious pretext of "currency reform" a determined effort is being made not only to retire our greenbacks and all other forms of government paper money, but to perpetuate the demonetization of silver, thus placing us more firmly on a single gold basis, also taking from the government one of its most important functions—the issuing of money—and giving it into the control of money lenders, apparently for their sole benefit. What this would mean to farmers and manufacturers, to business men generally, who may need to borrow money, can be discovered only by a careful study of the proposed banking laws.

Secretary Chase said, after his long and intimate knowledge of monetary affairs: "My agency in procuring the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country." This is the conflict in which our country is now engaged.

That we need currency reform is clear. That we are not in condition to experiment in the matter is equally clear. That we do not need to experiment is clearest of all, for we know that from 1792, when our monetary system was formed, to 1873 (indeed, from 1837 to 1873) the free admission of both gold and silver to the mints kept them at a practical parity, with never a variation of more than 3 per cent. We know also that when silver was demonetized in 1873 it was worth 3 per cent more than gold.

Therefore it is believed that by undoing the wrong of 1873 (which Hon. John G. Carlisle justly characterized as "a conspiracy" and the greatest crime that any government could commit against its people) silver would be restored to its rightful place, our honest debts would be honestly paid in honest money, the wheels of industry would be set in motion and prosperity would again gladden the hearts of our unhappy people.

If people generally had opportunity to study the subject in all its aspects and bearings, the condition would be less serious. Unfortunately nearly all of our most widely circulated newspapers, on which the majority of people depend for knowledge of the subject, are zealous partisans and content themselves with ignoring or obscuring conditions, misstating facts and misrepresenting opinions, motives and intentions. Instead of honest statement and argument they falsify, ridicule, vilify and calumniate. In reading them one is reminded of a speech made at a press banquet by a prominent metropolitan newspaper correspondent. He said: "We hear much of an independent press. You know and I know that we have no such press. We are all paid to suppress our honest opinions. Were we to write them they would not be printed. If by accident or oversight they should appear, we should be out of a job in 24 hours."

Now that the Republican party is in control and is leaving no effort untried for securely fastening the single gold standard upon our nation it would seem wise to consider the opinions and arguments of that prince, prophet and high priest of Republicanism, Hon. James G. Blaine. He said:

I believe the public creditor can afford to be paid in any silver dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. If paid in a good silver dollar, the bondholder has nothing to complain of. We need both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the equal of the other. It would not be difficult to show that in the nations where both have been fully recognized the most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that true prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the day laborer, whose toil lays the foundation for the whole superstructure of wealth.

The exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most massive fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most helpless and hopeless poverty in the humbler walks of life.

A gold and silver nation, like France, can exhibit no such individual fortunes as abound in England, but it has a peasantry that with its silver savings can pay a war indemnity that would have beggared the gold bankers of London and to which the peasantry of England could not have contributed a pound sterling in gold nor a single shilling in silver.

On the value of gold as money the Hon. John P. Jones said in the most exhaustive speech ever made on the subject in this or probably in any other country:

If gold be the best money, it will of course stand the best test. Let us apply to it the test that we would apply to all other things. The supreme test of all things human is the ordeal of war. To win battles a country must have the best men, the best guns, powder, clothes, blankets, horses, tents, food. All these require money and, one would suppose, the best money. What is to be said of money that disappears on the outbreak of hostilities?

Do we consider those the best citizens who leave their country on the first appeal to arms? Has mankind been mistaken in its estimate of duty and valor? Is the true patriot, after all, not the man who goes to the front, but he who takes the first steamer for a neutral port to return only when the conflict is ended? If gold be the best money, is it not extraordinary that no nation on earth has ever been able to fight with it? At the first roar of the cannon gold goes, and never returns till it comes in the hands of usurers!

The lesson of history is that national money fights for liberty—not international. It is extraordinary that people will call that money "great" which deserts and leaves them helpless at the slightest note of danger.

During our late war where was gold? If gold was the best money, why did not the government officials seize and make it serve the country? They did not hesitate to seize men and send them to the front. Is gold more sacred than men? If in the supreme emergency of war a nation can dispense with gold, why during peace should it sacrifice justice to obtain it? If the people do not destroy the gold standard, the gold standard will destroy them.

Another representative Republican, Senator Ingalls, has recorded in unmistakable terms his estimate of the value of gold as money. He says:

No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity and disaster it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory.

In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than that powder and lead and iron of the south. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were the lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But as usual, when danger had been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggered to the front and asserted its supremacy.

Patriotic statesmen of whatever political faith have spoken freely and emphatically on this subject.

Peter Cooper wrote to President Hayes:

The demonetization of silver was a blow at the interests of the poor man's money. Its remonetization would be a great relief now in the depressed state of all business, if not the best and final measure. Every intelligent man must see that as silver now forms more than one-half of the coined money of the world the effect of depreciating it must not only be to lessen the value of the world's money, but it must depreciate the value of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced.

There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy (of wealth; the word 'form of aristocracy') that can curse the prosperity of any country. Corporations are becoming the curse of modern life. They usurp the powers that of right belong to the community and the government and threaten the liberties of the people. The rich of the world are wedded to gold, the poor to silver. It is to the interest of the moneyed kings to demonetize silver and make gold the sole money because they own the gold.

Wendell Phillips said:

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.

James G. Blaine said:

I believe the struggle now going on in this and in other countries for a single gold standard will if successful produce widespread disaster throughout the world.

James A. Garfield said:

Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolutely master of all its industries and commerce.

John C. Calhoun said:

The bank is the union of the government and the money power—a union far more dangerous than that of church and state.

Jefferson said:

Banks are more dangerous to the liberties of a people than standing armies. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs.

Daniel Webster said:

I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard.

Of this money question an earnest and patriotic statesman has said: "It is and will remain the supreme issue until honestly decided. That issue is stronger than presidents, cabinets or political parties, for it involves a great truth, and in politics as well as religion truth is the word of God. It can no more be crushed out or put down than can the lightning be chained or the whirlwind. It is a living, spiritual force, sharper than a two edged sword. It demands and will have an answer, or in the end it will rend in pieces whatever stands in its way."

The present conflict in which not only our country, but the world, is engaged is the "irrepressible conflict" of the ages, as old as humanity—the conflict between right and wrong, justice and oppression, good and evil.

It began, if not in the garden of Eden, soon after the expulsion from it, and will continue till sordid selfishness and greed shall give place to the precepts of the golden rule and the teachings of the sermon on the mount.

This it is which makes "eternal vigilance the price of liberty."

SUSAN LOOK AVERY.

Louisville.

JAPAN'S GOLD EXPERIMENT.

Paying Dearly For Its Attempt to Imitate "Civilized Nations."

While Republicans are trying to make the people of the United States believe that the gold standard is a good thing, Japan is learning a lesson of distress through adopting the "crook of gold." Industrial conditions in the Flowery Kingdom have passed from bad to worse, and the year 1897 was marked by the greatest depression in manufacturing circles.

In his report on Japan's industrial condition A. H. Lay of the British legation at Tokyo says: "The cotton spinning industry, on which such great hopes were based, has already suffered severely. At the end of the year many of the mills were financially in a precarious condition and several small concerns in a state of bankruptcy."

In commenting on this report the London Financial News remarks: "Those are the very mills whose prosperity not many months ago we were able to cite as indicating how comfortably a silver using country could compete with Lancashire. In the early part of last year the Japanese spinners were doing uncommonly well, and the belief that all the surplus yarn would find a ready market in China was being realized. The year exports of yarn to China reached 40,866,320 pounds, against only 15,256,116 pounds in 1896. The future seemed roseate, but, in Mr. Lay's words, the adoption of a gold standard in October, together with the fall in silver and the enhanced cost of labor and fuel, doomed these expectations to disappointment."

There we have cause and effect set alongside in a way that should impress the Indian government, if it can for a moment emerge from its own narrow preoccupations so far as to look on currency and exchange as factors influencing the whole life and prosperity of a country, and not merely the settlement of a foreign debt charge. Japan is paying dearly for its desire to imitate the "most civilized nations" and placing itself on a gold standard. Foreign trade has fallen off, manufacturing has declined, and just at present a panic is threatening the country. Truly the gold standard is a good thing—to let alone.
—Chicago Dispatch.

Opinions Change.

The United States still leads in silver production, with Mexico a close second. Countries that produce little if any silver are interested in having silver possess as little purchasing power as possible. Countries that have to buy wheat are influenced the same way. In short, man's universal effort is to get what the other fellow has with as little exertion as possible. The man who pays too much for what he buys and too little for what he sells will become a bankrupt, and so will a nation.

There was a time when the Republicans charged everybody who opposed the issue of greenbacks with treasonable designs. Now they charge everybody who favor the issue of greenbacks with treasonable designs. This do old party opinions change.—Dallas Mercury.

Fine job printing done at this office.

THE BLOOD BEFORE USING MALTOX

MALTOX

THE BLOOD AFTER USING MALTOX

MADE FROM MALT BEEF AND OTHER STRENGTH GIVING MATERIALS.

109 POINT STREET, PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Gentlemen:—I have pleasure in saying a good word for Maltox. I have been run down, weak and exhausted and have taken Maltox as a tonic and find it entirely satisfactory and shall continue to use it. Mrs. A. C. G. WOOD.

8 BOND STREET, HAVERHILL, May 12, 1898.

To the Maltox Company—

Gentlemen:—I have recently got up from an attack of grippe and I took your Maltox as a tonic and strengthener and was greatly pleased with it as it strengthened me, gave me an appetite and built me up. I am pleased to recommend it as a tonic and you have permission to refer to me. Yours truly, ANNIE S. TULLY.

PROVIDENCE, May 13, 1898.

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Dear Sirs:—The Maltox I have taken has done me a great deal of good. It helped me in stomach trouble and in rheumatism. Its effect is immediate and seems to revive me at once. I am glad to recommend it. I have not for years found anything that did me so much good. Yours truly, Mrs. F. JONES.

Do not hesitate if you are suffering from indigestion, impoverished blood, nervousness, headache, loss of strength, poor circulation, lassitude. MALTOX is what you need to build up the blood, feed the nerves and restore vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. Maltox works on a new principle. It has cured others; it will cure you. At all druggists 25c. and 50c. bottle.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, JULY 17.
Sun rises—4:22; sets, 7:18.
Moon rises—3:06 a. m.
High water—10:46 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

Excepting the slight chance of thunder storms developing from local conditions, fair weather continues to be indicated for New England. It now seems certain to be clear and pleasant Sunday, with normal summer temperatures and light, variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINDOW SCREENS WITH TEA.

We have received a new lot of Window Screens. One with a pound of 65c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros.' Tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Stationery at bottom prices. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone 429-1.

Pianos, organs, sheet music, violins, banjos, etc., at Steinerts, 130 Merrimack street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

When you pack your trunk for vacation, be sure to put in a bottle of Dows' Diarrhoea Syrup. Sure cure for summer ills.

The paving of Broadway in front of the city stable began yesterday. The flags are being laid today by a force of a dozen men.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

In competition with French, German, and other European Waters at the World's Fair held at Brussels, Belgium, Ballardvale Lithia Water was awarded the highest honor, a Gold Medal, for purity and large amount of Lithia in solution in the water. E. A. McQuade, 76 Market street, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Agent.

COUNTY TAX.

Cambridge's county tax in 1897 was $73,837.84. Lowell's was $66,309.60. What has the city of mistaken identity to say about that?—Cambridge Press.

Fishermen know that unquenchable thirst that attends their sport, and how good anything cool to drink tastes. The best drink at such a time is Williams' Root Beer. Never start on a trip without it.

INVITED TO PICNIC.

Mr. Charles H. Richardson, formerly agent of the Appleton mills of this city now of Clinton, has invited the members of the First Trinitarian Congregational church and congregation to a lawn party and basket picnic at his residence in Clinton, on Tuesday, July 12th.

LATHERS' UNION.

The lathers of the city got together in their hall last night, to decide on the price of work for the season. After some discussion it was voted to fix the price at $1.75 per thousand. Another meeting will be held at the hall, at 32 Middle street, Monday night, and it is hoped that all the lathers n the city will attend.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Henry Hollins, in the employ of Gale & Kenney, got a serious wound while at work in the vacated rubber store on Central street, Friday. He fell against a transom, breaking the glass and cutting ugly gashes in one wrist. The wound bled badly and Dr. Waller had to take 14 stitches, the nerves and tendons being lacerated. It is a bad wound.

FRACTURED HIS THIGH.

Robert Everett, a lad of nine years living with his parents at 3 Stromquist avenue near the Fair Grounds, fell out of a pine tree while climbing about 8.30 last night and fractured his right thigh. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital.

The Middlesex mills are again running nights on account of a big government order received.

MILLINERY.

Second week of our grand clearing sale, trimmed hats and bonnets made of the choicest material and trimmed in the most artistic manner, to be sold at the lowest prices ever quoted for high class stylish millinery. Do not fail to see the prices in the show windows of Mme. Gregoire. The economical will reap a rich reward from these fearful price sacrifices.

STRUCK ICE WAGON.

One of the Lakeview cars outward-bound yesterday struck two of the Lakeview Ice company's wagons. The collision occurred out near the Mammoth road bend, the car striking the rear wheel of the wagon, but doing no damage. The second collision occurred a hundred yards further on, the driver failing to hear the motorman's warning. In the second collision, there was no damage to amount to anything.

KLONDIKER HEARD FROM.

Mr. Charles A. Stocks, who left the city last winter, ultimately bound for the Klondike, was heard from yesterday. A letter received by his wife shows that he was at St. Michael's on June 16, and was preparing to sail up the Yukon. He states that the party had a very stormy passage to St. Michael's, four of the boats belonging to the prospective mining company being smashed during the voyage. The men suffered greatly from seasickness. At the time of writing, they were preparing their boat to sail up the Yukon, and probably by this time they are near a landing place.

Dr. C. O. Hunt DENTIST 51 MERRIMACK ST.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Dun & Co. Report Upward Tendencies.

FALL SHIPMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Failures for the Week Not Alarming.

New York, July 16.—The destruction of a Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the fact, the waving flags of truce at Santiago and at last the surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day, Dun & Co. report. Americans have grown, and see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market $1,210,274,016 worth of domestic products abroad in a year against $616,052,844 worth imported. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are more impressive.

The fall shipments begin in boots and shoes and works have smaller orders than they want, some because they refuse contracts at old prices. Leather costs more, but yields slightly for common hemlock sole, while prices of hides are decidedly weaker at Chicago. Behind all is a great distribution, by many dealers greater than in May, and extraordinary abundance of pasturage promises cheaper cattle. Shipments from the east in July have been only 3200 cases less than last year, when deliveries in the first half of the year were 100,000 cases smaller, but shipments are now greater than in any former year and 17 per cent greater than in 1892.

Money is coming into New York heavily in July, commercial loans are hard to find and the interior is paying its debts in advance. It is to New York a revelation, to some bankers inconvenient, the enormous prosperity attained at the west last year. Treasury receipts for bonds cause no disturbance, and the greatest foreign balances ever known give certainty that no foreign demand can disturb the market for a long time to come.

Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States, against 203 last year, and in Canada 23, against 27 last year.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Boston, July 16.—Recruits for the Ninth Massachusetts, to the number of 35, left yesterday afternoon for Camp Alger.

The Massachusetts delegation to the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. As to the exposition, the members of the delegation have but one opinion. In magnitude, it far surpassed their expectations.

The governor's executive council met yesterday afternoon, and a number of nominations sent in by the governor were confirmed, among them being that of Justus A. Bailey of Kingston, as commissioner of pilots.

The Count of Turin, nephew of the king of Italy, has been spending a couple of days in this city in the course of a pleasure trip around the world.

BASE BALL.

Games Today—Shamrocks vs. Elms, North common; Wannalancits vs. Emmets, North common; Mysteries vs. Fairmonts at Atherton. All of which will be most exciting.

Stirk will not be allowed to play with the Wannalancits according to the frame for the meeting of the two teams.

The Atlantics have an off day today as they originally intended to play the Mysteries.

The Bootblacks have organized and want games with 19-year-old teams. Thursday's victory was the result of the wonderful pitching of Prof. Dave Manning, known to everybody who wears a shoe.

Boston, July 16.—The champions played wretchedly in the field yesterday, and were weak at the bat, being easily shut out by the Pittsburgs. The features of the game were Padden's superb work at second for the visitors and Stahl's long running catches in right field. Score:

Pittsburgs.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, r. f.	5	1	2	3	1	0
McCreery, c. f.	5	2	3	3	0	0
McCarthy, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gray, 3 b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
O'Brien, 1 b.	3	0	0	8	0	1
Bowerman, c.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Padden, 2 b.	3	1	1	2	5	0
Ely, s. s.	3	1	0	3	2	0
Tannehill, p.	4	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	14	1

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, s. s.	2	0	0	4	1	1
Tenney, 1 b.	2	0	0	4	1	0
Silvetts, 1 b.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Duffy, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	1	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Hickman, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	1	2
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	3	3	1
Lewis, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	34	0	7	27	11	4

Pittsburgs ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—6
Bostons ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McCreery, Collins. Earned runs—Pittsburgs, 2. Stolen bases—Donovan, McCreery, Stahl. First base on balls—By Tannehill, 2; By Lewis, 3. Passed balls—Bergen, 3. Time—2:08. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance—1500.

The Louisvilles won in New York through the erratic pitching of Meekin and errors by Doyle and Van Haltren.

The Brooklyns won a 12-inning game from the St. Louis team yesterday, 3 to 2. Miller, their pitcher, was taken ill in the second inning, and Dunn took his place. Griffin and La Chance were injured.

Shortstop Wrigley's error in the seventh gave the Clevelands yesterday's game in Washington, 6 to 4.

The Phillies easily defeated the Cincinnatis, 7 to 3. Dwyer was hit hard and was relieved by Hill.

Errors by Schiebeck and O'Brien gave the Providences a good lead in the early stages of the game with the Montreals, but after that the visitors settled down and gave Sanders good support. The Montreals pulled the game out by hard hitting in the fourth and sixth innings by the score of 7 to 4.

The Torontos won the game in Springfield by bunching hits and bases on balls. Otherwise the visitors were outplayed.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp, which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

A bad decision by O'Neill at the plate spoiled the Springfields' chance to win in the eighth. Score: 7 to 4.

The Baltimores made a garrison finish yesterday and won in the ninth inning, although the Chicagoes scored six runs in that inning. Everett and McCormick had a fight on the visitors' bench, the result of badinage. McCormick was too badly used up to continue play. Score: 10 to 9.

FIRE AT A LAKE RESORT.

Newport, Vt., July 15.—A fire in Gregoryville, Que., 20 miles down the lake from here, burned two summer hotels, two blacksmith shops and four residences. The valuation of the property destroyed is placed at $30,000. There was no insurance on the residences, and the hotels and shops are only partially covered. The fire started by the explosion of a lamp carried by Mary Beach in one of the hotels. She was severely though not fatally injured. Several of the guests in the hotel had narrow escapes from injury.

BICYCLE NEWS.

Paul Bourotte's good showing in his first middle-distance race here has resulted in an attempt to match him with McDuffee for twenty-five miles. McDuffee will be obliged to meet him, as the open challenge of his team to race any rider has not been withdrawn. The indications are that this match will be arranged very soon.

Michael and McDuffee will have another meeting within the month, if present negotiations do not fall through. If it can be arranged for a week from today, the race will be run at New York on the Manhattan Beach track. Michael is very averse to racing in Boston and the probability is that he will not be seen in competition here again during the outdoor season. Manager Shafer has already agreed to ride several races in Boston next winter, if the city should happen to have an indoor track.

As a result of personal visits and circular letters from President Potter, the chief consuls of the various divisions are to begin an active canvass at once with a view to restoring the L.A.W. to its former position above the 100,000 membership mark.

It is announced that immediately after the McDuffee-Michael "race" July 2, Eddie McDuffee distributed $500 among his pacemakers as a reward for faithful service.

The L.A.W racing board has received more money from sanction fees this season than ever before in the history of racing.

Boston followers of racing are wondering why W. Martin included such middle-distance riders as Michael, Vernier, E. Taylor, and Linton and sprinters like Gardiner, Bald and Cooper in his world-defying challenge for unlimited pursuit races, in which such men could not hope to compete, even with substantial handicaps.

SAW A SNAKE.

The passengers on the Lakeview car that arrived in the square at 7.30 last evening, reported that they saw a black snake crawling along the side of the road just this side of Mammoth road. They say that the snake was of unusual size and the car was stopped that the passengers might see it.

Security BOXES

Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ex-Alderman Wilson Is Yet Undecided.

SHAW AND CUSHING WILL FIGHT HARD.

The Former's Friends are Very Active.

A prominent republican politician said yesterday: "I talked with John Wilson Thursday, and he told me he had not decided whether he will oppose Mayor Bennett in the caucuses. He acknowledges that he wants to be mayor and is considering the advisability of opposing a man who has had but one term."

Within the past week, Councillor E. H. Shaw's boom for the shrievalty nomination received a good start.

It was reported that republican voters in this city, that is, the rank and file, are taking kindly to Mr. Shaw and several of the leaders, noticing the drift, have joined forces with the councillor and are working for him. While many figure it out that Shaw and Cushing, coming from this end of the county injure each other, many of Shaw's friends regard the fact as a unit of strength to him. They reckon that their man will go into the convention with a *good* vote behind him from this end. Cushing, too, they say, will manage to make a respectable showing with the aid of his deputies and officers. They say the fight in the convention will be a Shaw-Cushing contest and the friends of the other candidates, ready to do anything to defeat Cushing, will jump to Shaw when they see their own candidate's chances are hopeless.

The Holt campaign committee is becoming very active in republican circles in this city. Mr. Holt's visit here this week served him well, for he managed to gain the acquaintance of many who will take anybody but Knox. Mr. Holt's friends are particular about letting the people know about his public service for it compares very favorably with that of Mr. Knox. The congressman is expected to visit Lowell in the course of a few days and then the situation here can be "sized up" better. There are any number of republicans here who are ready to fight Mr. Knox, while there are many others who will warmly support him.

Captain Dolan, it is expected, will be re-appointed assistant postmaster in Lawrence. The captain was prominent in the good government movement in the last campaign in Lawrence.

BOXING GOSSIP.

"Mexican Pete" Everett, the Colorado heavyweight, whom Jim Jeffries knocked out in three rounds at San Francisco last April, isn't convinced, nor are his backers, that the Los Angelan is the match of the Cripple Creek greaser. Everett up to the time of his meeting with Jeffries, had dallied along in the easy by-ways of fistendom and had secured a lengthy string of winning battles. He was a "stake" fighter and it is generally agreed that against anybody other than Fitzsimmons or Corbett, the Cripple Creek capitalists would regard betting on his chances a better investment than handling gold mines.

Everett has on "angel" in particular a mine owner named R. H. Simmonds, who is anxious to back Pete against Jeffries for $10,000 a side and to prove that the offer is on the level, the miner has posted $2500 in hard cash as a forfeit to bind his challenge. It is refreshing in these days of wind jamming and jaw-smithing to find a boxer and a beaten one at that, who can command hard cash backing for a return scrimmage with his late conqueror. My opinion is that Everett, while a good man in his class, would be rather easy picking for Jeffries in another try, and the wonder of it is that Billy Delaney, who is handling the interests of the Californian, does not snap up the challenge before Simmonds has a chance to change his mind.

Mr. Simmonds is entitled to the most distinguished consideration of lovers of fighting, but while we doff our tiles to his gameness, we must emphatically condemn his judgment.

Tom O'Rourke has practically decided to match Tom Sharkey and Joe Goddard. The latter, notwithstanding his defeat by Maher, made more friends during the contest than Peter did. He is anxious to fight, as there is bad feeling between Goddard and the sailor over the result of their last contest in San Francisco, which was won by Sharkey after a slam bang rough and tumble scrimmage.

Jack Downey and Danny McBride are underlined for the star event of the Greater New York A. C. Coney Island on July 18. Edward McCloskey and Eddie Loeber will meet in the preliminary bout. McCloskey is the Philadelphian who made a fairly good showing against Ben Jordan at the Quaker City on July 8 in a six-round contest.

If Eddy Curry and Sammy Kelly can agree on terms Tom O'Rourke will offer them a purse for a contest.

HAD NO SEAT.

AND REFUSED TO PAY A FARE.

Thursday, Attorney John Costello of Fall River brought suit against the Newport and Fall River Street Railway company in the sum of $5,000 each in the interest of Rudolph Haffenreffer and William B. Covel, the latter of Boston and the former of Fall River. The suits are brought to recover damages for alleged inconvenience, indignities and assault suffered by the plaintiffs while riding on the defendant company's cars.

Tuesday night, Landlord Murphy of the Stone Bridge House advertised a grand opening at his hotel, and many Fall River people attended among them being the plaintiffs.

The railroad company, it is alleged, was notified that there would be a big increase in the travel over the line that evening and accepted the responsibility of handling the crowd by sending out extra cars.

The plaintiffs in company with Mr. Costello, boarded the last car from Stone Bridge to this city and it was crowded. Mr. Costello was fortunate enough to get a seat while the plaintiffs were compelled to stand. On the way the conductor asked for fares and Messrs. Haffenreffer and Covel refused to pay on the ground that they had no seats and that they were not compelled to pay unless they were furnished with seats. Later, the conductor renewed his request for fares and again he was refused.

Mr. Costello advised the men to pay under protest, which they did, and then the suits were brought.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES TOMORROW.

First Trinitarian—Morning, "Universal Salvation;" evening, "The Triumph on Land and Sea."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "God's Confidence;" evening, "Some New Attractions."

First Presbyterian—Morning, "One Thing;" evening, "Christ, the Greatest of Social Reformers."

Eliot—Morning, "Tribulation."

Free Church—Morning, "The Life of God in Man."

St. Paul's—Morning, "The Modern Camp Meeting;" evening, "Victory."

First Church of Christ—Morning, "Truth;" evening, "Elijah Converting the People from Baal to God."

First Congregational—Morning, "The Work of the Army and Navy."

Centralville M. E.—Morning, "If the Lord be God;" evening, "Blindness."

Chelmsford Street F. B.—Morning, "Satisfied;" evening, "Unconditional Surrender."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, "Spiritual Depression;" evening "Till We Meet Again."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "The Abode of the Righteous."

First Unitarian—Morning, "Light and Shadows."

Grace Universalist church—Morning, "Weighed in the Balance."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Jesus as Prophet;" evening service at Worthen Street Methodist.

Worthen Street Methodist—Evening, "The Glory of Sonship;" the morning service to be with the Worthen Street Baptist.

Paige Street F. B.—Morning, "Enthusiasm and Service;" evening, "The Ark and the Flood" illustrated.

Kirk Street—"Stand Upon the Mount." Illustrated war lecture in the evening.

First Universalist—Subject, "The Ill Fated La Bourgogne."

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH BY MR. E. N. BURKE.

A very beautiful window, the work of Tiffany of New York, has just been placed in the south front of St. Anne's chapel, by Mr. E. N. Burke, in memoriam to Grace W. Burke, William A. Burke and Katherine E. Burke. The staging is not yet removed from the window, and the tinting of the wall, which will serve as a framework, is incomplete, but when it is finished the effect will be extremely fine.

The subject of the design is "The Angel of the Resurrection." The principal figure is the angel with uplifted arm, and the second angel is standing on the stone that has been moved away from the door of the sepulchre. On the left are the two women who were early at the sepulchre, and the expression of wonder and amazement on their faces is grandly represented. The light is just breaking in the east, in a rich, yellow glow, and rolling the purple clouds back to the west, a superb arrangement of color and shading. The principal lights rest on the faces of the two angels, which seem to glow with life, and the expression is simply perfect. The angels are robed in white and every detail, every graceful fold, is most artistically done.

The faces alone are painted and other color effects are produced in the glass, giving a rich shading.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Clearance Sale

Large quantities of high quality at reduced prices. Let your wisdom put your dollars on the right track.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS

The Appleton National Bank

has been appointed by the United States government agent for the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, and will carry in stock for sale under Schedule A (Documentary) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And $1, $3, $5, $10 and $50 each.

Schedule B, (Proprietary), 1-8, 1-4, 3-8, 5-8 of one cent, and 1, 1 1-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 5 cents each.

Banking House, 174 to 182 Central, Corner Hurd street.

Banking Hours, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FRED H. ELA, Cashier.
GEO. W. FIFIELD, President.

CAPT. CHARLES S. COTTON of the U.S.S. Harvard, Now Lying in Portsmouth Harbor, Under Quarantine. The Ship Has Just Arrived From Santiago, with 100 Spanish prisoners. During the Voyage a Mutiny Occurred and was Quelled by the Ninth Mass. Regiment, Which Shot Six and Wounded Twelve.

War or Peace?

Inflammation means war in the delicate, sensitive skin or mucous membrane.

POND'S EXTRACT,

externally or internally, brings peace in a moment. Try it for *sunburn, chafing, sore eyes, sore feet, mosquito bites, stings of insects, bruises* and all pains. The genuine is manufactured and bottled solely by the Pond's Extract Company at their own factory.

Cook, Taylor & Co.
CENTRAL STREET.

Another Reduction in the Prices of Garments.

Every garment well made, of good material and sure to give satisfaction.

Linen Suits $3.50, were $5.00.
Duck Suits $2.00, were $3.50.
Pique Suits $3.50, were $5.00.
Muslin Suits $1, were $2.50.
Dimity Suits $2.25, were $2.98
Broadcloth Suits $4.00, were $7.50.

Silk Collarettes $3.49, $4.50 and 5.00. Laundered Waists $1.00, were $1.50. Laundered Waists 75c., were $1.25, and numerous other small lots that we wish to close out are marked down.

Our Separate Skirts have given satisfaction to thousands of ladies. We have our usual large line, including silks, satins, mohair, brilliantines, henriettas, brocades, serges and novelties, also linen, crash, duck, piqué and denim, plain and trimmed. Qualities the best, prices the lowest.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

A pound of Linen Writing Paper and a package of Envelopes to match for 25 cents, this week only.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 373-4.

A Chance To Get A BICYCLE

At your own price. To make room for our Sewing Machine Trade, we have decided to sell the balance of Bicycles on hand at just one-half the regular price. You can buy a bran new Bicycle, warranted, for $18.50, and good second-hand ones as low as $5. It will pay you to call early.

RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street

THE ONLY ONE

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN leads all its local rivals in sales, in push, in style, in enterprise and in influence. It is

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

THE END IS DRAWING NEAR

IT WAS THE CAT

That Caused a Bicycle Accident.

IN WHICH JAMES McNULTY WAS INJURED.

Swede Loses The Top of His Finger.

Master James McNulty of Gorham street an enthusiastic wheelman, met with a very peculiar and rather amusing even if painful accident last evening.

He was riding down Thorndike street on his wheel in the dark when he came upon a cat in the dark. Young McNulty rang his bell and the cat, of course, made a dash the wrong way. The feline collided with the front wheel in such a manner as to become entangled between the spokes.

McNulty was thrown face foremost to the ground, sustaining a cut over the eye, to close which Dr. O'Connor took a couple of stitches.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Another equally peculiar bike accident occurred at "The Grove" yesterday afternoon. A Swede whose name is unknown, while oiling his wheel requested a friend to turn the wheel. The friend did as he was told and the Swede had the top of one finger torn to the bone. Dr. O'Connor attended him, also.

CHALIFOUX'S

July Clearance Sale

Surpasses any Clothing Sale ever held in Lowell. No trash, no job lots.

But a bona fide sale of made-to-order clothing—the productions of the best makers in the land. The following few items picked at random, will give an idea the money you can save by our reductions.

At 79 cents, worth $1.50—Men's Brown Fine Check Cheviot Pants, in all sizes, not all wool.

At 93 cents, worth $2.50—All wool Men's Pants, in neat plaid cheviot, gray and blue mixtures. The greatest values ever offered in Lowell.

At $1.49, worth $2.50—We offer 1000 pairs of Men's Fancy Worsted Pants, not exactly all wool, but an extraordinary quality for the price.

At $1.98, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—We offer 1200 pairs of Men's Pants, in fancy Worsted and fine cashmere, in fifty different styles.

At $2.98, worth $6—We offer Men's Oxford Gray Wool Cheviot Suits, invisible plaids, in sizes 34 to 42. These are not common satinet shoddy goods, but they are honest wool suits with a very small percentage of cotton.

At $4.98, worth $8—We offer excellent gray mixed all wool Cheviot Suits, thoroughly well made and warranted to fit well. In all sizes.

At $9.95, worth $15—We offer superior grades of Men's Fine Fancy Worsted Suits, tailored and trimmed in the best of manner, in ten different shades, plaid, olive, brown, etc., the nattiest suits of the season.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

James F. O'Donnell,

UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

TABLES. We have just received a new lot of Tables. One with a pound of Coc. Tea at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack Street. Telephone 90.3.

TORAL YIELDS

Forced to Recede From His Final Demand.

That Officers Retain Their Arms, but Begs That His Army be Not Sent Home as Captives—Consent of Madrid Awaited.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16—Commissioners on capitulation met at 9.30 o'clock this morning. The hitch in the negotiations was caused by the very reasonable desire of General Toral and his army to avoid humiliation which might cause the Spanish people to condemn their action and attack them on their return. At this morning's conference, it is reported General Toral yielded every point insisted upon by the American commissioners, but appealed to the magnanimity of the Americans to grant the request to send the arms after the soldiers, so that the latter could go home with honor rather than as captives of a conquering nation. The surrender is now practically complete.

BASIS OF CAPITULATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15 (10 a. m.) via Kingston, Ja, July 16 (7.25 a. m.)—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceiba tree, half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading ceiba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time, our interpreter, translating the language of General Toral had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required. When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of Gen. Toral, (General Escarol, Lieut. Fortin and Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice consul), combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary; but at the same time they claimed strongly that it will be forthcoming.

CABLE CAUGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14 via Playa del Este, July 15 (Delayed in transmission)—The last cable from Santiago de Cuba was caught this afternoon by the anchor of the Massachusetts, near Aguadores, just as the surrender of Santiago was announced. The finding of the cable was accidental. It has been decided to buoy the cable for future use and not to cut it.

LIEUT. BLANDIN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Lieut. John J. Blandin, who was officer of the deck on the Maine when she was destroyed in Havana harbor, died here today. His death was the result of the shock to his nervous system sustained on the fatal night of the explosion. Lieut. Blandin was one of the survivors of the United States ship Trenton, which was wrecked in the Samoan hurricane.

THE SUN LATEST

5 O'CLOCK.

SEEKING PEACE

Spain Not in Fighting Mood.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MADRID, July 16, (9 a. m.)—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today, through the French ambassador at Washington, M Cambon, with the government of the United States. It is said in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

TORAL'S REQUEST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The war department has posted the following:

Playa del Este, Near Santiago, July 16.

The following letter has just been received:

Santiago de Cuba, July 16.

To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces:

Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of Your Excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations, also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

JOSE TORAL, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

(Signed) GEN. SHAFTER, Commanding the American Forces.

REQUEST DENIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

A GRATEFUL NATION THANKS GEN. SHAFTHR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary Alger:

To General Shafter, commanding front near Santiago Playa:

The President of the United States sends to you and your brave soldiers the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

(Signed) WM. McKINLEY.

To Major General Shafter, Front near Santiago Playa:

I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

(Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Mrs. Edward F. Saunders will spend a two weeks' vacation at Juniper Point.

ONE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Purchasers of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of the Traders' National Bank (official agents for the United States government) in lots of $100 or more will receive a discount of one per cent.

Documentary stamps, denominations, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 50 dollars. Proprietary stamps, 1-2, 1-4, 3-8, 5-8 of a cent; and 1, 1 1-4, 1½, 2 1-2, 4, and 6 cents.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7 to 9 p. m.

Banking house, Middlesex street and Post Office avenue.

REPORT DISCREDITED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At the war and navy departments it was stated this morning that they know absolutely nothing of the reports, first, that Sampson's fleet and second, that an American Red Cross boat had entered Santiago harbor today. They discredited the reports.

Putnam & Son

COOL, COMFORTABLE CRASH.

A fabric loosely woven that the breezes can whistle through.

Easily laundered and durable.

Our Crashes were shrunk before cutting, so these suits can be worn after they're washed.

Coats and vests 33 to 50 inches,

Trousers 31 to 52 inches.

Suits from **$3.00** to **$9.00.**

Coats, vests and trousers sold separately.

We'll close a small lot of Boys' Sennit Sailor Hats, small sizes, for exactly half price,

25 Cents.

Misses' Sailor Hats, also to close,

25 Cents.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA!

5 O'CLOCK

DEMAND TO RETAIN ARMS REFUSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15 (Friday) via Kingston, Ja., July 16 (8 a. m.)—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of capitulation. They now claim no surrender has occurred and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is already bad faith and not in accordance with General Toral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

The commissioners in the meantime have concluded the arrangement of the terms covering the evacuation entirely in the province of Santiago. These have been signed by both sides and now await the approval of Madrid.

In the meanwhile, the two armies remain in the trenches.

General Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation: "The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor General Blanco and was made by General Toral. This morning General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and if possible arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them."

DISAGREEMENT IN DETAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The commissioners appointed by General Shafter and General Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow.

Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements. The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and sent back to Spain with the prisoners. This, of course has been refused.

The total number of Spanish troops involved in the surrender, will, it is said, run close to 25,000, of which number about 12000 are behind the entrenchments of Santiago. The rest of the Spanish troops are stationed at Sagua de Tanamo, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and fortified cities.

The 25,000 Spanish troops include about 25,000 regulars and 6000 volunteers.

FROM SANTIAGO

An Interesting Letter From Harry Percival.

DESCRIBING BATTLES IN THE HILLS.

George F. Sheehan Writes From Honolulu.

It is with pleasure that The Sun prints a letter from the thick of the fight written by a Lowell boy, Harry Percival of the U.S.S. Bancroft to his old chum, ex-Councilman Michael F. McCarthy of this city. Mr. Percival having been in the navy for the past 13 years may not be very well known in Lowell as he has not been about town much. But his many old friends will be pleased to hear from him as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, June 20, 1898.

Friend Michael—I received your interesting letter all right and was greatly pleased to hear from you and Lowell. Not wishing you any harm, I'd like to have you down here, Mike, for you'd see sights that would remain with you as long as you live. We are fighting like the deuce and when I received your letter we had just finished our second engagement. We lost one man killed and eight wounded and we shuffled off 150 of the enemy, beside wounding eighty and taking 26 prisoners. In our second, we bombarded Altares while the troops were landing.

There were four gunboats at Altares, the Bancroft, Newport, Helena, and ———. The bombardment lasted 12 hours and we didn't lose a man.

As I am captain of the port six-inch gun, I had a chance to get in some of my fine work. We were ordered to stop the Spanish from going through a pass between Altares and Santiago, and Mike, there was an entire regiment coming down the mountain. We sighted them about half past eight and we opened fire with our six-pounders and four-inch guns, scattering them in about five minutes. You should have seen those "Greasers" go up to heaven and run up the mountain. There wasn't one of them in sight in five minutes.

Well, our next job was to demolish the forts and blockhouses. We did that job as only American seamen can do, and while we were at that work a train of cars loaded with Spanish troops tried to pass over a bridge nearby. We fired a few shells and knocked her off the track, killing over two hundred soldiers. That was my particular part of the war. For two days after we convoyed the troops from Tampa. It was a sight I shall never forget. Thirty big troop ships and fourteen war vessels. It was a sight to make the American people feel proud and the whole world wonder.

It took six days to get them to Santiago and the cheered and sang nearly all the way, for they were a light hearted crowd. One day one of their ships got lost and the Bancroft was sent out to find her. We found them just at sundown. Our captain then hailed her and said that we had been sent to look for them and offered them protection whereupon the 900 men on board began to cheer and I thought they'd cheer themselves hoarse, while the band played "Army and Navy Forever." We got them to Santiago all right and landed them on Cuban soil and by the time you get this letter, Santiago will be in the hands of the American soldiers and sailors. It was an awful sight, Mike, to see the women and children, half naked and half starved, running to our soldiers for food and protection. It was enough to make any man want to fight his best. Well, Michael, I must close, for I have work to do. As I write the army is only two miles from Santiago and are planting their guns on the hills around it. So

(Continued to Page Eleven.)

HARRY PERCIVAL.

NO YELLOW FEVER

Exists in This Country at Present

AND NO PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE IT.

According to Surgeon General Wyam's Report.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 16—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, says there is not a single case of yellow fever in this country so far as he knows and no preparations are making to receive yellow fever patients. It is his understanding that Secretary Alger soon will order the two companies of soldiers now at Tortugas off the Florida coast to some other point, and this place then will revert to the marine hospital service in whose custody it was before the war broke out.

DRACUT NEWS.

There is going to be a number of changes in the Merrimack Woolen mills. It is reported that 25 new looms will replace the old ones and a new dryer will be placed in the gig-room. This and Mr. Fels' sudden visit to New York, point favorably to the report that a large order has been received, which will keep the mill running steady for a year or more.

John Watson has severed his connection with Mr. Peabody, the Lakeview ice dealer and has gone to Ashland, N. H., where he has secured employment in the factory owned by Hart & McArthur, who were formerly employed at the mill here as superintendent and boss weaver, respectively.

James Hall of Plymouth, Mass., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Timothy Leary of Pleasant street.

Thomas McDonald, the banjo artist, has gone to Ashland, N. H., where he will secure employment.

FOR HONOLULU.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 16.—The steamer Pennsylvania, with the first Montana and the recruits of the First California regiment, will probably sail on Monday. Col. Frost, with two battalions of South Dakota volunteers expects to get away on Tuesday on the Rio de Janeiro. Lieut. Col. Stover will follow some days later with the remaining Dakota battalion sailing on the St. Paul.

Brigadier General H. G. Otis will go on the Pennsylvania which will be the flagship. The St. Paul and Rio de Janeiro will join the Pennsylvania at Honolulu.

It is the general belief in military circles that the Sixth California regiment will be assigned to garrison duty in Honolulu instead of the First New York which will form part of the next expedition to the Philippines.

CABLES LAID

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Playa del Este, July 13 (Delayed in transmission.)—The signal service cable boat completed the laying of the cable today between Baiquiri and Guantanamo Bay. The French cable between Guantanamo Bay and Santiago will be at once reconnected and turned over to the company. The government will use its own cable between these two points.

CAR OFF THE TRACK.

A Lawrence car bound for Lowell ran off the track at the entrance to Glen Forest Thursday afternoon. The accident occurred in front of the switch and traffic was delayed for half an hour.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nantucket, R. I., July 17.—Fred Nelson Hubbard, 18, was found dead in an outbuilding in the yard of his grandfather James Gregory, early this morning. Medical Examiner French returns the death as suicide from carbolic acid. The young man left home five weeks ago and went to live in Providence. He had not since been seen at his grandfather's home until his dead body was found. His relatives give no cause for his act.

EMPLOYES STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—Cudahy's & Swift's packing houses are practically tied up by the strike of the laborers and Hammond's is badly affected. Hammond's and Swift's beef butchers have quit in sympathy with the laborers. About 1100 men are out on strike at these two houses and at Cudahy's 2500 men are either on a strike or laid off in consequence. The American Federation of Labor last night organized a local union among the strikers.

A THOROUGH VAGRANT.

Fred Tufts was released from the Fitchburg jail yesterday for vagrancy. This morning he was found in Tewksbury begging along the road and was again arrested for vagrancy, Officer Lynch taking him to Lowell.

FUNERALS.

CALLALY—The funeral of Bridget Callaly occurred from her late home 524 Lakeview avenue, this morning and was largely attended. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Michael's church by Rev. Fr. Boland. The bearers were Messrs. George Bray, Patrick Kane, Thomas Dobson, John Fleming, Thomas Gilday and Joseph Mays. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

KERRIGAN—The remains of the late Bridget Kerrigan who died yesterday in Nashua, N. H., aged 68 years, arrived at the northern depot this forenoon and were interred in the Catholic cemetery by Undertaker O'Donnell. Funeral mass was sung in the Immaculate Conception church, Nashua, this morning, by Rev. Fr. Buckle, and the bearers, all of Nashua, were Messrs. James Dolan, John O'Connor, A. J. Farley, and James McWeeney.

CAPTAIN KIMBALL'S COMPANY.

Following are the names of men enrolled in Capt. George D. Kimball's company, through Lieut. John H. Harding:

Captain, George D. Kimball; first lieutenant, John H. Harding; second lieutenant, E. W. Earnham; John F. O'Brien, Sidney G. Potter, Willard J. Lamson, Maynard Ryan, Hugh Maguire, Charles H. Bull, James H. Cavanaugh, Ivan L. Kennedy, John Henry Brizzy, John A. Hayward, W. A. Kenney, Dennis F. Lynch, Fred T. Nichols, Michael A. Lee, James F. Lavell, Xavier Beaulieu, George Jones, W. J. Kenney, Thomas McQuirk, Terrence F. Roarke, Michael P. Redican, John M. Quinn, James F. Judge, James Butterfield, Patrick Sheridan, Thomas Shea, Thomas Griffin, Charles D. Gordon, Dennis T. O'Neil, George F. Lynch, William A. Park, Herbert W. Metcalf, Thomas W. Kelliher, Thomas H. Kenney, Edward W. McKenney, John F. Frayne, Patrick Fitzgerald, James H. Armstrong, Michael Gallagher, Patrick Morgan, Earl Haskell, Thomas Moglan, James Conroy, George W. Hallon, Alfred Clarey.

Freddie Bogan, on behalf of the Fort Wayne Athletic club, makes an offer of a purse for a contest between Charlie Burns of Cincinnati and Tom Moriarty of Lowell for a contest on August 10. Burns accepted the offer.

Mr. Thomas Farrell of Andrews street who was recently injured by the explosion of a cartridge in the Cartridge shop, will leave today for New York, where he will rest for a few weeks.

First class job printing done at the office.

SOLDIERS' AID.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, July 16.—Horace F. Barnes of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, is in this city to meet the transport Olivette which has aboard a large number of sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago. Mr. Barnes is arranging for the care and comfort of the Massachusetts soldiers. Transportation to their homes will be provided for all the Massachusetts men who are able to travel. The others will be transferred to the hospitals assigned to them in this city.

ARCHBISHOP DEAD.

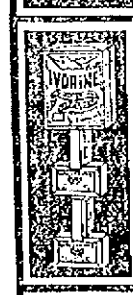
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tucson, Ariz., July 16.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Salpointe of the diocese of Santa Fe is dead after an illness of several weeks, from paralysis. He has been in charge of this diocese for more than thirty years.

SALEM MAN ARRESTED.

Clifford J. Burnelle was arrested on Market street Friday morning by Inspectors Allen and Laflamme, on a warrant charging him with the illegal keeping of liquor in Salem, Mass.

IVORINE



Supplies Soap for Entire Family.

Ivorine makes work easy — It scours and cleans — Makes things looks like new — Saves time, labor, and money — Commends itself to thrifty housekeepers. In every package of Ivorine there is

A Cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap

for Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. You only pay for the Ivorine; the Toilet Soap costs you nothing.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.

WASHING POWDER

BIDWELL IN TROUBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Mobile, Ala., July 16.—Harry H. Bidwell, quartermaster of the United States auxiliary steamer Oneida, was arrested Friday, charged with robbing the mails. He was caught by a decoy letter arranged by a post office inspector. Bidwell hails from Boston.

WORLD'S RECORD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 16.—H. A. Wildemann has reduced the world's 25-yard swimming record from 14 4-5 seconds to 12 4-5 seconds and H. F. Brewer has cut the time down for an amateur mile from 25:45 1-2 to 26:19 2-5. Brewer covered seventy-six laps in his long swim.

EXCURSION TO NASHUA.

About 75 of the young people of the Christian Endeavor society of the First Baptist church enjoyed a starlight excursion to Nashua Thursday evening. The trip was made in steamer May Queen at 7.45 o'clock. On the way a stop was made at Hardy's Grove, where refreshments were served after which the up river journey was resumed. The trip was thoroughly enjoyable and was without incident. The boat arrived on Vesper wharf, on the return trip at 11 o'clck. The whole affair was in charge of Miss Mabelle Brown, the chairman of the social committe of the committee of the society.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Frank Woods was arrested in Billerica by Constable Gately on a warrant Friday evening charging him with assault and battery. He was later bailed.

NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—Captain Hubert B. Montreville, one of the best known newspapermen in this city, is dead.

Capt. Montreville was a native of France and came to this country when a young man. He was 60 years old and his whole life was spent in newspaper work. Among the newspapers he had been connected with are the Cincinnati Post, Detroit Journal, New York Journal, New York Tribune and several journals in this city.

At the regular meeting of the Stationary Firemen's Protective association last evening, John Barrett and John Fletcher were elected delegates to the national convention to be held at Boston. The association is entitled to one more delegate, who will be elected at the next meeting.

Mr. Theodore Driver will spend his vacation in Salem.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE (U. S. and Royal Mail Steamers)

S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

3000 Tons, has been appointed to sail as follows:

Thursday, June 30, at 5 p. m.

S. S. New England

(New) THURSDAY, July 14, 5 p. m.

ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE.

Steamers from Montreal every Thursday.

Saloon passage $35 and upwards, according to location and season.

Second cabin (very superior accommodations) $26.50; return $48.30; Steerage Passage $25.

For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 100 State street, Boston, or in Lowell to

Dennis Murphy, Agt., 18 Appleton St. J. F. O'Donnell, Market, Cor. Worthen Sts., F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge St., O. A. Bernston, 780 Gorham St.

Free Exhibition

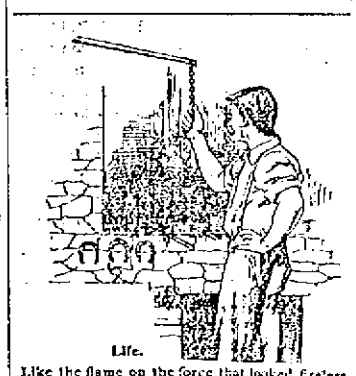
of the celebrated

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS'

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleanser.

Instructive, entertaining. The ladies in attendance will cheerfully give free advice and instructions how to obtain hair as beautiful and luxurious as their own. Everybody invited.

F. C. GOODALE, Lowell, Mass.



Life.

Like the flame on the forge that looked Erelens and dark
Ere the bellows draft quickened the smouldering spark—
So life is a spark; and life is a fire;
And life is a flame rising higher and higher.
One free breath of nature ere boys dies in men,
And the fast-fading embers will waken again.

Thousands of people die of wasting weakening diseases every year who by all rules of nature and reason ought to be restored to health and strength. The medicines they receive from the average doctor according to regulation, stereotyped practice are mere temporary palliatives; they do not reach down deep into the vital organism where the spark of life lies dormant waiting to be awakened.

In numberless cases where every other remedy absolutely fails Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery breathes its strong vitalizing power upon the slumbering forces of life and wakens them into active energy. It quickens the digestive and blood-making glands and empowers them to supply fresh rich nourishment to all the organs and tissues; imbues the heart and lungs with vitality; destroying and excreting naturally from the system the bile-poisoned dregs which lurk in the circulation, thus building up new constitutional vigor and activity.

"I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely," writes Mr. Harrison Smith, of Gapcreek, Ky. "I tried several of our best physicians, and they gave up all hope of my recovery; they said I had consumption and could not live more than a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am sound and well today. I feel better than I have in ten years."

FOUND—A brown spaniel dog. Owner can have by calling at 10 Worthen street and paying for this advertisement.

NOW IT'S ITALY'S TURN

Sends a Squadron to Colombia to Collect a Bill.

Settlement Probable Without Recourse to Seizure—Much Excitement Over a Small Matter.

Washington, July 16.—The state department has been informed that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani has reached Colombian waters, preparatory to making a demand on the republic for immediate payment of $250,000 awarded by President Cleveland to an Italian citizen. It is not known that the squadron has as yet made the demand, or that any force to execute it has been exerted. On the contrary, the department has been officially advised that the admiral's instructions are confined to making a demand for the "complete and speedy settlement of the award made by the president of the United States."

His orders do not go to the extent of directing him to seize the custom house at Cartagena, as was at first reported. It is said by officials, however, that when a government directs an admiral to make a demand, the appearance of his squadron is in itself a demonstration of force and a threat that unless that settlement is made the squadron is prepared to enforce settlement in a summary manner. Although the admiral is now prepared to exert force, the impression prevails that a settlement will be reached without the actual display of force. Although not officially admitted the intimation is made that since Colombia requested the good offices of the United States, these have been exerted to the extent of suggesting to the Colombian government that a settlement was desirable.

THE APPLETON CO.

Making Great Improvements on Middlesex Street.

A NEW BUILDING WITH THIRTEEN STORES

Is Being Constructed by the Company.

The business appearance of Middlesex street is to be greatly enhanced when the work now in progress under the direction of the Appleton company is completed.

Of late the company has made but little use of the old one-story structure on Middlesex street near Revere street originally built for a storehouse and later converted into a cloth room. Since the re-organization the new management has been studying to learn how the place could be best put to use in the company's interest. Finally it was decided to convert the place into a number of business stores. Warren L. Floyd, the architect, was consulted and he prepared plans which provide for thirteen stores to occupy the space of the present one-story structure, and the end of the cloth room at the corner of Middlesex and Revere streets. The one-story structure is 169 feet 6 inches in length, while the portion of the Revere street building that will be taken is 45 feet long, making a total frontage of 214 feet 6 inches. The new structure will also be one story, the front of the present building being entirely reconstructed with an ornamental battlement above the roof. The front of the stores will be almost entirely of glass and the windows will be of plate glass. There will be a cellar, well lighted from front and rear, under the entire building. The foundation will be of stone and brick and the superstructure of wood. Each store will be provided with good sanitary arrangements. Two of the stores will be sixteen feet square. One will be 20x40 and the other ten will be 16x40 each. For several days past, men have been at work demolishing the old structure and it is believed that the new building will be completed about the first of October. The stores have not yet been rented, though there have been many inquiries about them. The foundation and brick work will be done by P. O'Hearn, and he has already started to dig out for the foundation bed. The stores will be so arranged that they will be adapted for various business purposes and so will be quite desirable. Outside of the foundation and brick work, the remainder will be done under contract given to Clarence H. Nelson. The cost of the improvements will amount to $7,000 or $8,000.

The present structure was put up many years ago under the direction of Mayor Bennett.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Notwithstanding the high wind of yesterday, more than twenty boys enjoyed a bath in the canal between Jefferson and Market streets. All ages ranging from 10 to 20 years, were represented and all seemed to enjoy the fun with a friend on the fence to watch out for the "cop."

The clock on the High street church must be enjoying its periodical rest. Every little while the hands grow weary from travel and refuse to make the rounds of the big dial. A few days ago the indicators pointed out 10.45 as the time of day and they have not changed since.

Rev. Fr. Mullen, the new spiritual director of the Mathew Temperance institute, is certain to become quite as popular with the members as was the former occupant of that position, Rev. Fr. McManus. A strange coincidence lies in the fact that both priests accepted the office within six months of their ordination.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

BAND CONCERT.

GIVEN ON THE SOUTH COMMON LAST EVENING.

An immense gathering listened to and enjoyed a concert that was given on the South common last night, by the National band, under the direction of popular "Dick" Griffiths. The concert which was to have been held Wednesday evening, but was postponed because of the weather, was the opening one of a series of four. The program was one carefully selected and the selections were loudly applauded. Every number was well received. The piccolo solo by Mr. Bissonette was very well given. The program was as follows:

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Descriptive Overture, "Recollections of the War" ..... Beyer
Synopsis—The Drummer's Call—For God and Liberty—Assembly—The Flag of Columbia—Attention—Prayer Before the Battle—The Battle—The Star Spangled Banner—The Vacant Chair—Marching Through Georgia—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp—Glory Hallelujah—The Battle Cry of Freedom—Kingdom Come and grand finale.
Waltz, "I See Thee Again ... Barnhouse
Divertisement,
(a) Old Veteran March ..... Barnard
(b) "Cotton Blossoms" ..... Hall
Polka for Piccolo ..... Selected
Mr. Bissonette.
Grand Medley Selection Brie-a-Brac ..... Missud
March Militaire, the "Great Captain" ..... Boutor
Overture "The Fast Mail" ..... Hazel
Waltz "Fairy Dreams"
March "The Grand American Republic" ..... Thiel

The next concert will be given on the North common next Wednesday evening. The concert on Fort Hill park will be given by the Cadet band.

The friends of Miss Agnes Meers, a nurse at St. John's hospital, will be grieved to learn that she is seriously ill at St. John's hospital.

Do You Like Boils

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvelous cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

What Will 25c. Buy?

For TODAY (Saturday). 25 Cents will buy any of the following excellent bargains:

1.—Starched Negligee Shirts, sizes 15 1-2 to 17 1-2, never sold less than 50c. only 25c.
2.—Men's Straw Hats, formerly 75c. and 50c., only 25c.
3.—Hosiery, blacks and Tans, fast colors, 10c. pair, 3 pairs only 25c.
4.—Men's fine Jersey Ribbed undergarments, good value at 50c., only 25c.
5.—Bicycle Belts, 2 for 25c. Can you get as much for 25c. in any other store?

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE

31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

CUSHING'S FIGHT

Is Interesting all the County Politicians.

LOWER END SAYS HE CANNOT WIN.

The Other Candidates Fighting Hard.

The fight for Sheriff Cushing's place grows more interesting day by day.

Throughout the county it is the sole topic of discussion, in political circles.

"Anyone but Cushing," is the slogan in the lower end of the county. The Waltham News sizes up the matter as follows:

"The contest for the place of sheriff of Middlesex county goes on right merrily, and apparently with lessening charms for the success of the incumbent, Henry G. Cushing.

"The rivalry, natural to Middlesex, which exists between the northern and southern sections of the county, instead of abating, is increasing steadily. Lowell is putting forth all of its political strength to the support of a North Chelmsford man by the name of Elisha H. Shaw.

Lowell and the towns about believe Mr. Cushing has held the place long enough and so they intend at the coming county convention to make the sheriff do some hard work if he would be sent back to his office in East Cambridge. According to the Lowell Mail, Captain Shaw is just the man for the place. For a quarter of a century he has been postmaster at North Chelmsford. He has had one term in the House of representatives, two terms in the state senate, and two years as a member of the executive council. For five years he has been a captain of Troop F, cavalry.

In the southern part of the county the forces appear to be divided between Chief of Police Parkhurst of Somerville and Chief Cloyes of Cambridge.

Although many persons are not aware of it, Chief Cloyes is a candidate in a quiet way for the place of sheriff of Middlesex. It seems to be inevitable that one or the other of these two chiefs must give way. A superficial view of the situation induces one to think that in the end Mr. Cloyes will withdraw in favor of Mr. Parkhurst, but no one knows just how hard the Cambridge man's friends are working.

With such a four-cornered fight as is under way, the progress of things cannot help being of an interesting and exciting nature. The coming Middlesex convention for the choice of a candidate for sheriff, will certainly be one of the most sensational political contests in the state."

The Cambridge Press emits one of its daily effusions as follows:

"The shrievalty fight is waxing hotter and hotter every day now. One can scarcely pick up a local paper but what is found something regarding the chances of one or another of the various candidates who have entered the arena in the contest for the position of sheriff of Middlesex county.

"Cushing was one of the foremost of these a short time ago, but of late he seems to have dropped out of the fight almost entirely. He is completely swamped beneath the deluge of candidates, who have appeared to wrest this office from him. And, judging from the present outlook, there doesn't seem to be the slightest doubt but what they will succeed.

"The name of Cushing is daily becoming more and more rare in the local papers, and those of Parkhurst and Shaw are gradually filling its place. Cushing, is practically out of the fight, notwithstanding the frantic assertions of various Lowell papers to the contrary. He has led a most useful career for years past, and now that age has unfitted him for the office, it is only reasonable that people should wish to see a younger and more active man in the position. They have found just such a man in the person of Chief Melville Parkhurst of Somerville."

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colds, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A NEW REGIMENT

The Fifth Mass. Mustered Yesterday

AT CAMP DALTON, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

More Recruits to Join the Ninth Regiment.

Camp Dalton, South Framingham, Mass, July 15.—The Fifth regiment Mass. Infantry U. S. Volunteers was formally commissioned this afternoon by Gov. Wolcott, the ceremonies incidental to it being the fifth of this nature of which the chief magistrate of the commonwealth has officiated. The attendance of friends of the regiment and of sightseers was not very large numbering perhaps 1200. Gov. Wolcott and several members of his staff came upon the grounds at 3 o'clock and soon after the Fifth Regiment was called out for review. The march past was finely executed and at its conclusion the command was drawn up for the ceremony of presentation of commissions. These were given by Governor Wolcott to Col. J. H. Whitney and his officers and then to the line, after a brief address in which His Excellency said: "Men of the Fifth Mass. Infantry U. S. Volunteers. "For the first time in a few weeks it has been my privilege to look into the faces of the troops who have responded to the call for the war You have waited like good soldiers until the call came and then responded with alacrity. You go forth to imperil your lives if need be, for a just cause and to defend the honor of the flag and the nation. There can be no greater privilege than this.

"Officers, bear in mind that the lives of these young men are in your keeping. Look after their health and welfare.

"Men, yield ready and perfect obedience to your officers. Be good comrades with those with whom you touch elbows on the march and bivouac.

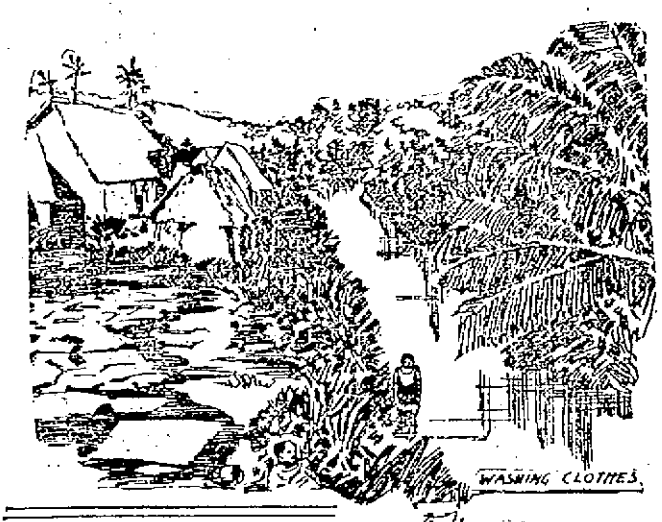
"There are few nobler examples of duty done than those that have appeared in this war and Massachusetts has been well to the front. Remember that these men are brothers, sons of the old commonwealth in the service of the United States. Remember that the good soldier is the man who is ever ready to respond to the call of duty. The spirit of Massachusetts goes with you in every danger and may the God of battles, the God of our fathers as he is the God of loving kindness, lead you to speedy peace. Massachusetts has put into the field many loyal and brave men and she feels sure that this regiment is the peer of any gone before."

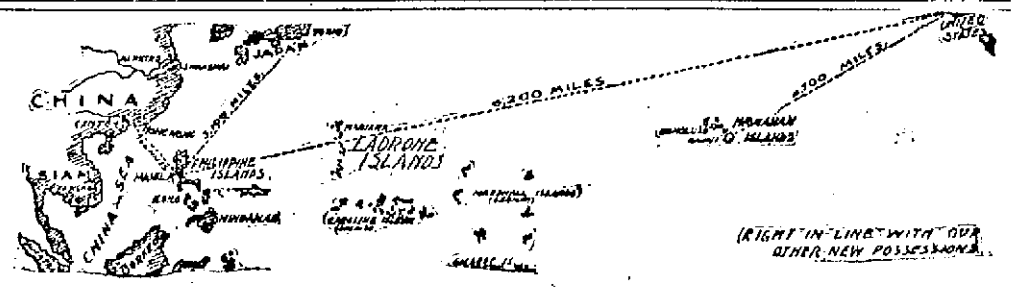
During the presentation a volume of smoke rose behind the mess house necessitating the calling out of the guard It was found that one of the brush covers over a mess fire had taken fire. The blaze was soon extinguished although there was much excitement among those who saw the smoke. The governor and party left the ground on their return to Boston at 5 o'clock. The regiment had its usual dress parade at 7 o'clock.

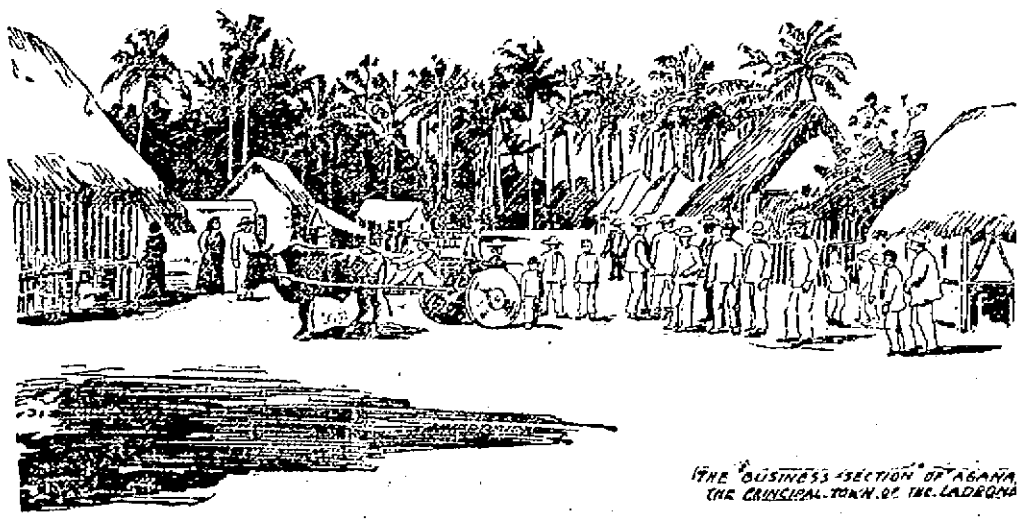
The officers of the regiment are anticipating moving orders early next week.

FOR CAMP ALGER.

Thirty-two recruits for the Ninth Regiment left on the 9.15 train this morning. They will join other recruits for the Ninth and eventually connect with the regiment wherever it may be stationed.







SCENES IN THE LADRONES.

MILLS TO CLOSE.

FALL RIVER WANTS ANOTHER CURTAILMENT.

Fall River, July 15.—A movement is on foot among the mill men of this city to induce as many treasurers as possible to close down throughout the entire month of August. A paper is being passed to this effect today, but the movement has not yet progressed far enough to warrant a prediction as to the extent of it.

In connection with the proposition to curtail, it is stated an effort will be made to pool issues and carry 1,000,000 pieces of the 2,000,000 in stock for a year at a given price. It is the intention to place those goods in the hands of trustees and it is thought that a shut-down of a month will take care of the remainder of the accumulation. Manufacturers say that they cannot sell cloth except for September delivery and that they are losing a cent a pound at present prices.

If this scheme is carried through, with the proposed general curtailment, for a month, it is believed that the remedy for the poor condition of the cloth market will be found and that the effect cannot but be beneficial and lasting.

PLEASANT OUTING.

OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE J. C. AYER COMPANY.

Manager Rose of the J. C. Ayer company who made such a splendid success of the company's semi-centennial celebration is now to inaugurate an annual outing for the fortunate employes and already the notice of the first annual outing has been issued. It is as follows:

The first annual outing of the employes of this company will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, July 30 (in case of rain, on Saturday August 6), to which all employes are cordially invited.

Special electric cars to accommodate the entire party comfortably will leave Lowell for Haverhill at 7.30 a. m., promptly, to connect with the steamer Merrimack for Rocky Point at 9.30.

Lunch will be served on arrival at Rocky Point.

Dancing at the pavilion at 3 o'clock, Borjes' Military Band. Steamer will leave Rocky Point on the return trip at five o'clock p. m. Two tickets will be issued to each employe and will not be transferable.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At the Kirk street church prayer meeting last night Rev. W. A. Burtlett read the following reply to his letter of congratulaton sent to President McKinley,

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 11, 1898.

My Dear Sir: At the request of the president, I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 8th instant, which he has read with thorough appreciation and in expressing his sincere thanks for your cordial message of congratulation.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Porter,
Secretary to President.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

J. E. CONANT & CO.'S SALES

FOR FOLLOWING WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 23.

TUESDAY.

Heirs' sale of valuable business property for improvement on Middlesex street. The Benj. T. Mikilsansky estate, numbered 544, 546, 548, and 550 Middlesex street between Grand and Howard streets to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction: Tuesday, July 19th, promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, rain or shine, we shall absolutely sell to the highest bidder, 2349 square feet of land with the buildings thereon, and having a frontage of 40 feet. The estate lies between the property of the Hon. J. W. Bennett and the Public Market and Packing company. The present buildings rent for $40 a month. It isn't often that opportunities to purchase well located street property in Lowell occur; particularly, chances at your own price at public sale; better than ever in this case, though, the buildings are not too expensive or too good to tear down when you get ready to improve the property; yet they will pay a good rate of interest upon the cost of both land and buildings, until they do come down. There isn't a more desirably shaped lot and certainly no more opportune spot on Middlesex street today upon which to erect a solid, substantial and moderate priced brick building. It will pay handsomely and keep growing worth more money all the time. Money is cheap—Building is cheap—Property is cheap—the three prime factors to successful investment. Now is the time. In a few months it will be too late. You'll then pay big profit and large advances on present costs. Think of the men who purchased real estate from 1851 to 1885 and reaped immense fortunes in the following years. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

Per order of the Heirs.

WEDNESDAY.

Large, modern, first-class four-tenement block, renting for $54 per month, also large double house renting for $26 per month. The block is numbered 37 and 39 Clark street; the double house in the rear and both are opposite the northeast end of North common. Wednesday, July 20th, promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, rain or shine, and without limit or reserve to the highest bidders, this splendid renting property, known as the Maguire or Thomas estate. The block is thoroughly substantial; is in good order and repair; each tenement has five rooms, and each tenement is separate and distinct from the other; each tenement has gas, water, sewerage, water closet and cellar; the double house has two large tenements of eight and nine rooms each, and each has water, sewerage, water closet and cellar. The lot has 5500 square feet of land; a frontage of 56 feet; the yard is all concreted and ample size. This property is bound to become a prominent and valuable corner estate; as a matter of fact, Clark street is already laid out to go across the city ledge to Bowers street, and land is now reserved to make a street from Clark to Salem street, making this one of the best situated tenement properties in Ward Seven. It has a very pleasant outlook, is in a quiet and good neighborhood, commands a good rent and a good class of tenants, is well arranged and as desirable a renting estate as anybody should like to own.

—E. W. Thomas.

CAMILLE ROUSSIN.

COUNTRY WEEK.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED UP TO DATE.

The managers of the Country Week fund have already investigated a large number of cases where mothers and children are in great need of a vacation in the country, and there are scores of worthy ones to whom as yet no assurance of green fields can be offered. Send in your contributions to Edward Ellingwood. The following have been received up to date.

Previously acknowledged	$120 67
Friend	1 00
Mrs. F. E. Dunbar	5 00
Friend	2 00
Daniel Gage	5 00
Mrs. Wentworth	10 00
Unitarian Society, Westford	18 50
S. W. Farrington	5 00
Charlotte P. Kitson	10 00
Mrs. R. P. Coburn	2 00
S. J. A.	1 00
James G. Buttrick	3 00
Friend	3 00
C. I. W. Maynard	10 00
Charles F. Young	3 00
Mary S. Robinson	1 00
B. F. B.	10 00
	$210 17

Fine job printing done at this office.

HIS CLEVER WORK

Officer Conway of North Billerica

HAS RUN DOWN A BIG ROBBERY.

Receiving Nearly All The Stolen Money.

Billerica is fortunate and Henry Rudd of East Billerica particularly so in the possession of so competent a police officer as Martin Conway, Jr., who is the police department for all the Billericas.

Rudd is an elderly man residing in East Billerica and although Josephine Austin touched him up for $110 about one year ago, he does not seem to have profited by the experience.

On Saturday last, it is said, Rudd obtained a large sum of money from England and to celebrate the event, purchased two gallons of rum and invited a party of friends to visit him on Sunday. They visited him and from all accounts had a glorious time, 14 guests, it is said, partaking of his hospitality.

When Rudd woke up Monday morning, he discovered that some time during the day or night he was robbed of $320 all that remained of his bundle.

He notified Officer Conway and the latter, locating the 14 persons in different places, started to work on the case. By the greatest hustling and with more than his ordinary amount of shrewdness Officer Conway next located some of the money and later a little more and a few nights later returned $311.50 of the $320, all that he could get out of it.

Rudd was so pleased at getting so much of his money back that it is doubtful if he makes a complaint against the person who it is alleged robbed him.

First class job printing done at this office.

KEEP WELL!

There is no need to suffer with intestinal and stomach troubles. Just get a bottle of the famous 40 year—no cure, no pay—

DOWS' DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA SYRUP.

That'll settle the question. It's a positive preventive and a sure curer. Been curing for over forty years. More popular each year. An inferior article sees its best days in infancy.

All druggists should carry it. 25c. and 50c., as you like it.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Proprs., Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The entertainment given by Garfield Colony, Purple Star lodge of Orangemen last night included the following selections:

Piano solo, Lizzie Graham; songs, Grace Clifford and John Bannie; club swinging, Isabella W. White; song and dance, George Shanks.

At the regular meeting of Merrimack Valley lodge, I.O.O.F.M.U., in Manchester Unity hall last night two new members were initiated, two propositions were received and three degrees wire worked on five members.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Men's All-Wool Suits, $4.47.

The suits that used to sell for $7 and $8, and were fully worth it. Such a saving sounds big, but it can be done here at this great closing out sale. Everything must move.

THE FIRST LOSS is the best loss. That's the principle we work on. If we carried our light-weight clothing over to next spring, we'd probably have to sell them at a loss THEN; how much better it is to take our loss NOW—to get the money out of the goods and invest it in new goods—to keep our stock clean and fresh.

We believe that we are on the right track, that's why we're selling these $7 and $8 suits for

$4.47.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Invigorates three organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $1 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

The Road to Klondike

Is a hard one, but while traveling in a pair of

$3.00 SUNLIGHT SHOES

convinces you that you have found the shoe of all shoes. Highest in workmanship, latest in style. The latest lasts and one of the best wearing shoes in the market. It will pay you better to buy an article of known value than to experiment with shoes of unknown quality.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 Central St., Opp. Market.

What Do You Think

When you can buy 1 1-4 yards of strictly All Wool Carpet for

25 Cents?

Do you need a Refrigerator or a Baby Carriage?

If you find you are in need of these goods, do not fail to inspect our stock.

With the cleanable flues in the "Peerless" both at side and top of ice chamber, makes the circulation more perfect than in any other Refrigerator made. They are all packed with mineral wool and are great ice savers. Look them over.

GAYNOR & CO.,

35 PRESCOTT ST.

TORAL'S PLAN

To Gain Point on Our Generals.

Wild Hurrahs of the Boys in Blue on Hearing the News—Several Weeks Will be Required in Which to Move the Spaniards.

Kingston, July 16.—It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral Wednesday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest Thursday afternoon. In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance to Santiago. The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank, under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized he was trapped, and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock Thursday he sent a communication to General Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Blanco authorized Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint a commissioner on each side to arrange terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine, and General Escarajao.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Mause and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches, with a flag of truce to the mango tree, under which the interview was held Wednesday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with the general conditions of our demands. After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from General Blanco to do so. This being the main point the interview was soon concluded. Before parting General Shafter complimented Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated, and a scene of general rejoicing followed. General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately

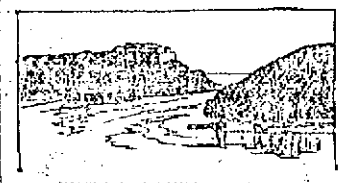
GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present. The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place, but they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago. A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened



INTERIOR OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

for a similar purpose. We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments in the afternoon and went into the city. Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion. It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole. The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef was served to them.

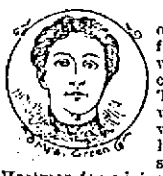
General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent he said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirits. They deserve to conquer. The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel.

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral had been dragging on for 10 days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back when hard pressed upon the statement that he was simply subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being courtmartialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge [illegible] to remove to Spain the Spanish soldiers who surrendered. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all it was decided to be only a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough, steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the transportation.

At the best several weeks will be required to remove the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable portion of the American army in the neighborhood for sometime. Still, being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so disposed of as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing them into the hills just in the rear of Santiago, it is believed that the danger of an extension of the yellow fever will be reduced so far that it will no longer be the cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons' reports describe the disease as of a mild type, and it is said that this will readily yield to a change of location to higher and cooler ground.

Pe-ru-na for Catarrh of Bowels.



Mrs. F. I. Green, of Gorman, Tex., for a long time was troubled with chronic Diarrhœa. The local physicians who attended her were unable to do her any good. Her son wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice and began to give his mother Pe-ru-na. He says, "No symptoms of the trouble have bothered her since she began to take Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists.

THE SURRENDER

Its Details Are Now Available.

VICTORY WAS EVEN GREATER THAN ESTIMATED.

Shafter Speaks on the Campaign.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

With the United States troops before Santiago de Cuba, July 11, via Kingston, Ja., July 15.—12.15 p. m.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen and with it all the eastern end of the island.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the fourth corps of the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asserculores, 28 miles west of Santiago, through Las Palmas, Palma Soriano, Alcantara to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. Some are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press, he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were great. Never during the civil war were more problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved a foeman worthy of any man's steel."

DEWEY THE STAR

Still Keeps the "Garmans" Guessing.

HE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTS ALL UNDER HIM.

Even to the Chinese on Board.

Washington, July 15.—The fact that our government has been engaged in a vigorous correspondence with the German government through the medium of Ambassador White has given rise to the assumption that the state department has been making representations to Germany on the subject of the conduct of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. This, however, is erroneous, the correspondence in question relating to that old and troublesome issue the exclusion decrees of the German government directed against United States hog products.

The attitude assumed by the German commanders in the Philippines is without doubt a source of annoyance and apprehension to our government. The spirit of quibbling as between the insurgents and the American forces in the Philippines attributed to the German government by its own papers is far from satisfactory to our government.

PRIZE LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla., July 16.—10.05 a. m.—The British steamer E. R. Nickerson, which was captured on June 30, by the Hornet, Hist and Wampatuck, off Cape Cruz, while attempting to run the blockade into Manzanillo, was brought here this morning by a prize crew, under Lieut. Dougal. She has a cargo of provisions, hogs, goats, etc. She had a crew of negroes and two passengers on board. She was bound from Jamaica.

DEATHS.

KEYES—George Keyes, aged 80 years and one of Westford's oldest and most respected citizens, died at the old Keyes homestead yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the Long-Sought-For chapel on Saturday, July 16, at 2 p. m.

OVER IN SPAIN

Panic-Stricken People Leave Barcelona.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, July 15.—It is announced in a special despatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe that the Americans will select the defenceless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many of the citizens are leaving.

The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

THE HARVARD HAS ARRIVED

With 1000 Prisoners, Over Half of Whom are Ill With Malaria Fever — Several Deaths Have Occurred and Others are Dying—Prisoners are Attempt Mutiny.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Captain Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago de Cuba, having on board 1008 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth harbor and dropped anchor about three miles from the centre of the city at 6.30 o'clock this morning. The port physician boarded the vessel at 9 o'clock and in company with the ship's doctor made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half on board were ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, one died this forenoon after the cruiser reached this port and three others were not expected to live until night. There were 40 sick cases in the sick bay this forenoon and 40 equally as bad in other portions of the ships. All these patients are said to be victims of malarial fever with which those who died were also affected.

These facts have been reported to the authorities, at the navy yard and the four physicians there, will make a further inspection of the vessel and determine, whether or not, she shall be sent to quarantine. Owing to those conditions, nothing has been done in the line of preparations for landing the troops. The trip from Santiago was without unusual incident, aside from the sickness and death referred to.

The Harvard left Santiago de Cuba Sunday at four p. m. and made fair progress. For some time before that she had been receiving the prisoners as they were sent to the rear by the land forces of the United States. There is an impression here that the Harvard was bringing more of the Spaniards captured in the battle, in which the fleet of Admiral Cervera was destroyed, some 700 of whom are now prisoners on Seavey's island, having been landed there from the cruiser St. Louis. It was learned soon after the Harvard reached here that this was not the case, but nearly all those who arrived this morning were captured in skirmishes which occurred soon after the American troops landed in Cuba, and continued as they advanced toward Santiago. Some of them were the remnant of the force upon which the rough riders charged with such terrible destruction to both sides on their march from Siboney, but the majority were laborers and other attaches of the Spanish troops were engaged in the construction of the trenches and other works of defence before Santiago.

They were a sorry looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside today and were in a far worse condition than those who came last Sunday. While Admiral Cervera's men showed many signs of privation, those seen today were tattered and miserable. Their clothing was stained with blood and mud while in physical appearance there seemed to be hardly a man able to care for himself and it was easy to believe the physician's word that half of the 1008 were ailing. It was impossible for an outsider to get in closer communication with the Spaniards than could be done from the tug which took Dr. F. S. Towle the port physician, down to the cruiser.

Dr. Towle was the only one permitted to go on board the Harvard. Dr. David O. Lewis, U.S.N., of the Harvard, received Dr. Towle on board the cruiser and the formal examination was begun at once. Meanwhile, some of the Spaniards and those on board the tug were engaged in a necessarily limited examination of each other. There seemed to be some lack of confidence on the part of each but it did not last long and from one or two of the prisoners who possessed a small stock of English, an attempt was made to gain some information of the condition of those on board and their experiences before and since leaving Cuba.

The effort was almost a total failure, owing, however, not more to the ignorance of the Spaniards, than to their apparently sullen disposition.

Inquirers learned practically nothing of the incidents of the voyage nor from the Spaniards, at least, of the trouble which occurred among the prisoners on board the Harvard, in which the crew of the vessel were compelled to fire on the captives with fatal effect.

Later, however, a brief interview was obtained with a seaman of the cruiser. He said it was as much as his head was worth to mention the incident, but he stated that the Spaniards, from the time they came aboard were so ugly that the officers feared trouble. It came the first evening after they all had arrived on board. They were at mess under the usual guard. The officers of the ship were all forward at the time. The cause of the trouble did not appear, but without warning the Spaniards made a rush upon the guard. The officer in command without hesitating an instant gave the command to fire. Nearly a score of the rioters fell, six of them having been killed. Twelve were wounded, but none of them so seriously that death is likely to follow. The volley was effective and the prisoners were soon subdued. They made no further trouble.

Doctors Towle and Lewis spent about half an hour in their inspection of the vessel. Then they left the Harvard and on the tug proceeded direct to the navy yard, where report was made to Admiral Carpenter. Dr. Lewis stated that of the 1008 prisoners, only one was a line officer. He is Lieut. Commander Juan B. Aznor. As to the physical conditions, the report of Dr. Lewis, indicated a prevalence of disease that was considered alarming. The fact that seven deaths had occurred, one being no more remote than this morning while three other probably fatal cases were on board, and that eighty were seriously ill, were noted and it was decided to send the yard physicians to make a systematic and thorough inspection of the vessel at once. Dr. Lewis stated that he thought the disease was nothing worse than malarial fever.

It was learned that those who had constructed and occupied the trenches in front of Santiago, had suffered most severely. Although acclimated, the unusual labor and lack of food caused a condition readily susceptible to the malarial conditions resulting from the drenching rains and sleeping in water soaked trenches.

Those who saw the prisoners as they came on board the Harvard agree that it was almost beyond belief that men in such a state could continue to exist.

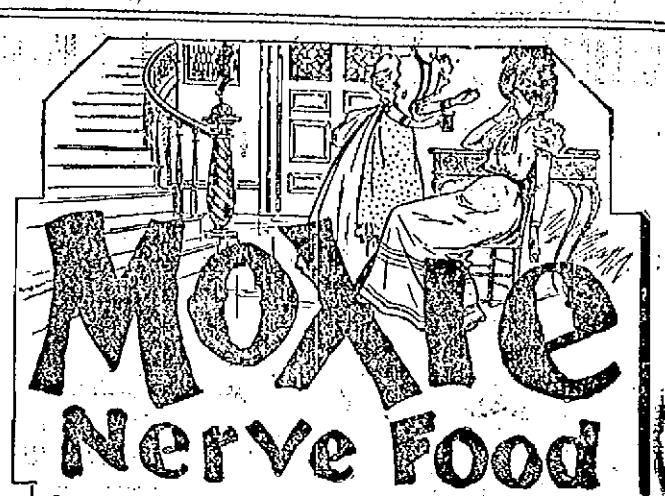
The preliminaries having been completed, at 11.30 o'clock, Doctors Lewis and Towle and Medical Inspector Remo, persons who are in charge of the prisoners at Camp Long, left the navy yard on the tug for the Harvard. They were under orders from Admiral Carpenter to make a thorough diagnosis of each case of fever on board and to inspect most carefully all other patients. These orders were carried out with as much celerity as was possible in view of the grave chance that contagion might be found.

Should the report of the physicians be favorable, the work of landing the prisoners will be begun at once. If necessary, however, the cruiser will be ordered to move six miles down the harbor to quarantine at once, pending further arrangements for the care of those on board.

Captain Colton of the Harvard, during Dr. Towle's visit, this forenoon, spoke of the condition of the Spaniards when they came aboard the vessel at Santiago. He said they were half-starved and wholly exhausted and as near dead as men could be and still move.

The last of the two Spaniards who died on the voyage was buried as the Harvard was entering the harbor this morning. The bodies were wrapped in the Spanish flag and as they disappeared beneath the water, the usual salute of three guns was fired by the guard.

On board the Harvard was a foreign military officer who was in the American lines at the land battle of Santiago. In speaking of the event, he complimented the Americans most highly on the way they fought, saying it was one of the fiercest conflicts in history.



After Shopping refreshes, invigorates, and strengthens the "fagged out" nerves as nothing else will.

Get the Genuine. Sold by the bottle or case at the Grocers. By the glass at all Druggists.

RESIDENTS FLEE

In Terror From City of San Juan.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 15.—Advices received here from San Juan do Porto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port will be attacked by the Americans today, the terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior and it is said the city and suburbs are practically deserted. Should the American forces bombard the city, it is believed here that it would succumb with hardly a struggle.

The Look in a Woman's Face.

Beauty disappears when the eyes are dull, the skin is sallow and the wrinkles begin to appear. Mrs. Ensign watched her good looks return day by day.

A woman's beauty is more a matter of health than of regular features or perfect proportions.

Without the magnetism of sound health, and the vitality and good spirits that come naturally from sound sleep and good digestion no woman is altogether charming.

A year of ill health will do more to ruin beauty than ten years of healthful living.

Many a woman is watching with dismay the growing pallor of her cheeks, the coming of wrinkles, the thinness that becomes more distressing every day.

Sufferers from such afflictions will be interested to read the story that is told by Mrs. W. H. Ensign, of 419 South Freedom Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.

For no particular reason that she could discover, her health began to "run down," very much as a clock runs down when the power in the spring is exhausted.

She steadily grew weaker, thinner, paler every day, till she was hardly able to move about the house.

She was wholly unfit for household work, or any of the duties of life.

Her skin became dry and withered. Her eyes were dull and her face constantly wore a pinched, strained look, arising from the unnatural condition of her nerves.

Such faces may be seen everywhere.

The unfortunate in this "run down" condition cannot rest at night, cannot digest proper food.

The system is prepared to receive the germs of any disease without resistance.

Mrs. Ensign tells of her escape in the following words:

"I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by reading of their wonderful cures in cases like mine.

"After a few doses there was an exhilarating change.

"I could eat and sleep better than for years.

"My interest in my work came back. I began to improve in feelings and in looks.

"The gain continued steadily as long as I took the pills; and it was permanent.

"I ceased taking them only when I felt in perfect health.

"I cannot find words to express my admiration for this remedy."

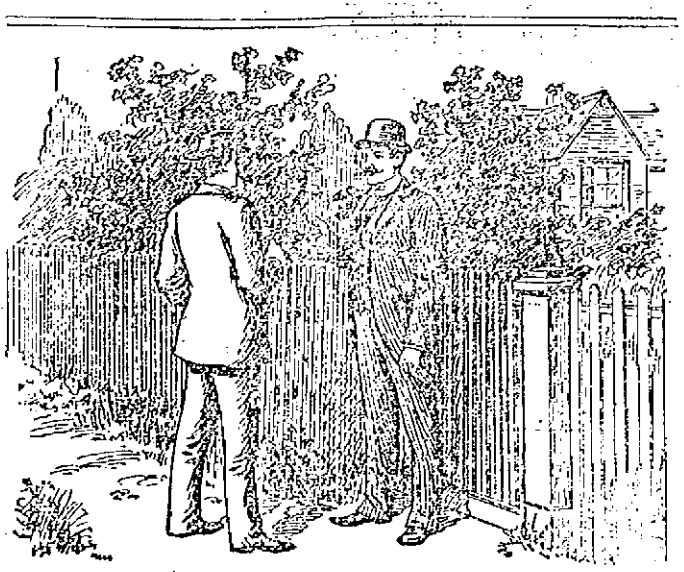
As she told her story Mrs. Ensign appeared to be a picture of perfect health.

The vegetable ingredients contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are mixed in accordance with the prescription discovered by Dr. Williams, the celebrated physician.

Analysis shows them to contain, in certain fixed proportions, all the elements that are required to build up new, rich blood and nerve cells.

This power has touched the root of a long list of nervous and blood diseases, and made the pills an unfailing cure for the most desperate cases.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One box for 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50.



MR. HENRY. I have been troubled a long time with what I suppose they call dyspepsia. I call it indigestion. I have had great pain in my chest for many years, and I used to have difficulty in breathing at times. I feel as if something had stuck in my throat, especially after eating, and I always had to be careful what I ate. I dared not eat pastry or hot rolls, and if I did I would get dizzy in my head. I tried Proprietary other patent medicines, and I did not find any benefit until the man at the drug store where I [illegible] asked me to try Ripans Tabules. I did, and I tell you I felt more benefit from one box of Ripans Tabules than all the other stuff I had been taking. I had about three or four boxes, and I am cured. I don't have the pain in my chest, my bowels are more regular, and I can eat any kind of food that is put before me. Ripans Tabules have made a good cure for me, and I tell you I tell all my friends to try them.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND DRAMA

GIANTS NO LONGER ARE SUPREME IN THE GREAT ATHLETIC WORLD.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Some years ago baseball managers all over the country looked upon physically large men as the only sort of timber from which to secure recruits for their teams. Small men were regarded with suspicion, and it was only after a very conclusive demonstration of superiority over their bulkier rivals that they could hope to secure positions on a team. Some of the hustling managers discovered that there was something more in the game than the mere hitting of the ball, and as soon as this came about there followed the passing of the giants, who were some of them too big to get out of their own way. The real stars of the game today are below the average in weight and height rather than above it.

The same opinion as regards size used to prevail in almost every other athletic sport, and it is only recently that managers of teams and other close students of sports have begun to recognize the fact that men of modest stature are best fitted for contests in the athletic field.

Of course there are places which large men are specially fitted for in athletic games. For instance, those who cover the first base are as a rule tall, strapping fellows, but generally speaking the size of the players now seen on the diamond compared with those of ten years back shows a decided preference for men of normal size. What chance would "Tot" Murphy, the old Yale player and captain who later played professionally on the New York team, have stood of getting an opportunity to show what he was capable of in the old baseball days?

The same thing is also true with regard to bicycle riders, particularly the middle and long distance racers. A contest between Jimmy Michael and Frank Starbuck looks like a struggle between a giant and a Lilliputian. There are, of course, large men in the ranks of the racing cyclists, among them Sanger, the Milwaukee phenomenon, and Kaiser, the giant champion of Switzerland, but they are greatly outnumbered by such little fellows as Michael and "Major" Taylor, the colored rider, who, while strong and muscular, is small of stature. Edouard Taylore, the Frenchman, weighs less than 125 pounds; Chase, the Englishman who came over to the United States last fall to race Michael, is even smaller than Taylore; Platt-Betts, who recently made the mile flying start record of 1:55 at the Crystal Palace track near London, is very small, but for all that he is regarded as one of the fastest riders in England.

The fact that all these little fellows are such excellent wheelmen in paced races is accounted for by the explanation that they carry no superfluous flesh and that their small stature allows them to get all the benefit of the pacing machines in front in the matter of shielding them from the wind.

Among the runners and athletes of the cinder path and field events generally the same rule as regards small men will be found to hold. Of course weight putters and hammer throwers are large men, but the most famous runners and jumpers of recent years have been small. It is not infrequent at athletic meets to hear women and even men who are present at such an affair for the first time express surprise at the small size and thinness of the majority of the competitors. They expected to see only men of great brawn and muscle exhibiting their prowess.

Willie Day, whose records in many cases still stand, when dressed in citizen's clothes looked very thin and not at all of the ideal build for probably the best long distance runner that ever lived. Tommy Conneff is a midget, and George Orton, J. H. Rush, J. H. Maybury and B. J. Wefers are all small men, but in the matter of fast running no stronger combination of fleet sprinters ever existed than the last three.

Perhaps in boxing more than in any other form of athletic exercise did the fallacy obtain that weight and bulk were needed in a champion. However, the advent of Robert Fitzsimmons and George Dixon, the clever little colored boxer, dispelled these ideas forever. Fitzsimmons is built on a plan contrary to all the rules by which heavyweights were supposed to be judged if they aspired to championship honors, yet this ex-Australian has proved himself a world beater. Dixon is a small man, but many a larger one has fallen through his prowess with his fists.

The wonderful victories of the Cornell university oarsmen last summer on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie proved to the rowing world the correctness of Coach Courtney's contention that skill and expertness count for more than beef and brawn. The wearers of the red and white were all comparatively small men in those two historic races, yet they easily overmatched the heavyweight representatives of the four other American universities. If any more evidence were needed in support of this theory, their easy victory again this year would supply it in overwhelming manner. Their defeat by Pennsylvania at Saratoga lake can hardly be taken into account, for the crew was badly out of condition, some of the men being really ill.

At football the coaches of the big college teams in old times used always to pick out the largest men for positions on the elevens, whether they could play the game or kick the ball or neither. To a great extent this tradition still prevails, but during the last few years many small fellows have shown that the quarter back is not the only man on the team who may be small, and, as in baseball, head play and the ability to run and dodge are regarded much more highly than they used to be when weight and strength were the prime and only prerequisites. Among the small football players Suter of Princeton and the famous Yale varsity man De Saulles, who made such a splendid record last fall, stand out pre-eminently, though many others might be mentioned. De Saulles, by the way, is a member of the champion Yale baseball team this season.

When the tug of war was one of the events annually contested at the intercollegiate games at Mott Haven, N. Y., the Columbia university team was for several years the champion. They also tugged against many teams composed of national guardsmen and others. The tug of war is a sport which to the uninitiated would seem to be the one above all others in which weight is the greatest factor of success. This team of New York collegians, composed of young fellows, often went up against men who were from 10 to 20 pounds heavier per man, yet they were unbeaten. They proved to the world that quickness and splendid team work will always overmatch mere weight.

Ed Hanlon, the famous old time sculler, is a small man, though well built. In fact, instances without number could be brought forward to prove that skill and not beef is nowadays the necessary quality in almost any kind of athletic sport.

War is not, as a rule, classed as an athletic exercise, but the soldiers and sailors have to be trained athletes. Among the men who have come to the front during the present troubles of the Spanish very few are noted as large men. In fact, most of the heroes and prominent fighters are small men. Dewey, the first American to distinguish himself, is a small, dapper man. Neither Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley nor Commodore Watson is a large man. Hobson is a man of average size and build. Among the soldiers General Shafter looms up as a giant. He has several in his command who are conspicuously small—for instance, General Wheeler, who is a very short man, though commonly known as "Fighting Joe" Wheeler.

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

NATIONAL MEET OF THE L. A. W. IS TO BE HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The 1898 national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which is to be held at Indianapolis Aug. 9-13 inclusive, promises to be one of the greatest gatherings of cyclists that ever took place in this country.

Undoubtedly more divisions will be represented at Indianapolis next August than were present at Philadelphia last year. This will be due to the central location of the place of meeting and its accessibility from all parts of the country.

The Indiana wheelmen have been making extensive preparations ever since they secured the honor of holding the event in their state to make the affair a huge success. One of the most conspicuous factors has been the '98 Meet club, which has organized committees to oversee the work of preparation and has labored indefatigably to insure success.

The fact that the United States government has decided that Canadian wheels when accompanied by their owners may be admitted to this country free of duty is one feature which it is thought will attract many visitors from over the border. Buffalo and Boston riders are working hard to secure the meet for their respective cities next year and are expected to attend in force to clinch the matter.

Arrangements have been made with the main trunk lines of railroad by which very favorable rates have been secured for the visiting cyclists. Clubs have been formed to attend the meet in many cities, and if the promises of the present are carried out there will be from 40,000 to 50,000 visitors in Indianapolis during the week of the races.

A new track has been constructed and was opened with great eclat on July 4 with the annual meet of the Indiana division of the L. A. W. It is one of the completest in detail of any in the country, and every effort has been made for the care and accommodation of riders. The track was built under the supervision of Charles Ashinger, the famous six day rider. The stands have a seating capacity of over 7,000 people, while the bleachers, which extend over half way around the track, will seat twice as many. The plans for the track were very carefully made out by Herbert Foltz, a member of Chairman Mott's racing board.

Racing men all over the country are much interested in the programme of the national meet, for they are of the opinion that those of the championships that will be run during the week will be definitely decided then. Three championships, the half mile, mile and two mile, will be run at Indianapolis, and the winners will be credited with 60 points, just ten times the number they receive for winning a championship on the circuit. If any rider be so fortunate as to carry off two of the three big events to be decided at Indianapolis, he will be almost certain to win the championship table at least. All the riders, circuit chasers, pot hunters, men employed by the big associations and others will be present, and there will be races suited to the styles peculiar to all of them.

On the Friday a race will be contested which will be an innovation at national meets. Two of the fastest middle distance men in the country will compete in a paced contest for a large purse. It is probable that either Michael or Linton will ride against the fastest man at middle distances in the ranks of the Americans. Several have already applied for the honor of contesting in the race with the chance of winning a big pot of money to boot.

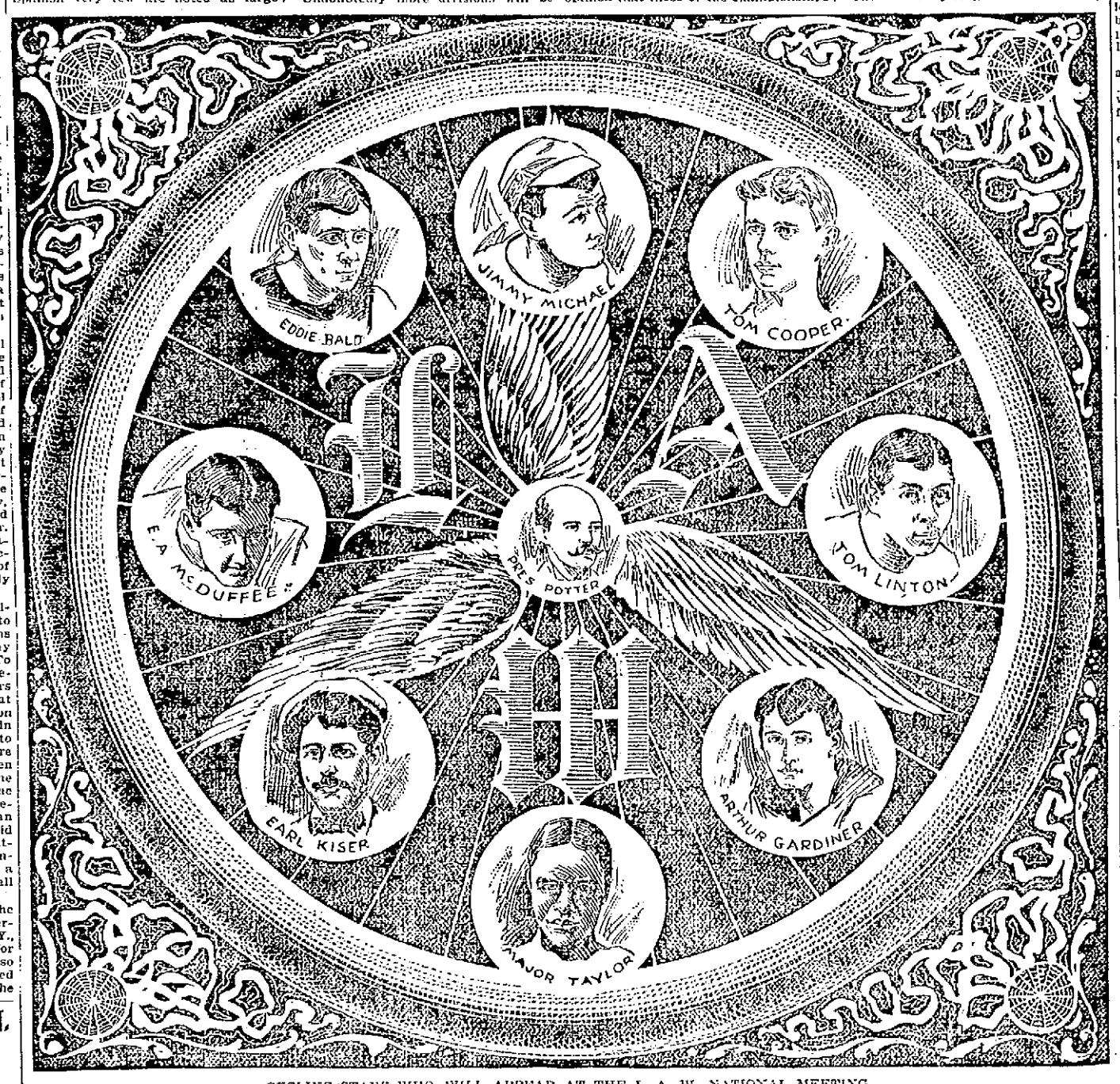
Another interesting feature of the meet will be the multiplet handicap race, which is to take place on Wednesday, Aug. 10. Many suggestions have been made regarding this event, and if it is properly handicapped it should prove one of the greatest contests of the kind ever held. The interstate pursuit race should also provide splendid sport and amusement for the spectators. The great American handicap, which takes place on the second day of the meet, has attracted much attention among the riders, and the indications are that there will be over 100 entries in this one race.

The amateur national championship on the third day is practically a new event, the entries being restricted to the winners of the title championships of the different states. This will cut down the field, but will result in bringing together the fastest amateurs in the country. It ought to prove one of the most interesting events. The winner will be the champion amateur of the season. The interurban team pursuit race is another of the many attractive features provided. It will take place on Saturday, Aug. 13.

That the citizens of Indianapolis are taking great interest in the meet is evidenced by the fact that several hundred have offered to open their homes to entertain the visitors. While every one believes that there will be sufficient hotel accommodation in the city for all who will attend the meet intending visitors will feel more comfortable in the knowledge that there is a reserve accommodation on hand that is far in excess of all possible calls that may be made on it.

The Wheelway league has built many cycle paths in and around Indianapolis. Every one will want to take a spin along the famous Broad Ripple course by the canal and on the new Millersville path, which is said to even surpass the Ripple course in beauty. The Millersville path follows closely along the banks of Fall creek, between Indianapolis and Millersville, crossing the creek at three points, one of which is a suspension bridge built especially for cyclists.

LEO ETHERINGTON.



CYCLING STARS WHO WILL APPEAR AT THE L. A. W. NATIONAL MEETING.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Cragie's play, "The Ambassador," has evidently made a literary and a fashionable success in London. It remains to be seen whether this is equivalent to a popular success. The play is not one of action. It is rather of delicate character study and sparkling dialogue. The plot itself is perhaps not worth detailing. The dialogue is the kind of thing which usually infuriates American critics. It is written for a languid London public which has inclination to listen to mere smartness. Here is a bit:

St. Orbyn—This is altogether a new experience. This—this is the real thing! I have often been taken, often fallen in love, if you like, for all sorts of reasons, but this time I am not conscious of any particular reason one way or the other. It is destiny—destiny!

Lascelles—If you once begin to talk about destiny, you know—

St. Orbyn—I am not a romantic boy with a head full of rhymes and a liver full of illusions.

Lascelles—I'd rather be ruled by a liver than by love.

St. Orbyn—A liver lasts longer. Oh, I know my world—I know women! I know their faults; I know their good points too. Women may be whole oceans deeper than we are, but they are also a whole paradise better. Woman may have got us out of Eden, but as a compensation she makes the earth pleasant. If I have not got married, it is not because I didn't believe in women.

Lascelles—Why, then?

St. Orbyn—Because I have not believed in myself.

Lascelles—And now?

St. Orbyn—Oh, now I begin to understand my own poetry! That's something, you know. Hang it, that's a good deal! Indeed that's half the battle.

The play, however, is remarkable for the fact that, though there are many cynical characters and plenty of hard talk, the drama on the whole is pronounced clean and wholesome. And smartness in a play where no woman has a doubtful part is what a good part of the community has been desiring for years.

During the late Charles Fletcher's management of the Lyceum theater, London, the actor was frequently visited in his dressing room by the Prince of Wales, who took lessons from him in the art of "making up." One day his royal highness suddenly presented himself before the queen in the guise of a mendicant. His dress was tattered, his face begrimed and dirty and his hair, or rather the wig he employed for the purpose, in appropriate disorder.

Her majesty, not doubting that by some means a genuine beggar had got into the palace, flew in great alarm to a bell, but before the attendant could reach the room the prince threw off his disguise. He was very proud of the fact that the queen had not recognized him.

When Ellen Terry and Sarah Bernhardt first met, it was after a play in which Terry had plentifully bedewed her part with genuine tears. The Frenchwoman held her English sister by the shoulders, examined the furrows made in paint and powder by the hot salt water and wondered at the sight. Sarah Bernhardt, who never weeps on the stage, stood envious and amazed at the proof of so much feeling on the English woman's part, but Terry only laughed.

Not only does she sob heartily in the moving scenes of her own role, but if she stands in the wings when a scene of any pathos is being acted her tears flow as readily as if the suffering or sorrow were really felt by the actors.

Lincoln J. Carter, who is now worth a great deal of money, was 11 years ago working for a salary of $12 a week. He made his money in so brief a time in the production of melodrama. His first success was "The Fast Mail," which he produced in Chicago in the Lincoln theater, his entire wealth at that time being less than $700.

Mr. Carter comes from an old theatrical family. His father, W. J. Carter, was an actor manager, traveling around the country with a small company of players. He was also a strong spiritualist and while in Los Angeles somewhere in the fifties was induced at a spiritual meeting to wander to Salt Lake City. He persuaded many of the players to join him on this perilous journey, and when they arrived there they gave a performance in the Salt Lake City theater. Carter became a Mormon and was soon afterward made the manager of the theater.

When Carter junior was about 8 years old, he was also baptized in the Mormon faith. Soon after this his father died, and he left Salt Lake City to seek his fortune. He had various experiences in the theatrical line, from property man to managing a star in one night stands. He then conceived the idea of "The Fast Mail" and, being quite a mechanic, worked out the details of the sensational effect. He tried to induce Louis Morrison to invest in the production an equal amount with himself, but that gentleman did not think well of the undertaking.

When he found that he was absolutely thrown on his own resources, he went to work with a will. He painted his own scenery, made his own properties, painted the bills which were to be posted on the dead walls, not having sufficient money to get them printed, and posted most of them himself. He also engaged the company and rehearsed the play.

"Our Pleasant Sins" is the name of a new play by Wilson Barrett and Charles Hannan. It is to be produced in London.

AN AMERICAN SINGER IN LONDON.

Margaret Reid is an American girl who has made a great hit at Covent Garden, London, in grand opera roles. Miss Reid was once the prima donna soprano of our famous Bostonians, but it remained for the Britishers to appreciate her magnificent voice at its full value.

Cedar Boats the Thing.

The immense influence of John A. Kennedy, the well known professional oarsman, in rowing matters at Yale is becoming more noticeable as the season advances. At first he had charge of only the boats, but now he has become a very valuable assistant to Bob Cook, and the two coaches are straining every nerve to turn out a crew that may win over Cornell and Harvard.

Last year Yale was the only one of the three big colleges to order a paper shell, although it was decided to use a cedar boat in the big race. This season Yale has fallen into line with other universities and decided that wooden boats are the things after all. Not a paper shell will be ordered this year.

Coach Kennedy is a firm believer in the superiority of wooden boats. He recently said in speaking of their comparative merits: "The cedar craft is certainly far and away the better for rough water. If a heavy sea strikes a shell made of paper, it bends the boat and makes it row with some friction through the water. The boat does not travel in a perfectly straight line. If the craft is of wood, the pressure from the rough sea is distributed throughout the shell by its elasticity and strength."

From American Pockets.

It would be interesting to know how much money has been sent out of the United States in ten years to English and European authors of successful plays. Miss Davenport has sent thousands upon thousands to Sardou, and to this author Mme. Bernhardt, too, has added a round sum from American pockets.

Not so long ago Mr. Mansfield said that he had sent to Bernard Shaw, author of "The Devil's Disciple," $10,000 in royalties. Before the play's usefulness is at an end the sum will no doubt reach $20,000. This is the royalty profit on a single play for a single season, a play that has been used in connection with others. Consider what the amount would be if the play were used night after night throughout an entire season.

Henry Arthur Jones, Pinero, Wilde, Gilbert and Sullivan and a score of others have been drawing American royalties with much regularity.

It is said that Louis Lesser, the New York manager and dramatic agent, has secured a conditional contract with the famous Princess Chimay to make her debut on the American vaudeville stage early next spring, for which she is to receive $2,500 per week. She is now at Cairo, Egypt, but is expected in Paris soon.

WITH THE PLAYER FOLK.

Miss Maud Haslam, now with the Columbia stock company in Washington, will be seen next season with Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan."

An evidence of the splendid impression and success which "The Heart of Maryland" has made abroad is found in the fact that arrangements have already been made for its production in Berlin on or about Oct. 15, and negotiations are pending for its presentation in other countries. Mrs. Leslie Carter intends to rest for three months before beginning her next season. She has appeared in "The Heart of Maryland" over 300 times during its second season alone, beginning Aug. 16 last, and during that period has traveled over 25,000 miles. Mrs. Carter will appear in a new play in America next season, though she may play a short preliminary engagement in Belasco's great war drama.

Last season was disastrous for the fortunes of many good players formerly held in esteem. Georgia Cayvan and Fanny Davenport are among those who did not succeed overwell financially, though Sol Smith Russell and Nat Goodwin were received with greater favor than ever, especially in New York, but to Maude Adams belongs the credit of having achieved the greatest success of 1897-8.

When Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders of the World was in Paris, the French government had 100 army officers watching it for points on riding and training horses for service in the field, and they got them too.

Richard Golden, "Old Jed Prouty," has signed a contract to go with the Alice Nielsen Opera company next season.

Julia Arthur will open her season Oct. 1 in Detroit, the same city and about the same time she began her starring tour last season and was burned out. Besides "The Lady of Quality" it is said that she will make productions of "Ingomar" and "As You Like It."

Colonel T. Allison Brown is engaging a company for Mme. Modjeska for next season, commencing early in September.

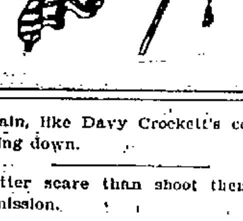
THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

Wise Merchants

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation, estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.



Spain, like Davy Crockett's coon, is coming down.

Better scare than shoot them into submission.

The sight of so many generals at Santiago must have unnerved General Toral. He will get a hot reception on his return to Spain, despite the fact that he is a brave soldier.

We expect that Cervera and most of his crew would prefer to apply for naturalization papers and remain in the United States rather than return to meet the scoffs and jeers of the Spanish people.

We notice that Mr. Brooks, formerly of the Lowell Textile school, is helping to organize a textile school in Fall River. Mr. Brooks has the good wishes of his Lowell friends but his efforts in opposition to Lowell manufacturers will not be appreciated here.

For some time past, there has been an agitation in favor of widening the Wilder street bridge crossing the railroad. The present bridge is in very bad condition and is liable at any time to collapse under a heavy load. A bicycle rider of average weight is sufficient to make the structure shake from the foundation.

The proposition to extend Winter street to South street is one that should meet the prompt approval of the city authorities. Winter street has long been an eyesore to that part of the city on account of its dilapidated buildings and its unsanitary conditions. If the street were extended to South street, most of the buildings might be rebuilt so as to make it a clean and respectable street.

The date for the republican state convention has been fixed and Congressman Moody will be chairman. This insures a great whooping-up speech at the outstart. Congressman Knox is on the committee on resolutions. That insures a set of resolutions with a good deal of buncombe, a re-assertion of all the so-called sound money platitudes of the past year, and an appeal to the people mainly in the interests of Mr. Knox and a few other candidates.

The people at large are beginning to realize that in the annexation of Hawaii the country has assumed a responsibility for a debt of considerable amount, five millions or more, with a necessity of governing the island at a great distance from our shores. Hawaii is not even connected by cable, nor will there be any cable communication for a year or two, so that our business will have to be done through navigation.

THE AFTER RESULTS.

In regard to the outcome of the present war, there can be but one opinion, and that is, that it will result in a sweeping victory for the United States. In that victory, however, there may not be as much gained as we expected because Spain is regarded as one of the weakest powers in Europe. The settlement after peace shall have been declared will be even more dangerous than the war itself. The question whether we shall hold the Philippines as a colony, whether we shall have Porto Rico, Cuba, the Ladrones and perhaps the Canaries is very important. To assume control of these islands as colonies will undoubtedly excite the jealousy of European powers especially of Russia and Germany and would greatly increase our chances of international complications hereafter. To hold the Philippines would probably be more dangerous in this respect than the possession of all the Spanish colonies in this hemisphere. The eastern powers remember the Monroe Doctrine which bars them from acquiring colonies in this hemisphere and they naturally would endeavor to prevent the United States from acquiring colonies at their doors. It is only the action of England that can save the United States from war at some time over the acquisition of the Philippines. However, if England were engaged in a war with any of the European powers, it is quite probable that the American interests in the Philippines would be attacked by some of the unfriendly European nations. It must, therefore, be acknowledged that there are grave dangers attending the conquest of the Philippines, not presently so much as in the future. To assume control of the Philippines as a colony will necessitate the maintenance of a large fleet and of a good-sized army ready to be shipped at short notice to meet the forces of any European nation that may assail our interests.

Senator Hoar in a speech upon the general results of the present war gave Professor Norton of Harvard a merciless excoriating on his unpatriotic utterances regarding American honor, or rather the lack of honor and the injustice of the present war. On this point, Senator Hoar expressed the popular sentiment in regard to this anglo-maniac flunkey, when he said:

"If such utterances are to go unreproved from our foremost university, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletics to Yale, or will follow classical learning to the English Cambridge."

Captain Philip of the battleship Texas is religiously inclined. He has been accustomed to pray for victory, and after Cervera's fleet was destroyed, his first act was to call his crew together and ask them to thank God for the victory His tenets in regard to the sacredness of the Sabbath, however, have been rudely smashed by the victories won upon Sunday. He always maintained that the army or the fleet that would fire the first shot on Sunday would be defeated, but in strange contradiction comes the victory at Manila, in which Dewey opened fire upon the enemy early on a Sunday morning and destroyed their entire fleet. Then again it was on the quiet of a Sunday morning that Cervera made his gallant dash from the harbor of Santiago and no sooner had he come within shot of the American warships than his fleet was destroyed, the Americans firing the first shot. Captain Philip will find it difficult to harmonize these events with his convictions regarding battles on Sunday, unless he endorses the statement of Napoleon that "God is always on the side of the army that has the heaviest artillery." It will be remembered that after Dewey's victory at Manila some people in this state agitated in favor of rest from fighting on Sunday, but still the hardest fighting has been done on Sunday.

Since the aldermen cannot agree with the councilmen over the selection of plans for Huntington Hall, both bodies should drop the matter entirely and leave to Supt. True and Mayor Bennett that part of the business. They should appropriate the necessary funds and then the mayor and Superintendent True as much intelligence and perhaps a great as much intelligence and perhaps a great deal more than would be exercised by either branch of the city council.

LOCAL NEWS.

Conductor Murphy of Billerica, who was badly injured at Ayer some weeks ago, by being swept from the steps of the Stony Brook train, is slowly recovering. He will not be able to return to duty for some time to come.

Miss Susie Hurley, a popular employe of the J. C. Ayer Co., left Tuesday for Cottage City.

Among the visitors to Lowell yesterday was Richard Fincher of Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

Chas. J. Kelpin, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Winnipeg, B. C., will embark in the lumber business near that city in the fall.

The Lowell Textile school has suffered loss by the resignation of Director C. P. Brooks, for he has been an efficient and enthusiastic director of the school and has helped to give it an almost international reputation. The general interests of the textile workers and mill men will perhaps be correspondingly benefited by Mr. Brooks taking charge of the new American correspondence school of textiles at Lowell, which is intended to give a complete textile technical education by mail and thus be a great advantage to those who have not the opportunity to attend a textile school—Fibre and Fabric.

Ex-Representative Dennis Halley of Lawrence made his monthly visit to this city yesterday.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

DON'T PUT THAT ON ME
howls the monopolist at the war tax; we are not saying a word but bearing our share and our goods are not increased in price or decreased in quality under the new conditions. Five bottles best Claret, or four bottles Sweet Wines, $1.00, and an invitation to "come again."
Respectable surroundings and courteous service makes ours a popular resort for family trade.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
65-67 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

CONSUMPTION
TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.
Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C.,
No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Middlesex, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CLAIRE LANDRY (nee CLAIRE DUPONT), late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to GEORGIANA LANDRY of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Glen Forest
LAWRENCE.
ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 18
THE N. Y. COMEDY CO.
Presenting the Greatest of all Comedy Farces,
AN UP TOWN FLAT.
25 Minutes of Solid Laughter
AND AN
Olio of High Class Specialties.

MERRIMACK VALLEY ROUTE
Lowell to Old Ocean.
On and after June 2, electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill, daily at 7 and 7.20 a. m. to connect with
Steamer Merrimac
FOR
SALISBURY BEACH.
And (12 m. daily, except Mondays.) Continuous round trip tickets, good for the afternoon only, 75c. S. W. George, Agent, Haverhill, Mass.
Special Rates to Parties of 30 or more.

Lakeview
—PARK—
LOWELL'S IDEAL DAY RESORT.
Bowling, Dancing,
Fishing, Boating.
THE FINEST ZOO
in New England, embracing a large collection of rare birds and beasts.
The D. L. Page Co. have sole charge of all catering and can serve one or one thousand with choicest viands.
Lakeview Theatre.
Beginning Monday, July 4, with Special Matinee.
ANDREWS' OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of Popular Operas. Change of bill twice each week. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Orchestra Chairs, - - - - -	20c
Parquet Chairs, - - - - - -	10c.
Gallery, - - - - - - - - -	5c.

FARE 5 CENTS.

100,000 Gone Up in Smoke
Last month.
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar is the favorite with all smokers on account of its purity, fragrance and smoking qualities.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact.
You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

Mamma's Darling
when she is ill, must have the best of care and the purest drugs when remedies are administered. Nothing is more precious to a mother than the good health of her children. Therefore, you cannot be too careful where you procure your medicines. We keep nothing in our stock but chemically pure fresh drugs, and in compounding physicians' prescriptions they receive the utmost care.
Goodale's
DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
GOOD
Rubber Hose
W. S. Bartlett's, The Uptown Hardware Store.
653 Merrimack Street.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Boston and Maine Railroad
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 4.15, 5.80, 8.45 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 8.30, 9.35, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 6.80, 8.55 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.30, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.18, 7.00, 9.25, †11.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.06, 6.80, 8.55 p m.
For Salem and Lynn, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m, July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, *6.48, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *10.49, 11 a m; 1.40, *3.00, 4.25, *5.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.28, 6.45, 7.01, *7.20, *7.29, 7.31, *7.48, 7.50, *8.07, *9.12, *9.50, 11.03, *11.42 a m; 12.15, 1.43, *3.06, *3.17, *4.01, 4.28, 5.00, *5.14, *6.23, *7.40, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, *7.20, *7.23, 8.48, *9.19 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
For Woburn, 6.28, 7.01, 7.31, *7.48, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.28, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
NOTE—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.24, 10.05 a m; 4.18 p m.
For Salem and Way-Stations—7.30 a m; 1.28, 5.51 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.16 a m; 12.01, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.49 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.19 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.29, *10.09 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.30, *1.51, 3.41, *5.10, 6.27, *8.10, *8.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a m (to Nashua only), 9.03 a m; 2 p m, 6.02, *6.10, *8.20 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.29 a m; *12.11, *1.30, 3.41, †*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.29 a m; *1.30, *8.10 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, †*8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.29 a m; *8.10 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.30, †*8.40 p m, daily except Sunday.
D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H C TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
*Express; ‖ Daily.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $24. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

Let Us Send a Man
If your carriage is out of order, to tell you the expense of making the needed repairs and take it to our shop, where the facilities for high grade carriage work are unexcelled in New England.
We have everything necessary turning out the best work. We are proud of the reputation which years of first class work has given us.
Sawyer work is
Good Work.
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY.
Worthen St., Lowell.

Do You Burn a
Night Light
If so Try the
EIGHT DAY OIL
And save trouble of filling the light every day.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Toothache!
It don't make any difference what shape your tooth is in, if it is aching, call at 177 Middlesex street, and have it stopped forever. Wm. H. Goldspring can, by placing his finger upon any aching tooth, stop the pain instantly and forever. Do not suffer with toothache but call and see him.
He will treat patients without charge. If satisfied with his treatment, pay what you choose. Office hours from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.
177 Middlesex St., Room 1.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty
31 HILDRETH BUILDING.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When You Have Found
Peter Watson's
CELEBRATED BAKERIES
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 to 60 CHARLES ST.
and 405 LAWRENCE ST.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

STOCK TAKING
Disclosed to us a line of Ladies' Oxfords, whose toes are a trifle narrow, but whose wearing qualities are extremely good, and when you consider the low price of
90 Cents a Pair.
for this regular $1.50 Oxford, it leads to but one conclusion—that Lonergan's is the place to buy your shoes if you wish to save money.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

This is Fly Time
So look out for the pests, and if you want to have your homes cool and comfortable and free from this nuisance call at
J. W. GREENLAW'S, 29 Middle St.
Manufacturer of screens. Call at once and place your order.

BREVOORT HOUSE
NEW YORK,
Homelike Hotel of Envious Reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND EIGHTH ST.
Near Washington Memorial Arch, Washington Square.
The location is unsurpassed and is absolutely unequalled for business and sight-seeing, all the cable and rapid transit lines passing within two blocks of the door.
The hotel is managed on both the European and American plans.
The regular tariff charge for each person will be: European Plan, $1 and upwards, American Plan, $3 and upwards.
JAIMES & MEYER, Props.

Freezers.
The "White Mountain" and "Ohio."
Lowest prices in the city.
Hammocks
All the latest styles and colors.
Lowest prices in the city.
BUNTING FLAGS
Genuine all wool Bunting, well made and fast colors.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
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SPAIN'S SEACOAST CITIES

Castilian Towns That Will Soon Be the Targets For Commodore Watson's Big Guns.

Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When Watson's 13 inch guns thunder off the seacoast of Spain, they will thunder in the interests of peace. They will, if need be, hurl tons of projectiles at Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona that peace may come, and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have no monopoly of shrieking American shells, shattered Spanish buildings and Spanish slain. Be it known, then, that Commodore John Crittenden Watson will carry the war into the enemy's home country, into Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace.

The two battleships of Commodore Watson's formidable fleet, the Oregon and the Iowa, are superior to all the armed vessels of the Spaniards in their home harbors, and from the reported condition of their ships they will not be able to battle successfully with the American squadron even at the Canaries, should they sally forth to meet our force, where the Spaniards have but one torpedo boat destroyer and three torpedo boats.

The speed of the fleet which sails for the Spanish coast by the southern route will probably be about ten knots an hour, as the fastest ships must accommodate themselves to the slowest, and proper attention must be given to the economizing of fuel. At this rate it will take about 12 days to reach the Canaries, when one of the islands will be immediately seized as a base of supplies by the American commander. He will then be in a better position to continue his demonstration and may readily shell the shipyards at Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona at his leisure. Probably he will capture a second base for coaling and supplies in the Balearic islands.

Then as both Cuba and Porto Rico are virtually in our possession he will be re-enforced by a supplemental fleet consisting of the leading warships of the Cuban squadron under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson (now a commodore), who would naturally take command of the entire fleet. Spain will be forced to surrender, according to Washington strategists, and there will not be the necessity of a campaign against Havana. It will force the defenders of that city to the humiliating conclusion that we considered that war bristling capital of too little consequence to bombard or assault and were content to await its quiet evacuation.

Of all Spanish cities the one that most dreads a storm of shot and shell and the one upon which the greatest amount of injury can be inflicted is Cadiz, the pride of Andalusia. This proud city, 64 miles from Seville (and a fleet may sail to within eight miles of the latter on the Guadalquivir river), is located upon a promontory that extends northwest five miles into the Atlantic from the Isla de Leon and has a population of 75,000 or more. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, the Rio de Santi Petri, at the entrance of which from the ocean is the fort of Santi Petri, or St. Peter. On the right of the railroad from Seville as it approaches the city are the forts of San Luis Puntales and Matagorda. But Spanish forts are only picturesque objects. Though they may have modern guns, Krupps principally, the fortifications can easily be crushed with a few 8 inch and 13 inch shells, while a dynamite projectile would scatter the stone and mortar like chaff before the wind.

The railroad mentioned passes over a low and narrow isthmus to the rocky point on which the city of Cadiz is built. On the opposite side of the bay, inclosed by this isthmus and point, are Puerto de Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Guadalete, and the fort of Santa Catalina. The city is surrounded by walls of great height, flanked by towers and bastions, making it one of the most strongly fortified places in Spain.

The lighthouse of San Sebastian, on the ocean side, is 172 feet tall from its base and can be seen 20 miles at sea. As a signal post it will prove of advantage to the invading fleet. La Caraca, the royal dockyard, lies at the foot of the inner bay, about six miles from the city, and is defended by the cross fire of two forts.

On the east side of the city is the Alameda, the principal promenade. This is where Lord Byron looked upon the wealth and beauty of the women, the loveliness of the senoritas, and sang the praises of "the dark eyed girl of Cadiz."

The city is divided into four quarters, containing six great squares and 23 smaller ones and 260 streets. There are numerous public buildings, charitable institutions, two cathedrals, seven churches, 13 convents, two theaters and a bull ring, which to a large proportion of the inhabitants is the most important center of attraction. An unusually clean appearance is presented on account of the white freestone used in building the houses, which are four or five stories high. The narrow streets are regularly laid out, the finest thoroughfare being the Calle Ancha, which contains the bolsa and is connected with the principal square, the Plaza San Antonio.

It is related that the illustrious Murillo fell from a scaffold while painting a picture which is in the Convent of San Francisco and died from the effects of the fall. The climate, most always hot, is at times rendered unbearable by the torrid winds from Africa.

Cadiz had wonderful commercial importance after Columbus' great discovery, for it was the one port from which all commerce was carried on to the west, but as the Spanish colonies became independent it lost much of its ocean carrying trade. But its position at the entrance to the Mediterranean still makes it the most important port of Spain.

The opening of the railroad to Seville increased its business, as did also certain harbor improvements. Sherry wine is the main article of export. Its manufactories are not numerous, though gloves, guitars, mantillas, fans and sweetmeats are produced in large quantities. Merchandise for Seville is unloaded there, and many lines of steamers make it the depot of departure for all points of the compass. The city has maintained a continual prosperity longer than any other in Europe, with its name practically unchanged. It has a very ancient and romantic history, having been founded in 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who named it Gadir, or Gadeira. It was then in the province of Utica. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and other edifices of the ancient settlement are still visible about the shores at low water. Before the second Punic war it belonged to the Carthaginians, but in 206 B. C. surrendered to the Romans, who changed the name to Gades. Later the Goths controlled it, and from them it was taken by the Arabs, who held it till the year 1250, when it was captured by the Spaniards. The English knew it by the name of Cales, when they, under Lord Essex, in conjunction with the Dutch, captured and sacked it in 1596. The booty was immense. Thirteen ships of war and 40 huge treasure galleons were destroyed, causing almost universal bankruptcy in Spain. It was, however, unsuccessfully attacked by the English both in 1625 and 1702 and was blockaded by Admiral Blake in 1657. From 1810 to 1812 it was the seat of the central national junta and was invested by the French, who raised the siege upon the approach of Wellington. In 1823 it was bombarded and surrendered to the Duke of Angoulême after a siege which was the culminating operation of the French in favor of Ferdinand VII. Its people seem to be noted for their liberal tendencies, and there, on Sept. 17, 1868, began the first movement which ended in the overthrow of Queen Isabella, whose puny grandson, Alfonso XIII, now wears the dignity of king.

Barcelona is on the northeast coast, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Including the large suburb of Barceloneta, it has a population of about 200,000 and is situated on a beautiful plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat, at the foot of Mount Menjuich, the Mons Jovis of the Romans and also the Mons Judaicus of the middle ages, which name is derived from the fact that the country was then occupied by the Jews. Its population decreased between 1864 and 1868 owing to the mortality caused by cholera and the subsequent removal of much of the manufacturing industry beyond the municipal boundary. But there has been a great revival since, and today it is the most flourishing and, after Madrid, the most populous city in Spain and one of the finest in appearance. Its manufactures and commerce are very extensive, and it has both a large import and export trade.

A city of great wealth, it is, like Cadiz, the see of a bishop, has a university established in 1450, several commercial academies and many civil, military and benevolent institutions, with the usual proportion of churches, cathedrals, nunneries and hospitals. The junta de comercio, or board of trade, supports professorships of navigation, chemistry, experimental philosophy, architecture, foreign languages, etc. The principal streets are long, wide, well paved and lighted in the newer part, but in the old quarter are narrow, crooked and picturesque. Among the numerous promenades are the famous Rambla (from Arabic raml, meaning sand) and the one around the ramparts, with pleasant views toward the sea.

The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufat, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1328 to 1483. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 20 feet. The fort of Monjuich south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 752 feet above sea level. It commands the city, the citadel and the port and is considered by the Spaniards to be impregnable. The citadel to the northeast is a regular fortress built on the system of Vauban. Surrounding it are walls, ditches and batteries. The bombardment of Barcelona would be a most heartrending and tragic event to the Spaniards, for it is a city of which they are justly proud.

Like other Mediterranean towns, it has an ancient history, for, according to tradition, it was founded by Hercules 409 years before the building of Rome, or about 1150 B. C. It was re-established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts, founded, by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Barcino. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

In the fifth century it was taken by the Goths, two centuries later by the Arabs, and from them it was seized by the Christians, aided by Charlemagne. It was then governed until the twelfth century by independent counts, nominally subject to the French or Carlovingian kings, and subsequently became attached to the kingdom of Aragon. In 1640 the city rose against the tyranny of Philip IV and threw herself into the arms of France, but was retaken in 1657. In 1697 it was captured by the French, but restored to Spain in the same year. Then followed varying episodes in its history. It was captured by the Spaniards and English at one time, bombarded by the French at another and finally, in 1808, taken by Napoleon, who held it till 1814. In 1842 Barcelona revolted against the queen of Spain and was bombarded and assaulted by Espartero in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1843 and 1856, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Barcelona does not seem to have ever been a firm supporter of the Spanish crown, though it is a representative Castilian city. It claims the merit of having established the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe in 1401, which was devoted to the accommodation of foreigners as well as its own citizens. Barcelona also claims the glory of having compiled the most ancient written code of maritime law now extant. It was digested from the usages of commercial nations and formed the basis of the mercantile jurisprudence of Europe during the middle ages.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Barcelona was the wealthiest city in Spain, for its citizens were full of the commercial spirit, and trade was never esteemed a degradation in Catalonia as it came to be in Castile.

About one-half the distance between Gibraltar and Barcelona is Cartagena, which may be regarded as the southeast port of Spain. This city, the chief naval arsenal, is built at the head of a deep, well sheltered harbor, flanked by steep hills and defended by fortifications at the harbor's mouth. It communicates with the Segura river by the Larca canal. An island to the south is strongly fortified. The city occupies the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, is neatly built and has the regulation walls surrounding it. The streets are wide, and there are several public squares, in which municipal enterprise centers, filled with objects of beauty. The old cathedral of small pretensions is now used simply as a church, but there are other houses of worship, convents, hospitals and the usual number of benevolent and educational institutions, for it is a fact that, despite the dense ignorance of the mass of the people, Spain has magnificent libraries and opportunities for securing a higher education. There also are dockyards, arsenals, foundries, ropewalks, an artillery park, an observatory and an immense glass factory. With a capacious water front Cartagena has little commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead or silver mining and fishing and exporting barilla, grain and esparto.

The mineral wealth of the neighborhood was known to the ancients, and the yield of silver enabled the great Hannibal to carry on his wars against the Romans. A joint stock company has been successfully working the mine of La Carmen since 1859. Cartagena was formerly very unhealthful, but the draining several years ago of the Almajar, a lake formed by the rains, has remedied this evil, and the population has since increased to about 75,000.

Cartagena's history is similar to that of other towns that lay across the waters from ancient Carthage. Founded by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, about 230 B. C., it was taken by Scipio 20 years later, at which period, according to the Roman historian Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. Almost destroyed by the Goths, it rose to great importance in the time of Philip II and became the chief naval arsenal of Spain.

About half way between Cartagena and Barcelona and nearly opposite the Balearic islands is Valencia, which is situated on the river Guadalaviar, about two miles from the sea, and has a population of 120,000. The harbor is formed by a semicircular curve in the beach one-half mile in diameter, with two moles extending seaward—one 5,800, the other 3,600 feet long. An inner port is formed by two arms extending from the moles across the curve inclosing an area of 110,000 square yards. Valencia is defended by two batteries situated on the shores at each side of the Grao, or port. The old city is surrounded by a circular wall, built in 1350, which is 30 feet high and 10 feet thick, containing eight gates. Its streets are narrow and tortuous and the houses high and gloomy, but the suburbs are handsomely laid out and well built. The citadel was erected by Charles V in defense against Barbarossa. A quay planted with shade trees extends along the river, which is crossed by five bridges. Among the public buildings are the episcopal palace, custom house, Chamber of Commerce, School of Commerce, theaters, Academy of Fine Arts, hospitals, asylums, many churches and suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which is St. Dominic's, built on the site of a temple of Diana and a Moorish mosque.

In ancient times Valencia was a town of the Edetani. Then it became a Roman colony, in which D. Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of Viriathus, about 138 B. C. Destroyed by Pompey, it was soon restored. The Moors took it from the Goths in 713, but it was captured from them in 1094 after a siege of 20 months. In 1101 they retook it and were again forced to capitulate in 1238.

In the war of the succession it was opposed to the French and in consequence lost its privileges in the reign of Philip V. The most notable event in its history occurred in June, 1808, when, besieged by the French under General Moncey and abandoned by its nobles and generals, the people under Rico, a monk, made a gallant defense and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss. It was later surrendered to Suchet by the Spanish general Blake, the conquerors holding it till June, 1813.

There are other towns and cities in the vicinity of the coast, on the Mediterranean, like Malaga, Almeria, Alicante and Tarragona, that offer inducements to the attack of Commodore Watson, but they would not be molested unless a devastating war was in progress, a condition not yet contemplated by our government.

On the bay of Biscay are Ferrol, Coruna and Santander and on the Atlantic coast Pontevedra, but of these the first two named are the most important. Ferrol is one of the chief naval arsenals, and Coruna is noted as the scene of the battle where Sir John Moore fell mortally wounded and whose death was immortalized in the stirring poem by Rev. Charles Wolfe, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," etc. It is also the port from which the invincible armada sailed, and there exist remnants of its once famous fortress. The harbor of Ferrol, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma.

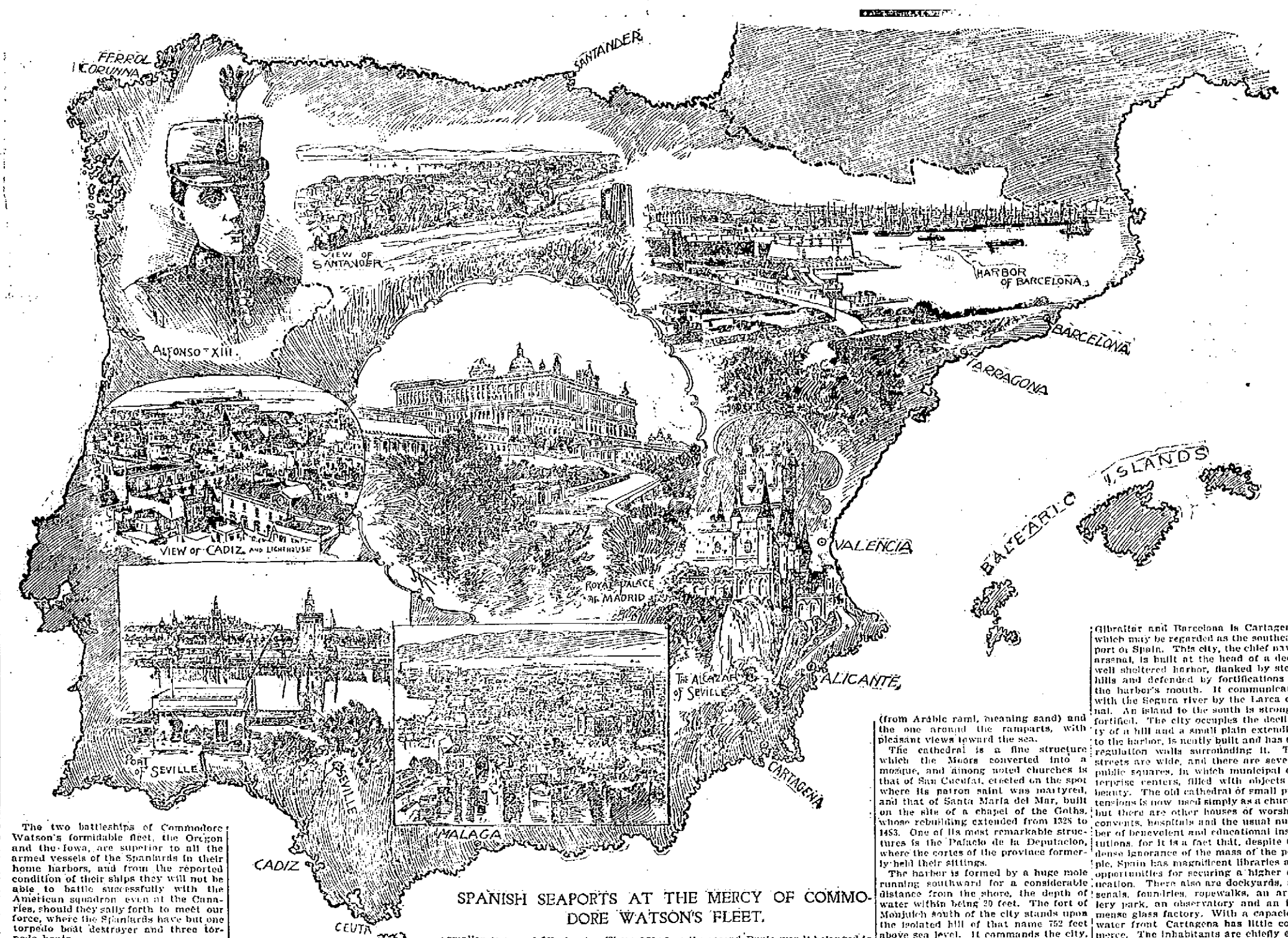
The town on the northern shore is strongly fortified. Its vast arsenal and dockyards, founded by Charles III, cover nearly 24 acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a naval barracks, is the seat of the Naval academy, contains a prison for galley slaves and has hospitals and institutions similar to those possessed by other towns in Spain. The population is 25,000. There are factories of considerable size, and the city has an export trade in corn, brandy, vinegar and fish. Several of the Spanish ships have lately been repaired there, and the Numancia is still in the docks.

Santander is a city of 40,000 people, with old and new quarters and public buildings like other places already described. The harbor is easy of access, and the fortifications are slight. This town was sacked by the French in 1808, stormed by the Spaniards later, retaken by the French in 1809 and evacuated by them in 1812.

What remains of the Spanish navy on the home coast—enough vessels to form a squadron—is in a state of inefficiency. Admiral Camara left behind the Vitoria, Cardenal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII, Princesa de Asturias, Numancia and Le Punto. The best of these is the Cisneros, an armored cruiser carrying two 9.4 inch, ten 5.5 inch and 2.7 guns, 14 small cannon and eight torpedo tubes. Her whereabouts for a long time was a puzzle to us, but it is now known that she is being repaired at Cartagena. The Vitoria was ordered to be transformed from a training ship into a protected cruiser last year, but has not yet been fully armed, though it is intended she should carry eight 9 inch, two 8 inch, one 7.8 inch, one 3.5 inch, two 2.7 inch and eight machine guns. The Alfonso XIII, which was recently damaged by fire, and Le Punto are of the same type and armament, carrying four 7.8 inch and six 4.7 inch guns, 12 rapid firers and five torpedo tubes. The Princesa de Asturias is of the same type as the Vitoria. The Numancia, which the Spaniards call a broadside ship, is practically worthless. She is an old protected cruiser, but experts claim that Spain's protected vessels are virtually unprotected. Aside from the Cisneros, one of our first class battleships is superior to the entire collection.

Commodore Watson has a fine record. When a young officer, with the assistance of Richard Knowles, seaman, he lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford in Mobile harbor in August, 1864. He has with him several of the most celebrated fighters of the navy, and if any Spanish admirals steam forth from Spain looking for trouble they will find all they want and more besides when Watson's big guns begin thundering "Remember the Maine!"

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.



SPANISH SEAPORTS AT THE MERCY OF COMMODORE WATSON'S FLEET.

ARMY AND NAVY GOSSIP.

Davis Elkins, son of Senator and ex-Secretary of War Elkins, has enlisted with the West Virginia volunteers and will go to the front. The senator is much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son Stephen, who is at Yale, to go back to college and take his examination on the promise that if the war continues long enough a chance for him to see some service in the army will be obtained. Richard, the senator's third son, who is at Princeton, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

Treaties of peace are valid, whether made with the authorities which began the war or with a new power or de facto government. If Don Carlos or the republicans overturn the royal government in Madrid and then negotiate a treaty with the United States, the king's party, if it afterward recovers possession of the government, will have to recognize the treaty.

The most dramatic feature of the fall of Spain is that her present queen regent, under whose sway the last colonies are being lost, is a direct descendant of that William the Silent who struck one of the first and deadliest blows at Spain when she was at the height of her power.

Edwin Stewart, the paymaster general of the navy, has entered upon his third term, a record without a parallel in the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison.

A treaty is not usually considered as in force until all the formalities terminating with ratification have been observed, but sometimes it begins to operate at an earlier moment if so provided.

According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Bob Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Schley dress their hair in the same manner.

The only heavy artillery now in the British army are the two regiments of Life guards, the Blues, the Royal dragoons and the Scots grays. The Dragoon guards and lancers regiments are all medium, and the hussars are light.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent. This is owing to the barnacles that form on a ship's hull.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

BAB IN THE COUNTRY.

How the Days Are Spent—A Wide Range of Topics, Running From Veils Down to Undertakers, Discussed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

We—that is, the large establishment in which a number of people, including me, two dogs and a canary bird, are counted—have decided to what place we will hie (I rather like that expression; it sounds as if I had intentions toward the stage). Really, we think the ideal place is reached. It is a farm with a lot of room outdoors and not too much in. Consequently the supply of boarders is limited. The landlady has some ideas tending toward civilization, since there is a bathtub, and she can realize, unlike the average landlady, that people of fastidious tastes prefer when there is only one tub in the house to have it intimately acquainted with the scrubbing brush and some soda and hot water once in awhile. I once went to a farmhouse in the "really righty" country where I used to help with the tea things, assist the "purps" to chase the mice in the barn and teach the girls in the family how to cut their skirts after the latest new fashion, but woe is me! The mouse no longer fears me, for when I start to run a twinge of rheumatism announces to him that crabbed youth and rheumatism cannot run after him with success, though they do sometimes.

However, to return to the present, which when one has passed 21 is always pleasanter than the past, we are here. Like the detective in the melodrama who always pops up and saves the heroine, "We have came." How we will like it remains to be seen. This morning, when I felt a little poorly and one shutter would shake, our courteous landlady fetched a genial looking gentleman to arrange the shutter, who, seeing me arrayed as most people are who are in bed, gave me no opportunity to say anything, but announced that he had daughters of his own and I needn't apologize. He little knew that I had no intention of doing this, for I had put on a matinee jacket with pink ribbons especially for his benefit. At first I did not understand exactly why he looked at me with what seemed a measuring eye. He appeared to be taking me in by inches.

Then think of it! I learned that this shutter fixing person was the village undertaker, and he was staring at me with an eye to business. But I am glad to know that, gentle and genial as he was, he will never make anything off me, for when I bid goodby to this gay and festive world I shall depart in a plain pine box. I want nobody to look at me and want to be taken to my grave in a wagon and have only a couple of the men of my family at the funeral.

But we will drop that now and talk about going to the country. When we started out, we were a procession. There were all the rest of them, and then I came with the two dogs howling with delight because they were going to ride in a baggage car and be made much of, while a young man who has a weakness for me carried the canary, chirping its shrillest because it realized it was going where it can be in the sunshine all day long and can sniff the very sweetest of flowers. Then there were a couple of men who announced that they wouldn't carry a thing, but who staggered under a dress suit case containing something which was forgotten until the last moment, while somebody else had a box of candy, a pound of fine tea and three umbrellas and a storm coat, which we forgot to put up, but they had to go, so they went. And when we got there, there was a large wagon to meet us, and we looked as if we had just arrived from the old country, and we went sailing (metaphorically) sitting on our trunks. The two dogs turned up their noses at this, so one sat in my lap, while Molly held the other one, who would insist on trying to catch flies.

There are times when a puppy, cheerful as he may be, is somewhat in the way. On our arrival this truth was proved, since the two small fox terriers got into a fight with a large collie, and, much to the sorrow of our small boy, it was interrupted. The collie was tied up in the stable, while the two pups went out, sat just outside it, and he wailed as if there were going to be a death in the neighborhood until the farmer untied him, and then they all kissed and shook paws and were good friends. The average dog is very peculiar and would rather eat some dirty old bone covered with cold fat and fished out of a coal scuttle than a nice piece of chicken on a china plate. To return to the two legged ones.

As far as can be expected, we are now settled, and we sit out on the veranda and are industrious beyond expression and lounge in hammocks and read or go to sleep, but we take life easily and find that we gain flesh by doing so. We have wonderful discussions, in which the farmer's daughter joins, running in every now and then from the kitchen, where she is making cherry pies, to give her opinion, which is not a flowery, but a floury, one.

We have discussed the war, killed the Spaniards, own the world, having long ago possessed the flesh and the devil. Then we come down to clothes, and the farmer's daughter, who is a pretty girl, with a very good idea as to the correct thing in frocks and other things, said, having given the last look at the pies, "Do you know I never can get a veil to suit me."

And a girl who came with us and who is counted one of the best dressed in the city grew stingy and answered, "You are not the only one—dear, no!" Then the farmer's daughter, whose name is Bessy (doesn't that suggest clover and good things to eat and dimpled cheeks?), said: "Every time I go to New York I have the same old bother. If I put my veil on tight, either my eyelashes poke through or else a hole comes just in the center, and my nose comes through it as if I smelled something I didn't like. If I arrange it loosely, I have a sort of a swaddled air. You know, father isn't a bit stingy with me, and when I go to town he always gives me all the money I want, so I concluded that instead of buying veils that were nothing but snares and delusions I would get one of those real lace ones that cost like the dickens, but are expected to last several generations. It always seemed to me rather dainty to have a real lace veil.

"Well, I got one, for which I paid seven beautiful ducats, and I don't like to tell the story of it. It was fine, white lace, with a border of black rosebuds and a half blown rosebud here and there over the net. Perhaps you will understand how I looked with it on when I tell you that mother, who doesn't know much of city life, said to me: 'Bessy, that makes you look so queer. I don't know exactly the words to express how you do look.' I saw myself, however, and I said: 'I will tell you, mother. I look like the sort of woman who speaks of herself as a "perfect lady."' Draw on your imagination as to my appearance. I loathe toggery I can't wear, so I gave that veil to Cousin Bettie, who will be 72 her next birthday, and she looks lovely in it. Then I bought another one, a black one with a white border, and when I put it on the people who knew mother and me both asked me how my daughter was and what time I thought pig killing would be this fall."

Then we all howled, and Molly spoke: "My experience is that very thin black net with tiny little dots rather close together is the most becoming at all times, but the proper thing to do just now is to wear two veils, one a thickly dotted black one, the net being very fine, and this must be drawn close up over your hat with the ends turned under and pinned with a fancy clasp. Then there must be a white chiffon dotted with white silk, and this must be hung around your hat as if it were a window drapery, the ends being straight and loose at the back and the whole thing flipping and flapping with every breath of wind. The girls who go to extremes wear a blue veil and then a brown one, and some wear a white one and then a brown one, while a few girls, the kind who have just got home from Paris, are wearing blue underneath and green outside. Personally I like white and black best, but of course a girl always likes a choice in everything, from veils and olives to flowers and men."

Taking up the question of spending money and not giving things away, just look how generous women are when they give their hearts, their best possessions, to brutes of the deepest dye! The woman is a bad spender who buys things she doesn't want because they are cheap or who buys things not suited to her age or appearance, counting on their being useful some day. Stuffs go out of fashion and are only fit for dusters. She who buys cheap gloves, cheap shoes or cheap artificial flowers makes herself look as cheap as they are. There are a number of follies committed in the name of dress.

"Bother!" said I. "It is a good thing to be foolish once in awhile, because then you become learned in wisdom, and—and"— I had just got this far when the smallest boy of the tribe was brought up in a semifainting condition, while the two puppies trotted after him, wet, but happy, all three having tumbled into the horse trough. We gave the small boy brandy, while the puppies went off and lay where the sun blazed upon them at the rate of 99 degrees. But they liked it. Even the small boy when he had had enough brandy said, "I nearly drowned, but I had a good time."

And do you know there is a lot in making a determination to have a good time, for then you are pretty apt to get it, but you cannot have a good time if you find everything a trouble and everybody disagreeable.

You can't have a good time if your wardrobe is going to be first in your consideration.

You can't have a good time unless you wake up in the morning with a smile on your face and wear your smile all day long.

You can't have a good time unless you are going to look out for the good times of other people.

You can't have a good time at all, anywhere or with anybody, unless you have got a little book, a mental one, on the first page of which is written, "Make the best of everything."

That is the secret of having a good time. I have tried it, and it is a success—it is—it is—on the word and honor of

Bab

THE NEW RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR AND HIS NIECE.

Decided acquisitions to Washington society are Count de Cassini, Russia's first embassador to this country, and his beautiful young niece, Mlle. Marguerite de Cassini. Count de Cassini, a tall, fine looking man, is one of the foremost statesmen of his country, which he has represented at several courts, among them those of Prussia, Denmark and China, coming from the last named place after a stay of six years, during which he rendered valuable service to his government.

The embassador's home is a large, old fashioned, handsomely furnished house on the corner of I and Nineteenth streets, Washington. Count de Cassini and his niece will spend the summer months at Bar Harbor.

THE SAMPSONS' HOME.

The Residence, Characteristics and Personal Appearance of the Members of the Family of the Famous Admiral.

[Copyright, 1898.]

While Admiral Sampson down in Cuba is pounding into submission the haughty spirits of the dons the admiral's family is winning golden opinions in Glen Ridge, N. J., on account of the calm and philosophical way in which its members view the fortunes of war. Glen Ridge is a town about 15 miles from New York on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad. It is as quiet and sedate a town as even New Jersey can boast and is sufficiently near to the Oranges to lay claim to some reputation as an aristocratic summer resort. The Sampson cottage is about three blocks away from the red brick station that looks not unlike a miniature edition of Morro Castle, with its tall, ivy covered turrets, its cut stone buttresses and high bridge.

The streets of Glen Ridge are broad, well paved and lined with large shade trees, and the horses patter up and down the boulevards with a frequency that shows the inhabitants to be fond of outdoor exercise. The large picturesque houses are surrounded by many acred velvet lawns or else look down from terraces that suggest the hanging gardens of Babylon. Churches are numerous and sufficiently elegant to advise strangers that religion is popular in the prosperous circles of Glen Ridge. Clark street, where the Sampsons occupy a very unpretentious cottage, has on its principal corner the Congregational church, where on Sunday mornings the entire family minus the brave admiral gathers to ask at the throne of grace that the angels keep a special lookout over the commander of the Cuban fleet. Every one in Glen Ridge goes to church, and the fact that the Sampsons occupy one of the pews in the Congregational church has given a new interest to the sermons of the minister, the Rev. Frank Goodwin, an Amherst college man of earnestness and ability.

Right here it may be mentioned that there is no shorter road than talent to the interest of the Sampsons, from the admiral down to 8-year-old Harold, who claims distinction for his pet cat as the brightest kitten in Glen Ridge and able, as a naval cat should be, to thrash every other feline in the town without reference to its age, size or previous experience. In the bright lexicon of the Sampson cat, where a scrimmage is concerned, there is no such word as fail. For this reason the neighborhood since the arrival of the Sampsons has been pleasingly free from midnight musicales, to which the whiskered pets of the town used previously to treat that section.

The stranger who approaches the Sampson home will be particularly impressed by the luxury of flags and banners with which the outer walls are adorned. One large flag bordered with gold fringe is the gift of the patriotic ladies of Glen Ridge. Another flag floats from the big cherry tree, while over the porch is a smaller one. The bicycles of the boys, which, as a rule, stand upon the lawn, are generously adorned with red, white and blue ribbon, and the small Sampsons themselves from time to time bloom forth in the latest mode in patriotic pins and personal decorations. The family consists of Mrs. Sampson, Miss Nan, Miss Olive and Masters Ralph and Harold Sampson.

If a midnight burglar by mistake should wander into the Sampson parlors, it would take only a dash of the dark lantern to discover the fact that he had struck the residence of a naval officer. The furniture of the Glen Ridge cottage does not belong to the family, as the house was rented furnished, but those odds and ends with which clever women manage to add charm to even the most pleasing interior take the form of naval souvenirs. Flags and a sort of ladder of halbands stamped with the names of the different ships Admiral Sampson has commanded line one corner of the parlor wall, and sketches and photographs of the hero of Santiago are plentiful. These, it must be explained, are all treasure trove of the present war and were sent to the family by the artists who went to the front as representatives of the different journals to make pictures for their papers. The large photograph from which most of the newspaper cuts were made was never seen by the Sampsons until sent to them by the enterprising photographer who had secured a snap shot at the admiral.

One would suppose from the aversion that the Sampsons have to being photographed that they had a deep and unalterable suspicion of cameras and photographers. The only photograph of Mrs. Sampson which is known to be in existence reposes safely at Santiago in the left breast pocket of the admiral. No amount of eloquence has so far been sufficient to persuade her to have that photograph duplicated for the accommodation of the enterprising journalists who make frequent pilgrimages to Glen Ridge for that purpose.

Mrs. Sampson is a distinctly intellectual looking woman. She is tall, with a fine, commanding presence and thoughtful brown eyes. Her hair is dark and without a single silver thread. She is strong and vigorous looking, impressing one with her good common sense and amiability. If Mrs. Sampson will not have a photograph taken, Master Harold, the youngest son, so resembles his mother that one has only to imagine him in feminine attire, with luxuriant dark brown hair smoothly parted from his broad, low forehead, and, behold, one has a fair picture of the admiral's wife!

This aversion to being photographed is one of many traits that mark Mrs. Sampson as being unmodern.

There is, however, one kind of club which the junior members of the Sampson family would find agreeable—that is a tennis club. When Admiral Sampson himself isn't smashing Spanish batteries, he is never so happy as with a tennis racket in his hand. A few years ago he had the reputation of being the finest tennis player in Washington. He and ex-Secretary Olney made a team of tennis players that left a trail of victories behind them over which Washington still speaks with bated breath. Matched against each other they afforded a scene of conflict that would at least run the storming of Santiago a close second.

Strangers who met the dignified naval officer and the secretary of state on Pennsylvania avenue engaged in solemn converse, edging nearer to catch one of the words of wisdom on affairs of state that fell from their experienced lips, would be startled to find them plunged in animated discussion of tennis scores and expert ideas on serving the ball. All the younger Sampsons are good tennis players, and had the admiral remained in New York, as was the expectation when they took the Glen Ridge house before the breaking out of the war, the general public may be pretty sure the Glen Ridgers would have seen some crack tennis playing.

Until vacation time the two Sampson boys were in daily attendance at the Glen Ridge school. They are bright little fellows, full of fun and high spirits, and were great favorites with their schoolmates, who felt deeply the honor of association with a real live acting rear admiral's sons. Masters Harold and Ralph, however, were not in the least spoiled by the admiration of the other children.

Since school has closed an occasional visit to New York city when their mother or sisters go shopping has varied the monotony of the vacation playtime. The interest which the children take in the war cannot be wondered at. The Iowa, from which their father was transferred to the New York when given command of the north Atlantic squadron, the boys considered the one invincible ship in the navies of the world, and they wept bitter tears when it was taken away from their father. Every spar and every ounce of oakum on the ship is dear to them, and it took some persuasion to convince the boys that the New York, while it was not the Iowa, was a better ship for the commander of the fleet. The boys are well posted in all that relates to naval affairs, as they are the joy and delight of their father's heart and, when he is at home, his very shadows.

When Admiral Dewey won his great victory at Manila and there were surmises that the war would be speedily brought to a close, Master Ralph made himself heard with the protest:

"Well, I hope the war won't stop until papa has had a chance in a good scrap."

Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, the younger daughter, is engaged to be married to a young San Franciscan. She is a very handsome girl, with the brightest and merriest of brown eyes and a figure that is the perfection of slender grace. Books and music are favorite recreations with her, although she has a wholesome, happy interest in society, for which she is eminently fitted. Her sympathies are keen and quick. One of her latest interests is the College Settlement work on the east side of New York, to which some of the workers among the poor introduced her. At her first visit to the Settlement house, on Rivington street, the little urchins of the east side who were not entitled by membership to the pleasure of meeting her mobbed the door and were at her request admitted instead of being dispersed by the police. The youngsters, on their best behavior, marched past her in orderly file, satisfied, and spread the news over the east side of how they had shaken hands with the daughter of the man who is "licking the Spaniards down in Cuba."

Mrs. Sampson was a Miss Elisabeth Burling and was before her marriage a teacher in Vassar and in Wells colleges, where she was an enthusiastic and successful instructor.

She was but 20 when she first entered Vassar college as a teacher, and there is a good story to the effect that on the journey thither her car seat was shared by an august member of the senior class, who, with kind intent, asked her if she (Miss Burling) were properly prepared to pass the preparatory examinations. The senior's consternation the next day when she discovered the truth caused a persistent game of hide and seek to be played thereafter between the new instructor and the unhappy senior.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.

GREEK MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Glancing at the position of woman in Greece and then considering the marriage customs of the modern Greeks, the unthoughtful and the superficially thinking are easily surprised to find that many of those customs point toward the inferiority and the subjugation of womankind. But the reason, the explanation, is lucidity itself and not far to seek. A conquered nation adopts the habits, the tricks of manner and of custom, of its conquerors far sooner than it does their feelings, points of view or thought methods.

From a long wearing of a Turkish yoke of bondage the Greeks, who are naturally almost as adaptive and imitative as the Japanese, inevitably slipped into many Turkish methods and ways of life, and hence the many pronounced resemblances between the marriage customs of Greece and Turkey.

Greek marriage customs are even more interesting for the many and widely various analogies they insistently suggest than they are for themselves, for it is not alone of the marriage customs of Turkey that one is reminded when he studies the marriage customs of modern Greece.

The survivals of the marriage rites of classical times which we find in the marriage rites of modern Greece are intensely interesting, but not surprising to even the easiest going student of a people so retentive of memory and sentiment as are the Greeks, among whom it is far short of phenomenal to meet a peasant who can recite exactly and explain and annotate minutely unbroken pages of Homer. Nor is it surprising that the marriage customs of modern Russia and of modern Greece so much resemble each other. The autocratic supremacy of the Greek church in Russia quite accounts for that.

The Greeks marry all the year round except in May, against which month they heartily share the peculiar prejudices common to so many races.

HITCH IN TERMS

Of Agreement for Surrender of Santiago.

The Spaniards Wanted to Retain Their Arms—The Enemy Has 25,000 Troops in and Around the City—Military Authorities to Administer Santiago.

Washington, July 16.—There was a long and anxious wait Friday to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make the arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army. For 18 hours no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the president and his cabinet advisers to learn what had been done, and particularly to know whether the actual surrender of Santiago and the Spanish army had been carried out. When the cabinet met there was positively nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations. It was thought the cable had been interrupted, but on inquiry of General Greely, chief signal officer, he gave assurance tha the cable was intact.

Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the cabinet was in session. In the meantime General Greely had cabled, and he was the first official to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieutenant Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the secretary of war to General Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa. The message received by General Greely came at 2:23 p. m., and indicated that negotiations were yet in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the president no details were given out.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Miles and General Shafter began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's rather imperative request. They were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spaniards' sensitiveness to the humiliation involved in the laying down their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield. General Shafter's first telegram read:

"Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba. Upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States, this surrender was authorized by General Blanco. The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled today, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district: 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in the city is imminent. Have supply cut; this was told Lieutenant Miley by English commissioner."

General Shafter summed up the situation later by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has General Toral agreed to it, but this arrangement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid."

After an extended conference with the president last night, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain." The secretary was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would not take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be offered by this government. Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is to surrender upon the terms of the United States government or immediately attack the Spanish forces by army and ...

In accordance with the decision reached at the conference, General Shafter was notified that nothing but an unconditional surrender by Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch, no fear is felt that the negotiations will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. The unusual delay which has puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty which Toral is having in surrendering that part of the force under his command which is not in the city of Santiago. General Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago and nearly as many more in the province outside of the city. It is believed some may question Toral's authority to surrender them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

Adjutant General Corbin said that all the necessary rations to care for the Spanish soldiers when they surrendered were ready for immediate delivery at Santiago. It is expected that the great body of refugees that fled from the town on the threat of bombardment will now return, and great distress is expected to result from the lack of food supplies. General Shafter has been allowed to exercise his full discretion in dealing with these refugees, and while he will not assume the responsibility for their maintenance, he will without doubt spare as many rations as possible from his own stores to aid these people.

It is the intention of the war department to bring the soldiers now at Santiago to New England as soon as they are shown to be free from fever. The regiments that show no sign of infection after being isolated for 10 days or two weeks will be brought north. The regiments which have been unfortunate enough to have become infected will remain on the hills in front of Santiago until the men have recovered.

It has not yet been determined to what point in New England the troops shall be transported. This is a matter for future consideration. Surgeon General Sternberg said that New England had been selected as the section for recuperation, because its cool and bracing climate would be a tonic for the men after their hard service in a tropical country. He says that, even if the men were taken north with the fever, there would be no danger of spreading contagion, as the germs do not propagate in high latitudes.

The political status of Santiago is receiving earnest attention, for with the acquisition of several thousand square miles of Cuban soil, with a large port and harbor as its center, it becomes necessary to determine how it shall be administered. For the present it is expected that the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs. When the details of the surrender are carried out there will be time to consider the larger question of the permanent status of this tract. If the precedent of Manila is followed, a military official will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago city and thereabouts, but it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control. This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs, and also giving them a foothold on the island.

In that event General Garcia, being on the ground, would doubtless figure prominently in the administration, although President Masse and his cabinet are said to be in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe, and readily accessible to Santiago. Until the surrender is completed the authorities here are not disposed to settle the details of questions of administration. It is felt, however, that an important question of general policy hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban territory to be acquired by our army, and to some extent the determination as to its methods of civil administration will serve as a precedent in other parts of Cuba when it is overrun.

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other 'reasonable proposals' the United States may make."

The correspondent of The Mail says: "Despite the official denials it is suspected that preliminary negotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. It is asserted that Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively in behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries which at present are quite informal. Duke Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, have been appointed by the government to conduct the negotiations. No suspension of arms will precede the negotiation. In any case, the government is absolutely decided on peace. The queen regent has had three interviews with General Correa, minister of war, and has persuaded him to cease his opposition to peace. Pressing dispatches in the same sense have been sent to General Blanco."

NEW ERA DAWNING.

St. Paul, July 16.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said: "The fall of Santiago is a splendid accomplishment and carries forward finely the operations planned by our strategic board. This clears the way for the projected move upon Porto Rico. I have no doubt Porto Rico will soon be ours.

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the republic. This nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. In the domain of the Pacific, ours is henceforth the paramount power, and we cannot escape the responsibility."

RED CROSS' GRAND WORK.

Washington, July 16.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, has received a long and interesting letter from his wife, who is at Santiago engaged in Red Cross work. Mrs. Porter gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing at Siboney and other points near Santiago. She said if it had not

MRS. JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation. With the large store of supplies, the society was enabled to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nations. Mrs. Porter says that the act of the Spaniards in firing into Red Cross ambulances containing sick and wounded was the most dastardly known in the history of warfare.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel Hecker, who is in charge of the transportation service of the war department, is busy trying to arrange for the conveyance home of the Spanish soldiers. There is a disposition to appeal directly to the transportation lines to make bids to carry these people. The adoption of such a course would relieve the government of a great responsibility. Economically, it was thought that the proposition was a sound one. Assuming that the companies charged the usual passenger rates for soldiers, the transfer could be effected at a cost not to exceed $500,000, a sum which is probably less than would be the cost of the service if undertaken directly by our government. But a disagreeable complication has arisen from the fact that reports indicate that yellow fever exists among the Spanish troops as well as among our own, and it is feared that if these reports are well founded it may be difficult to induce transportation companies to undertake the task of conveying sick soldiers and those who had been exposed to infection.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE.

Newport News, July 16.—The United States transport Olivette arrived at Old Point yesterday afternoon, having on board a number of men who were dangerously wounded at the battle of Santiago. None of them were landed at Old Point. The vessel then sailed for New York, where the injured men will be treated. Among the seriously wounded aboard are Major Brodie, Major Bell, Major McClintock, Captain Knox and Lieutenants Bevereaux, Nichols, Fiscus and Rogers.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 201 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED—Our line of advertising thermometer novelties for 1898-1899 is now ready. We pay liberal commission to competent salesmen. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue, sample and terms. Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders at 1008 Washington street, Lynn; terms easy. Three minutes' walk from the beach. Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald.

WANTED—Man of ability, who is willing to work 8 hours per day as collector and canvasser. Permanent position, with chance for advancement to right man. Geo. H. Pitcher, 30 Runels' building.

WANTED—Storekeepers and parties wishing to make their own English sausages to write us. 70 per cent. profit; no outlay. Write for full particulars to Box 90, Lawrence, Mass.

BOY wishes work in office or at anything. Good writer. Address L. A., 30 Sydney street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 353 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 83, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT NOONANS!—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

CATALOGUE of War Emblems, Flags, etc., free. L. N. Cushman, 31 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A highly prized pocketbook containing small sum of money on Lawrence & Lowell car, or at Merrimack square Sunday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sun office.

LOST—Between Royal and Mt. Vernon streets Tuesday morning, a lady's Silver Swiss Watch, open face, monogram on back of case. Reward at Otis Allen & Son's office, 265 Mt. Vernon street.

LOST—A customers' memorandum book. Finder return to this office and be rewarded.

TO LET.

TO LET—Tenement of five rooms, 49 Fremont street, rent $7. Call 53 Central street, Room 7.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 202 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. U. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—On Fayette street. Rent reasonable. Inquire 818 High street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 30 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Enquire 39 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—"Stanhope" in fine order, good butcher cart, high grade democrat and (phaeton), open and covered grocer wagon (custom made), second-hand democrats, square wagon, buggies, &c., all very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins St.

FOR SALE—Greatest chance of the season, a grocery and meat market, situated in the best locality in the city and having a trade of from $450 to $500 weekly. For further information call or address O. C. O., 468 Adams street, Lowell.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good cottage house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Nearly new upright piano, cost $375. Will sell at a sacrifice as party is leaving town. 55 Chase avenue, Pawtucketville, city.

FOR SALE—In Tewksbury, 3 1-2 miles from Lowell post office, two story house and barn, 40 acres of land. This is a bargain. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, 7 room cottage house and store, 3500 feet of land. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In old Ward Four 2-tenement house and land, always rented; price $1450. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 80x50, on a 51 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $450, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1123 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—In N. H., good farm of 150 acres of land, good set of buildings, running water in house and barn, cuts lots of hay, large sugar orchard, lots of wood and timber, 2 1-2 miles from depot; price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, good boarding and lodging house, all new furniture. This is a bargain, call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

I HAVE NO AGENTS, but will retail Rubber Stamps, Seal Presses, for Societies, Notaries, Banks, Corporations, &c., Sign Markers, Ink Pads, Inks, Wax Seals, Air Cushion Stamps, Linen Markers, Self Inking Stamps, etc., for just what agents pay, to test this ad. J. M. Fellows, 153 Merrimack street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RARE CHANCE for a person with a small capital to invest in a good paying article. Sure thing. Address M., 310, Lowell Sun.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1500. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

DR. WALKER DENTISTS

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

ALLAN LINE
NEW YORK and GLASGOW,
Via Londonderry.
From company's Pier, West 21st St., New York.
State of Nebraska, Friday, July 1, at 1 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, July 15, at 2 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, July 29, at 1 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Aug. 12, at 1 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Aug. 26, at 11 a. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Sept. 9, at noon.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Sept. 23, at 3 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Oct. 7, at 3 p. m.
First Cabin, $45 to $75 single, $90 to $142.50 return. Second Cabin, $35; round trip, $61.13. Steerage, $23.50; prepaid, $25.50.
Glasgow and Boston, Via Londonderry and Galway; Second Cabin, $31.50; Steerage, $23.50.
For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to H. & A. Allen, 92 State street, Boston, or
Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton St.

DO YOU WANT A
MAIN SPRING
Put in your Watch that will give you satisfaction? Call at
LEGAULT & CO.'S
The First-Class Jewellers,
70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker AND Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO. AND
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO.
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
DANIEL MURPHY.
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.
We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

Merchants and Travelling Men
having business down town can economize time in the busy part of the day by stopping at
Hotel Albert, New York.
COR. 11TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY PL.
[One block from Broadway cars.]
Rooms, $1 Up. RESTAURANT Prices Reasonable.
Good beds—good food—quiet airy rooms—close to heart of wholesale district.
Half portions served, making it possible for one to dine alone at moderate cost.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 6 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 102 Middlesex St.

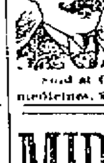
A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.
LADIES'
MACKINTOSHES
FROM WASHBURN'S STOCK.
Continuation Sale
Although we have been very successful in disposing of this stock so far, still we have nearly 200
Ladies' AND Misses' Mackintoshes
of real good qualities which we will offer at same low prices of
$1.98 and $3.98.
Also a few Misses' Fine Rubber Coats, which we will close out at
$1.49 and $2.98
until all are closed out. Remember they are not cheap goods, but garments sold in every store at $4, $6.50 and $10. Bargain Dept.
A. G. Pollard & Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

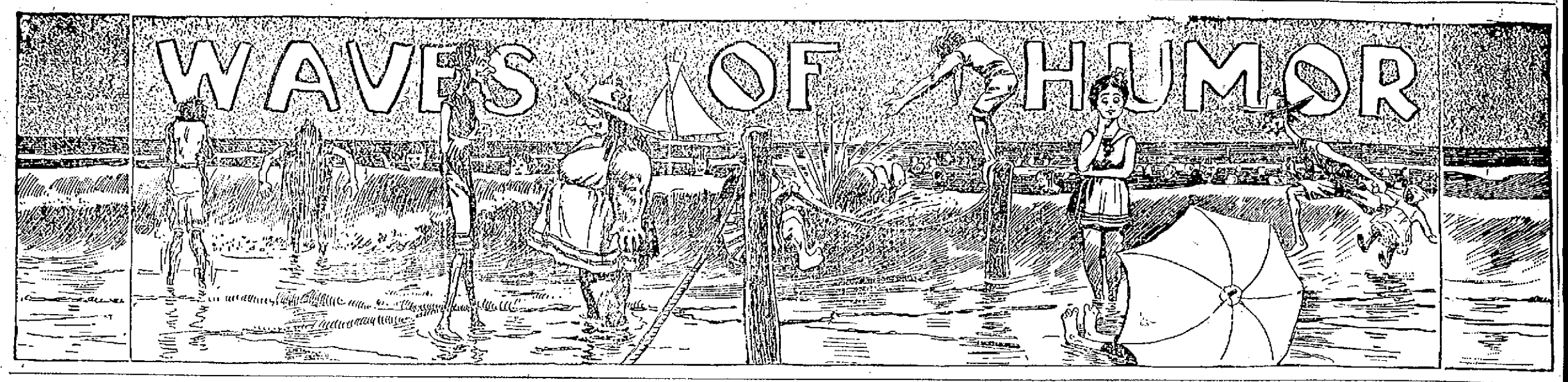
Hammock Weather
We Have Hammocks From
59 Cents to $6.00.
Our variety and styles are unequaled in New England.
Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $3.00.
This is getting to be a very popular game again.

CAMERAS.
We carry a full line of all the leading makes, and are agents for the
EASTMAN KODAKS.
THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR.
$5 to $10 a Set
J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge


WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN!
Sexine Pills
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines. 211 CENTRAL STREET.

MID-SUMMER MILLINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
SEE OUR SAILORS.
Head & Shaw, The Milliners, 169 Merrimack Street



BRAVO!

First Spaniard: "Yes, I walked straight up to the Cuban and cut off his legs."

Second Spaniard: "Why not his head?"

First Spaniard: "Because that was already off!"

—Up to Date.

POPULAR RESORTS.

Besides the shady side of the street other popular summer resorts are the thermometer and the bulletin boards.—Philadelphia Times.

THE LIST IS GROWING.

The list of Spanish heroes
Is doubled now by half.
The mule of old Maximzas
Is joined by Blanco's calf.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

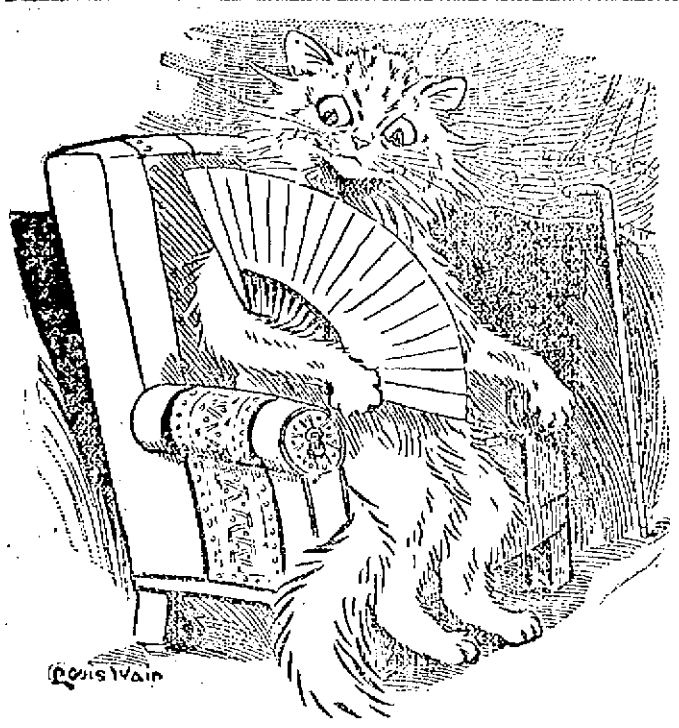
SPOILED HIS RECORD.

"You love Harry, and yet you have rejected him."

"Well, he bragged to me that he never made a mistake about girls."—Chicago Record.

WHAT A MAN SAYS.

A woman's idea of a poor dry goods store is one where they can't match her little piece of ribbon.—Atchison Globe.



AN AFTERNOON AT HOME.

ABOLISHING THE CANNIBALS.

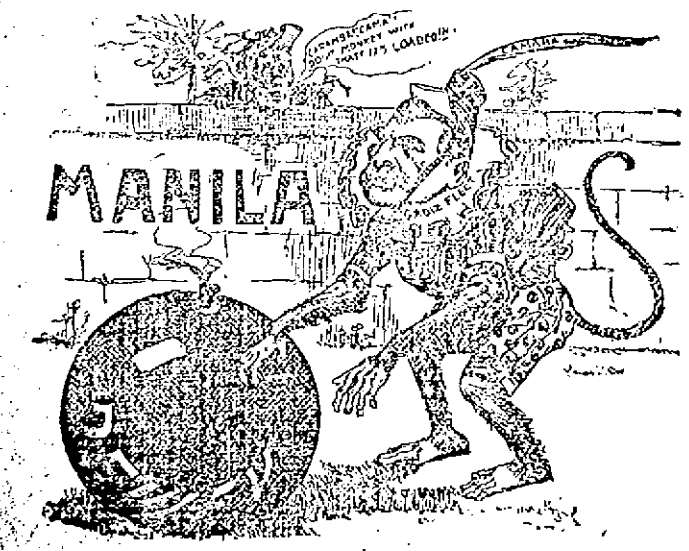
"Uncle Sam should go slow about this island business."

"Why so?"

"If he keeps on, there won't be a single cannibalistic spot in which a paragrapher can locate a boiled missionary story."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

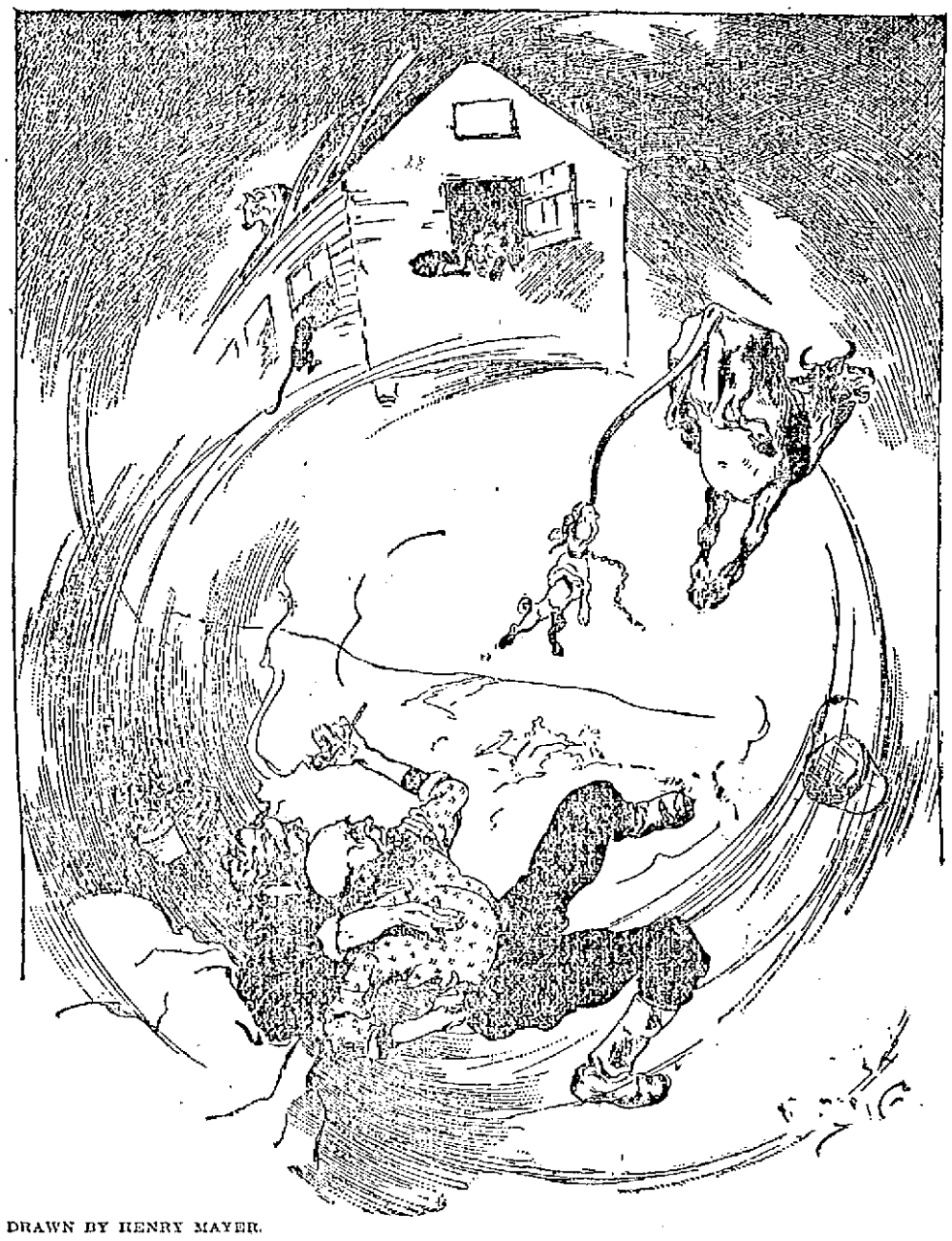
A THEORY.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "how is it dat some o' dese people kin work day after day an never seem to feel it?" "Well," replied Meandering Mike reflectively, "I s'pose dey is started in young an gets to be hummuns."—Washington Star.



DON'T MONKEY; IT'S DANGEROUS.

DURING THE CYCLONE.



DRAWN BY HENRY MAYER.

The One Inside: "I say, old man, you must come over to our house as soon as we get settled."

BAR THEM.

"Then you do not believe in officering the troops with men from the regulars?"

"Why, certainly not. What does the regular army ever do for the party?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BOSTONESE.

"No," she said sadly, "I thought it best that we should part. I could not be happy with a man who says Dooey and Kewba, instead of Dewey and Kooba."—Indianapolis Journal.

NOT IN RAGE.

He ground his teeth.

Yet there was nothing to indicate that he was angry.

Still he continued to grind his teeth with great persistency.

The grinding was done with one of those patent buzzsaws that dentists use, and every now and then it seemed as if the patient would swear if it were not for the rubber dam in his mouth, and at that there was something in his gurgles that seemed to indicate that the dam was not all rubber.—Chicago Post.

JUST HER WAY.

Spawker—Your wife seems very fond of commanding you to do this, that and the other.

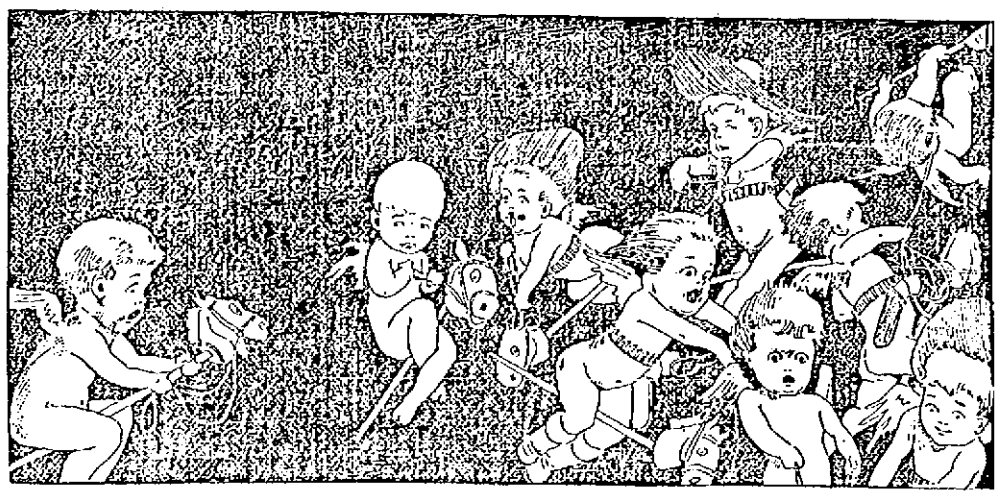
Satrapon (sadly)—Yes, it's her ruling passion.—Fun.

SOME DIFFERENCE.

Clerk—I believe you said, sir, that after the 1st of the month you would raise my salary.

Employer — You are mistaken. What I said was that after that date you would be worth more to us.—Detroit Free Press.

ROUGH RIDERS.



Oh, the rough and ready riders
Now their hobbies gayly ride,
With sombrero, trimmed with care, oh,
And revolver on the side.

Well the foe might fret and fumble,
For the terrors are on deck,
Yea! and presto! they with zest, oh!
Fondest Spanish hopes will wreck.

Yes, these rough and ready riders
Are a very merry lot,
And with skill, oh, they will kill, oh,
Every Spaniard on the spot.

EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

"I couldn't see any sense in making Admiral Dewey a doctor of laws," remarked the man who is always looking for a chance to find fault. "He isn't a lawyer."

"He doesn't have to be," replied Miss Cayenne. "When anything strikes him as a good law, he has plenty of 8 inch guns to prove that his way of thinking is quite correct."—Washington Star.

CANNIBAL.

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured. "But tell me, why do they call you Manila?"

There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face.

"Evidently," she said, as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the bush with clubs, "you did not know our favorite food."—Harlem Life.

ADVERTISING.

"Humph!" exclaimed the young woman with a sailor hat. "They talk about actresses losing diamonds and resorting to other old expedients in order to become prominent!"

"What's the matter now?" inquired the young woman with her.

"Here's another item about another clergyman who refuses to believe that the whale swallowed Jonah."—Washington Star.

THE BARE SUGGESTION.

Shortsighted Convict: "Young man, I am pursued. The sleuthhounds of the law are on my track. I will not be retaken. Listen—we must change clothes!"

HIS PREFERENCE.

"I never saw a man so afraid of fire as Eichenstein."

"Is he?"

"Yes. He always prefers an assignment."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WIFELY COMMENT.

He—Well, the Americans have invested Havana.

She—They'll be sure to lose. Every time you invest anything you lose.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

REAL HOT.

"The bed of this river is perfectly dry, isn't it?"

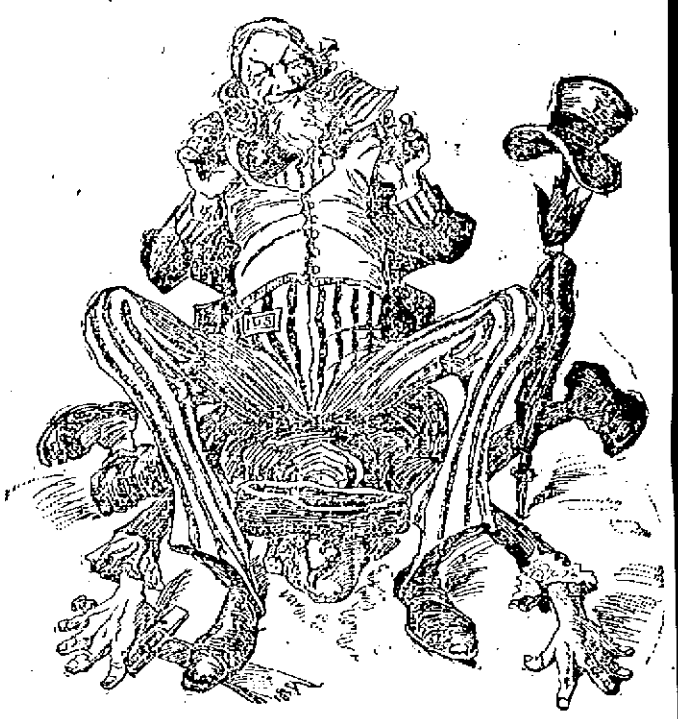
"Of course. You see, it's so hot it can't bear even a sheet of water."—Richmond Dispatch.

BILL ON THE CUP.

Bill—I see Gills has his face painted on his cup at the barber shop.

Jill—How does it look?

"The worst looking mug I ever saw."—Yonkers Statesman.



AN OFFICIAL SPANISH VICTORY.

—New York World.

NOT BOMBSHELLS EXACTLY.

"Oh, papa, two men had a fight in front of the house because one of them called the other an artilleryman!"

"That does not sound reasonable, Mollie."

"But it is so, papa. One of them said to the other, 'You are nothing but a bumshell worker,' and the other man hit him, oh, awful hard!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

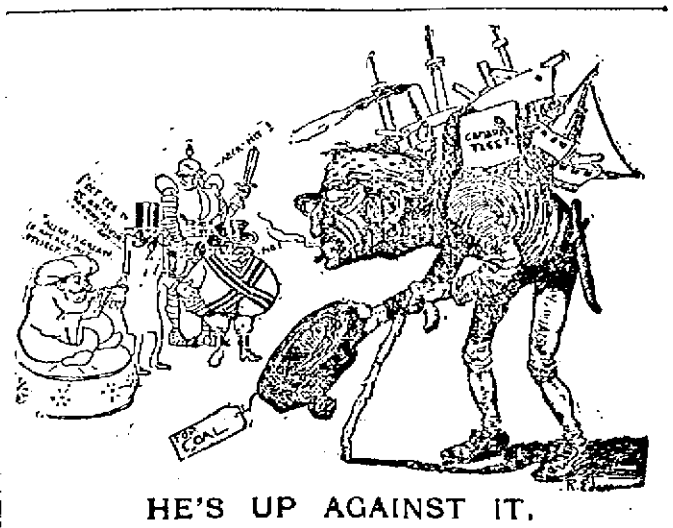
IT WAS THE BEST.

He—And what do you think of the engagement ring I sent you?

She—Oh, it's just splendid! I never had such a fine one before.—London Tit-Bits.

NEED ENLARGING.

June Bride (breaking in at housekeeping)—What miserable little eggs again! I really must tell the grocer to let the hens sit on them a little longer.—Exchange.



HE'S UP AGAINST IT.

RAISED A FLAG

A Great Gathering at Camille Roussin's.

SEVERAL SPEECHES AND GOOD MUSIC

Entertained a Very Large Gathering.

Camille Roussin raised a flag last night over his residence at the corner of Cabot and Market street. There was plenty of enthusiasm and the big gathering cheered all patriotic sentiment. Cyrille Constantineau was the presiding officer and he introduced Mayor Bennett.

At this point Old Glory was unfurled from a staff extending from the top of the house into Cabot street and after the cheers had died out the mayor said: "In a few days one of our gallant Lowell boys is coming home and he is to be royally received. I refer to George Charette, whose home is just across the river in this ward. He is a Yankee Frenchman. By that I mean that he was born of French parents and better people the sun does not shine upon. I want you all to meet this gallant man. We have never had a braver man than he and that is saying a great deal, for Lowell has sent out many heroes."

After Rep. Ramsay had spoken the Roussin glee club sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The members of the club are: Mrs. Janson of Lawrence, Miss Eugenie Janson of Lawrence, Albina, Theresa, and Blanche Roussin and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrille Constantineau of Lowell.

Chaplain Lang had a good word to say. He said: "I want to congratulate you on having one of your citizens on board the Merrimac when she was sunk in Santiago harbor. When I think of his French parentage, it reminds me of the glorious part the French people played in American history. On Feb. 6, 1778, when we made our first treaty, it was with France and France at that time recognized the independence of the United States. France was the first nation to stand by our forefathers in their struggle for liberty. They stood shoulder to shoulder with us until we had won our independence. So you see that in all these years there has been a sympathy between this country and France. It is to your credit that you are represented at the front by a man like George Charette."

The glee club sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and there was more speaking in which Rep. Hayes, Edward Vincelette, Alderman Rivet and Aime Gauthier participated.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

The Onion club had the most successful outing of its existence at Willow Dale yesterday. As the guests of Thomas F. Garvey, the occupant of Sunnyside cottage, they were royally entertained in honor of the American triumph at Santiago.

The festivities continued the greater part of the day and everything calculated to contribute to his friends' amusement was provided by the generous host.

E. J. COMERFORD

Probably one of the most interesting, as well as exciting features of the occasion was the base ball game between the Onions and Cabawsthas. The former were too strong for the "pig's head" lads and at reveille, the scorer figured it out that the Onions had won, 7 to 6. There was football kicking and athletic sports. But the patriotic portion of the exercises was quite inspiring. An American flag of ample dimensions was raised over the cottage, while the assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Garvey delivered a very patriotic address, teeming with praise for the army and navy's accomplishment at Santiago. He told of the joy and pride an American feels in the stars and stripes wherever they wave and he referred to the liberty and freedom enjoyed by those who stand under its protecting folds. He presented the president of the club, Edward J. Commerford. Mr. Commerford after extending the club's thanks to Mr. Garvey, said that he could only repeat the club's allegiance to Old Glory and say that when more defenders are needed, no one will be found responding more quickly than the Onion club.

But the speech of the day was that delivered by Sam Lucas, the well known colored minstrel.

Mr. Lucas said that so great is his love and veneration for the old flag that he finds it impossible to express himself.

"It is the flag that gave me liberty," said he, "and my earnest hope is that America may rise as high as Old Glory floats. This is an excellent, a great country we live in, and it is a grand old flag that waves over it."

Mr. Lucas also very obligingly sang: "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Mr and Mrs. Bryant sang two sentimental ballads that were loudly applauded and the colored couple who made such a hit in the cake walk at Willow Dale sang several southern melodies. Then the little boy and girl, the favorites of Willow Dale patrons, were heard in some pretty selections.

THE WOUNDED.

WHO ARE ARRIVING AT FORT MUNROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 15.—Among the sick and wounded officers and men received at the U. S. general hospital per steamer City of Washington from Siboney, are the following:

Private Coates, Co. I, 2nd Mass.
Private Kent, Co. E., 2nd Mass.
Private Larkin, Co. G, 9th Mass.
Private Smith, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Traver, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Willis, Co. E 2nd Mass.
Corporal Lathrop Co. K, 2nd Mass.

The following were among those arriving yesterday on the breakwater:

Corp. Maston, Co. I, 9th Mass.
Private Portier, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Gagnon, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Laplant, Co. F, 9th Mass.
Private McDonald, Co. M, 9th Mass.
Private Scannel, Co. D, 2d Mass.
Private Squires, Co. A, 2nd Mass.

Any inquiries as to the above men, or as to contribution of delicacies, clothing or the like, should be addressed to the Post chaplain, Fort Monroe, Va., who will gladly give any information desired either as to the sick men themselves, or with reference to the articles most needed for their comfort.

PRIVATE McDONALD

In the above list of sick and wounded appears the name of Private McDonald. Nothing is known here as yet whether he is wounded or only sick. He was a robust, courageous chap. He had been coachman for Mayor Bennett and resided at 292 Fletcher street. His friends are anxious to know his condition and hope it is not serious.

DEATHS.

COE—Mrs. Wealthy Coe, a well known and prominent old resident of this city, died this morning at her home, 24 Bellevue street. She leaves one daughter, Miss Ellen A. Stillings, principal of the Eliot school, and two sisters, Mrs. Alma Forbush, and Mrs. Elizabeth McGill of Washington, D. C.

MARTIN—William E. Martin, aged 21 years and 6 months, died Tuesday evening at the Massachusetts General hospital, after an illness of short duration. The cause of death was appendicitis. William E. Martin was born in this city Jan. 15, 1877, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Martin, but he had resided in West Medford from 1889 till a month ago, when he returned to this city and had since lived on Madison street. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and a sister to mourn his loss. Prayers were said at the home of the deceased by Rev. Judson Van Cleaf, pastor of the Congregational church, at 10.45 Wednesday morning and the body was removed to the Edson cemetery, Lowell, where in the chapel, Rev. J. M. Greene of the Eliot church, conducted final services.

GETCHELL—Melissa A. Getchell, aged 51 years, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Wood, 112 Baldwin street. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

GINGRAS—Marcel Gingras, a former resident of this city, died at St. Romuald, P. Q., on Wednesday, after a long illness. He is survived by a widow and five children, who reside here. They are Alfred and Etienne Gingras, Mrs. J. A. Gagnon, Mrs. Ulderic Chaput and Miss Celina Gingras.

FLYNN—Mrs. Maria Flynn, wife of William Flynn, the well known member of Hose 8 fire company, died last night at her home, 74 Suffolk street, after an illness of about three months. Besides her husband, she is survived by one son, William, and two daughters, Kittie and Margaret and a sister, Mrs. Charles Slowey. Funeral will be held Monday morning from the residence. Services will be conducted at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs H. E. Noyes of Nichols street are stopping at Manchester.

Miss Ella Fahey of the Bouquet millinery establishment is on her vacation.

Mr. Tim Murphy of this city will enter the bicycle races at Haverhill next Saturday.

Master Bert Dunham of Stackpole street is enjoying a sojourn at Pittsfield, Mass.

Miss Blanche Shaw of West Adams street will spend her vacation at Kennebunkport, Me.

Miss Elizabeth Mellen of Belvidere is spending her vacation at Tamworth, New Hampshire.

Recently in New York: J. P. Hartley and wife, D. S. and R. Simpson, and A. C. Doty of this city.

Miss Althea and Master Leo St. Onge of Arctic Centre, R. I., are visiting Mrs. A. Trinque of Suffolk street.

Miss Grace E. Hibbert and Miss Lilla Bamford are spending their vacation with friends in New York city.

Dr. M. A. Morris, formerly of this city, but now a surgeon in a veterinary hospital in Savannah, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Freeman B. Shedd of this city is making many improvements about his summer residence at Tilton, N. H., before he departs on his annual vacation.

William H. Gerrish, graduate mechanical engineer, M. I. Tech., 1888, has accepted the position of assistant to vice president and manager of the Fulton Bag and Cotton mill of Atlanta, Ga., and will enter on duty August 1. With his thorough scientific education and varied practical experience he goes well equipped.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hobson have gone to Chatham, N. H., for the summer.

August Fels, agent of the Merrimack Woolen mills, is on a business trip to New York.

Mrs. Alfred Clarke and Miss Edith Clarke will spend the summer at Walpole, N. H.

Mr. Frank Dupee is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Swan at their cottage on Winter Island.

Mrs. A. W. Weeks has gone to Pigeon Cove for the season.

Mrs. W. B. Reilly of Bartlett street is among the vacationists at Juniper Point.

Rev. J. M. Greene of the Eliot church starts on his vacation next Monday. He will be gone four weeks.

The following young people, constitute a very pleasant party at Lake Sunapee, N. H.: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Russell, Miss Sadie Pierce, Miss Clara Blanchard, Dr. E. L. Farrington, Lowell; Dr. Chute and Miss Annie Quimby, Boston; Mr. Walter Stellworthy, Franklin Falls; Dr. and Mrs. Harold D. W. Cross, Nashua.

A large number of the members of Wesley Church of this city left yesterday morning for Douglass Camp Ground. The party was in charge of Mr. Charles W. Locke.

Mrs. O. L. W. Brown and daughter Helen left for a vacation to be spent at northern Maine and the maritime provinces.

Mrs. S. C. Harriman and Mrs. O. E. Warren leave today for Douglass Camp grounds.

William H. Gerrish of this city has accepted a responsible position with the Fulton Cotton mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Joseph Desmarais is visiting friends in Woburn for a few weeks.

Miss Jennie Flanders of Osgood street has gone to Halifax and Charlottetown for a month's stay.

Mr. Wm. H. Bagley, superintendent of the Middlesex company, left Tuesday on an extended trip through the West.

Miss Grace Mae Morse of Dorchester who has been for the past week the guest of Mrs. Sidney Bailey of Hastings street, left last night for a week's trip to Carlisle, after which she will spend a month at Saratoga and Lake George.

Mrs. H. C. Moore and daughter Laura of 29 Perrin street left Lowell for the Adirondack Mountains last evening, where they will be joined later by Mr. H. C. Moore.

Thomas Meers, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here. He is employed at present at the Bornesett hotel, Keene, N. H.

Thomas H. Rogers, the well known fireman at Hose 7, will occupy a cottage at Long Pond with his family for a few weeks. Tom is a well known fisherman and we may expect to hear some good stories from him after his return.

CHELMSFORD.

Miss Ena Ray Ober was greatly surprised Thursday evening, when 12 of her schoolmates came to help her celebrate her 9th birthday. There was a light lunch served at 9 o'clock. The waiters were Misses Ethel and Bertha Ober. During the evening there was singing by the school, after which games and music were enjoyed. The birthday cake was made by Mrs. Sidney D. Whitney.

Fine job printing done at this office.

THE BLOOD BEFORE USING MALTOX

MALTOX

THE BLOOD AFTER USING MALTOX

MADE FROM MALT BEEF AND OTHER STRENGTH GIVING MATERIALS.

169 POINT STREET, PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Gentlemen:—I have pleasure in saying a good word for Maltox. I have been run down, weak and exhausted and have taken Maltox as a tonic and find it entirely satisfactory and shall continue to use it. Mrs. A. C. G. WOOD.

8 BOND STREET, HAVERHILL, May 12, 1898.

To the Maltox Company—

Gentlemen:—I have recently got up from an attack of grippe and I took your Maltox as a tonic and strengthener and was greatly pleased with it as it strengthened me, gave me an appetite and built me up. I am pleased to recommend it as a tonic and you have permission to refer to me. Yours truly, ANNIE S. TULLY.

PROVIDENCE, May 13, 1898.

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Dear Sirs:—The Maltox I have taken has done me a great deal of good. It helped me in stomach trouble and in rheumatism. Its effect is immediate and seems to revive me at once. I am glad to recommend it. I have not for years found anything that did me so much good. Yours truly, Mrs. F. JONES.

Do not hesitate if you are suffering from indigestion, impoverished blood, nervousness, headache, loss of strength, poor circulation, lassitude. MALTOX is what you need to build up the blood, feed the nerves and restore vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. Maltox works on a new principle. It has cured others; it will cure you. At all druggists 25c. and 50c. bottle.

FELL INTO RIVER

Accident to Locks & Canals Employe.

WHILE AT WORK IN CONCORD RIVER.

He Received Several Slight Bruises.

Authine Destreut, an employe of the Locks and Canals, fell from a staging to the rear of the American House, where he was at work, into the Concord river about 11 o'clock last evening. He had been engaged in clearing out the channel in the river and lost his balance and fell into the river.

As the water was very low he received several slight bruises about the back and shoulder, as he struck upon the rocks. He was taken in the ambulance to the corporation hospital.

FROM SANTIAGO.

(Continued.)

give my regards to all and write soon to

Your old friend,
Harry S. Percival.

U. S. S. Bancroft, Key West.

P. S.—It's very hot out here and a little of the old Consumer's would go great.

FROM HONOLULU.

Mrs. John Coursey of Swift street has received the first letter from a Lowell boy in Honolulu, her brother, George B. Sheehan or Co. F, 23rd Infantry, U.S.A. enroute for the Philippines. Her letter came in an envelope upon which was the American flag and the inscription "Old Glory, the flag we want waving over 'Hawaii nei.'" The letter is as follows.

Honolulu, H. I.
June 24, 1898.

Dear Sister—We arrived here safe and sound after nine days on the ocean and amid a terrific storm in which we were all half drenched, and our baggage, guns knapsacks and the like were thrown in all directions. There are four troop ships in our fleet, the China, Colon, Senator and Zealander. The China is the flagship.

One soldier died aboard the Senator, and he was buried at sea, the service being very impressive.

Honolulu is one of the prettiest spots on earth and it is a most cosmopolitan place. Among its residents are Americans, English, Chinese, Japanese and Malays. When we arrived, flags were flying on every hand and we were escorted into the harbor. On shore men and women of all complexions wore the national colors in our honor, while the Hawaiian band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and other American airs. President Dole who welcomed us, is a fine man, and he gave us to understand that we were very welcome visitors. We were given a big dinner ashore, it taking two days to feed us all. We lived on the fat of the land.

We will be twenty-five days sailing before we reach Manila, and we expect to go some hot fighting when we get there. On our way here we passed Molokai Islands, where the lepers are confined. Some of the boys were seasick as a result of the storm, but otherwise they are in good health.

This is a very hot place, but it is beautiful and healthy.

When we left San Francisco the people nearly went wild over us. Cannons boomed and hundreds cheered us. Girls and women laughed and cried and begged for souvenirs. When we were sailing out of the harbor, the people followed us down the bay in pleasure boats singing and cheering, and it made us all feel blue for a time.

My time is now up and I will conclude hoping you will answer speedily.

George F. Sheehan,
Co. F, 23rd Infantry, U.S.A.
Manila, Philippine Islands.

POLICE COURT.

Four drunks.

Frank Wood was fined $10 for assault and battery.

Fred E. Savoil was fined $6.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OPENED AT CHICAGO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, July 16.—Yesterday's business session of the National Convention of the Young People's Christian Union was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. McLaughlin of Atlanta, Ga.

The report of the secretary showed that the national union was composed of 356 active local unions throughout the United States comprising a total membership of 11,769.

A resolution was adopted providing that the secretary of the union should be empowered to appoint an assistant the salaries of the two not to exceed $300. Papers and discussion on the subject of charity work occupied much of the day's session.

A PUGNACIOUS SAILOR.

Michael Fitzgerald, a sailor from the receiving ship Wabash at the Charlestown navy yard, it is said, raised a rumpus at the northern depot this morning and was arrested. It seems he was intoxicated and refused to pay his fare. At Lowell he was put off and he was giving a couple of depot employes a hard battle when arrested.

FUNERALS.

SULLIVAN—The funeral of Mary Sullivan took place this afternoon from undertaker Savage's warerooms. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

CLIFF—The funeral of Della, infant child of George and Mary Cliff, was held yesterday afternoon from her parents' home, 145 Charles street. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

Fist class job printing done at this office.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

REMODEL CHURCH

Old Mechanics Hall to be Changed.

MADE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.

The Expense Not to Exceed $5,000

The First Trinitarian church, after its prayer meeting last night, transacted some important business. Rev. Mr. Keangalt was moderator and Daniel A. Eaton, secretary. It was voted to authorize the trustees to make such changes in the building as are needed, the expense not to exceed $5000.

The trustees have bought new chairs for the church and subscriptions to pay for the purchase were opened last night, many signifying a willingness to pay for one or more chairs, which will remain the property of the society. A subscription committee was appointed consisting of J. Stuart Murphy, Deacon Frye, Clifford Carey, Miss Alice Frothingham and Miss Ella Hayden.

The resignation of Deacon C. H. Swain who is obliged to be away from the city much of the time, was received and accepted.

WEALTH'S BASE DESIGN

Would Fasten on the World a Rule by Money.

LABOR TO BE HELD IN BONDAGE.

Republican Party Working to Fasten the Single Gold Standard on the Nation. Would Abolish Greenbacks and Let Shylocks Control the Country's Money—The Conflict Between Right and Wrong.

The love of money is the root of all evil.—Timothy.

Nothing in use by man for power of ill can equal money. This lays cities low. This drives men forth from quiet dwelling place. This warps and changes minds of worthiest stamp to turn to deeds of baseness—teaching men all shifts of cunning and to know the guilt of every impious deed.—Sophocles.

There is no longer room for doubt that we are in the "crisis" foreseen long years ago by many of our wise and patriotic statesmen. They not only foresaw—they warned us in unmistakable terms of impending danger. They pointed out its source and its methods and advised that vigilance which is always and everywhere the price of liberty.

Had we been less honest in our motives and less earnest in our efforts to secure material independence for ourselves and for our country—in other words, had we been less ambitious and less patriotic, had we not believed in the equal honesty and patriotism of our fellow men—we doubtless should have taken the admonitions more seriously; we should have given more attention to the warning voices uttered in our behalf and might have avoided the danger now so imminent.

In his message to congress in 1861 President Lincoln said:

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with—if not above—labor in the structure of government. Let the people beware of surrendering a political power which they already have and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against them and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty will be lost.

Again, near the close of the war, in reply to a letter from a friend in Illinois, President Lincoln wrote:

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations will be enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless.

Could his predictions, his fears, have been more fully verified?

Thoughtful men—scors—in other countries as well as in our own have sounded a similar alarm. Thomas Carlyle was not silent, and Sir John Lubbock a half century ago declared: "There is likely to be an effort made by the capital class to fasten upon the world a rule through their wealth and by means of reduced wages to place the masses upon a footing more degrading and dependent than has ever been known in history. The spirit of money worshipers seems to be rapidly developing in this direction."

If further evidence were wanted of the malign, inhuman designs of those who direct and control the present strenuous effort for "currency reform" it may be found in the following well authenticated "confidential" circular, issued by English capitalists and sent to their correspondents in this country to influence legislation during our war—in the dark days of 1862:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This will favor, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money.

The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that.

In this circular, let us not fail to observe, is the very first suggestion of the retirement of the greenbacks—the best money we have ever had—"to which the millionaire has taken off his hat and the banker has made obeisance!"

Under the specious pretext of "currency reform" a determined effort is being made not only to retire our greenbacks and all other forms of government paper money, but to perpetuate the demonetization of silver, thus placing us more firmly on a single gold basis, also taking from the government one of its most important functions—the issuing of money—and giving it into the control of money lenders, apparently for their sole benefit. What this would mean to farmers and manufacturers, to business men generally, who may need to borrow money, can be discovered only by a careful study of the proposed banking laws.

Secretary Chase said, after his long and intimate knowledge of monetary affairs: "My agency in procuring the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country." This is the conflict in which our country is now engaged.

That we need currency reform is clear. That we are not in condition to experiment in the matter is equally clear. That we do not need to experiment is clearest of all, for we know that from 1792, when our monetary system was formed, to 1879 (indeed, from 1687 to 1878) the free admission of both gold and silver to the mints kept them at a practical parity, with never a variation of more than 3 per cent. We know also that when silver was demonetized in 1873 it was worth 3 per cent more than gold.

Therefore it is believed that by undoing the wrong of 1873 (which Hon. John G. Carlisle justly characterized as "a conspiracy" and the greatest crime that any government could commit against its people) silver would be restored to its rightful place, our honest debts would be honestly paid in honest money, the wheels of industry would be set in motion and prosperity would again gladden the hearts of our unhappy people.

If people generally had opportunity to study the subject in all its aspects and bearings, the condition would be less serious. Unfortunately nearly all of our most widely circulated newspapers, on which the majority of people depend for knowledge of the subject, are zealous partisans and content themselves with ignoring or obscuring conditions, misstating facts and misrepresenting opinions, motives and intentions. Instead of honest statement and argument they falsify, ridicule, vilify and calumniate. In reading them one is reminded of a speech made at a press banquet by a prominent metropolitan newspaper correspondent. He said: "We hear much of an independent press. You know and I know that we have no such press. We are all paid to suppress our honest opinions. Were we to write them they would not be printed. If by accident or oversight they should appear, we should be out of a job in 24 hours."

Now that the Republican party is in control and is leaving no effort untried for secretly fastening the single gold standard upon our nation it would seem wise to consider the opinions and arguments of that prince, prophet and high priest of Republicanism, Hon. James G. Blaine. He said:

I believe the public creditor can afford to be paid in any silver dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. If paid in a good silver dollar, the bondholder has nothing to complain of. We need both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the equal of the other. It would not be difficult to show that in the nations where both have been fully recognized the most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that true prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the day laborer, whose toil lays the foundation for the whole superstructure of wealth.

The exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most massive fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most helpless and hopeless poverty in the humbler walks of life.

A gold and silver nation, like France, can exhibit no such individual fortunes as abound in England, but it has a peasantry that with its silver savings can pay a war indemnity that would have beggared the gold bankers of London and to which the peasantry of England could not have contributed a pound sterling in gold nor a single shilling in silver.

On the value of gold as money the Hon. John P. Jones said in the most exhaustive speech ever made on the subject in this or probably in any other country:

If gold be the best money, it is all of course good the best test. Let us apply to it the test that we would apply to all other things. The supreme test of all things human is the ordeal of war. To win battles a country must have the best men, the best guns, powder, clothes, blankets, horses, tents, food. All these require money and, one would suppose, the best money. What is to be said of money that disappears on the outbreak of hostilities?

Do we consider those the best citizens who leave their country on the first appeal to arms? Has mankind been mistaken in its estimate of duty and valor? Is the true patriot, after all, not the man who goes to the front, but he who takes the first steamer for a neutral port to return only when the conflict is ended? If gold be the best money, is it not extraordinary that no nation on earth has ever been able to fight with it? At the first roar of the cannon gold goes, and never returns till it comes in the hands of usurers.

The lesson of history is that national money fights for liberty—not international. It is extraordinary that people will call that money "best" which deserts and leaves them helpless at the slightest note of danger.

During our late war where was gold? If gold was the best money, why did not the government officials seize and make it serve the country? They did not hesitate to seize men and send them to the front. Is gold more sacred than men? If in the supreme emergency of war a nation can dispense with gold, why during peace should it sacrifice justice to obtain it? If the people do not destroy the gold standard, the gold standard will destroy them.

Another representative Republican, Senator Ingalls, has recorded in unmistakable terms his estimate of the value of gold as money. He says:

No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity and disaster it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory.

In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the south. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were the lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But as usual, when danger had been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggered to the front and asserted its supremacy.

Patriotic statesmen of whatever political faith have spoken freely and earnestly on this subject.

Peter Cooper wrote to President Hayes:

The demonetization of silver was a brick of the enemies of the poor man's money. Its remonetization would be a great relief now in the depression of all business, if not the best and final measure. Every intelligent man must see that as silver now forms more than one half of the coined money of the world the effect of demonetizing it must not only be to lessen the value of the world's money, but it must appreciate the value of gold, in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced.

There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy [of wealth, the worst form of aristocracy] that can curse the prosperity of any country. Corporations are becoming the curse of modern life. They usurp the powers that of right belong to the community and the government and threaten the liberties of the people. The rich of the world are wedded to gold, the poor to silver. It is to the interest of the monied kings to demonetize silver and make gold the sole money because they own the gold.

Wendell Phillips said:

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before monied corporations. Rich men die, but corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.

James G. Blaine said:

I believe the struggle now going on in this and in other countries for a single gold standard will if successful produce widespread disaster throughout the world.

James A. Garfield said:

Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolutely master of all its industries and commerce.

John C. Calhoun said:

The bank is the union of the government and the money power—a union far more dangerous than that of church and state.

Jefferson said:

Banks are more dangerous to the liberties of a people than standing armies. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs.

Daniel Webster said:

I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard.

Of this money question an earnest and patriotic statesman has said: "It is and will remain the supreme issue until honestly decided. That issue is stronger than presidents, cabinets or political parties, for it involves a great truth, and in politics as well as religion truth is the word of God. It can no more be crushed out or put down than can the lightning be chained or the whirlwind. It is a living, spiritual force, sharper than a two edged sword. It demands and will have an answer, or in the end it will rend in pieces whatever stands in its way."

The present conflict in which not only our country, but the world, is engaged is the "irrepressible conflict" of the ages, as old as humanity—the conflict between right and wrong, justice and oppression, good and evil.

It began, if not in the garden of Eden, soon after the expulsion from it, and will continue till sordid selfishness and greed shall give place to the precepts of the golden rule and the teachings of the sermon on the mount.

This it is which makes "eternal vigilance the price of liberty."

SUSAN LOOK AVERY.

Louisville.

JAPAN'S GOLD EXPERIMENT.

Paying Dearly For Its Attempt to Imitate "Civilized Nations."

While Republicans are trying to make the people of the United States believe that the gold standard is a good thing, Japan is learning a lesson of distress through adopting the creed of gold. Industrial conditions in the Flowery Kingdom have passed from bad to worse, and the year 1897 was marked by the greatest depression in manufacturing circles.

In his report on Japan's industrial condition A. H. Lay of the British legation at Tokyo says: "The cotton spinning industry, on which such great hopes were based, has already suffered severely. At the end of the year many of the mills were financially in a precarious condition and several small concerns in a state of bankruptcy."

In commenting on this report the London Financial News remarks: "There are the very mills whose prosperity not many months ago we were able to cite as indicating how comfortably a silver using country could compete with Lancashire. In the early part of last year the Japanese spinners were doing uncommonly well, and the belief that all the surplus yarn would find a ready market in China was being realized. The year exports of yarn to China reached 40,366,329 pounds, against only 15,256,116 pounds in 1896. The future seemed roseate, but, in Mr. Lay's words, the adoption of a gold standard in October, together with the fall in silver and the enhanced cost of labor and fuel, doomed these expectations to disappointment."

There we have cause and effect set alongside in a way that should impress the Indian government, if it can for a moment emerge from its own narrow preoccupations so far as to look on currency and exchange as factors influencing the whole life and prosperity of a country, and not merely the settlement of a foreign debt charge. Japan is paying dearly for its desire to imitate the "most civilized nations" and placing itself on a gold standard. Foreign trade has fallen off, manufacturing has declined, and just at present a panic is threatening the country. Truly the gold standard is a good thing—to let alone.—Chicago Dispatch.

Opinions Change.

The United States still leads in silver production, with Mexico a close second. Countries that produce little if any silver are interested in having silver possess as little purchasing power as possible. Countries that have to buy wheat are influenced the same way. In short, man's universal effort is to get what the other fellow has with as little exertion as possible. The man who pays too much for what he buys and too little for what he sells will become a bankrupt, and so will a nation.

There was a time when the Republicans charged everybody who opposed the issue of greenbacks with treasonable designs. Now they charge everybody who favor the issue of greenbacks with treasonable designs. Thus do old party opinions change.—Dallas Mercury.

First class job printing done at this office.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, JULY 17.
Sun rises—4:22; sets, 7:18.
Moon rises—3:06 a. m.
High water—10:46 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

Excepting the slight chance of thunder storms developing from local conditions, fair weather continues to be indicated for New England. It now seems certain to be clear and pleasant Sunday, with normal summer temperatures and light, variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINDOWSCREENS WITH TEA.

We have received a new lot of Window Screens. One with a pound of 65c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros.' Tea store, 95 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Stationery at bottom prices. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone 429-4.

Pianos, organs, sheet music, violins, banjos, etc., at Steinerts, 130 Merrimack street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

When you pack your trunk for vacation, be sure to put in a bottle of Dows' Diarrhoea Syrup. Sure cure for summer ills.

The paving of Broadway in front of the city stable began yesterday. The flags are being laid today by a force of a dozen men.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. H. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

In competition with French, German, and other European Waters at the World's Fair held at Brussels, Belgium, Ballardvale Lithia Water was awarded the highest honor, a Gold Medal, for purity and large amount of Lithia in solution in the water. E. A. McQuade, 75 Market street, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Agent.

COUNTY TAX.

Cambridge's county tax in 1897 was $73,887.84. Lowell's was $66,309.60. What has the city of mistaken identity to say about that?—Cambridge Press.

Fishermen know that unquenchable thirst that attends their sport, and how good anything cool to drink tastes. The best drink at such a time is Williams' Root Beer. Never start on a trip without it.

INVITED TO PICNIC.

Mr. Charles H. Richardson, formerly agent of the Appleton mills of this city now of Clinton, has invited the members of the First Trinitarian Congregational church and congregation to a lawn party and basket picnic at his residence in Clinton, on Tuesday, July 19th.

LATHERS' UNION.

The lathers of the city got together in their hall last night, to decide on the price of work for the season. After some discussion it was voted to fix the price at $1.75 per thousand. Another meeting will be held at the hall, at 32 Middle street, Monday night, and it is hoped that all the lathers n the city will attend.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Henry Rollins, in the employ of Gale & Kenney, got a serious wound while at work in the vacated rubber store on Central street, Friday. He fell against a transom, breaking the glass and cutting ugly gashes in one wrist. The wound bled badly and Dr. Waller had to take 14 stitches, the nerves and tendons being lacerated. It is a bad wound.

FRACTURED HIS THIGH.

Robert Everett, a lad of nine years living with his parents at 3 Stromquist avenue near the Fair Grounds, fell out of a pine tree while climbing about 8.30 last night and fractured his right thigh. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital.

The Middlesex mills are again running nights on account of a big government order received.

MILLINERY.

Second week of our grand clearing sale, trimmed hats and bonnets made of the choicest material and trimmed in the most artistic manner, to be sold at the lowest prices ever quoted for high class stylish millinery. Do not fail to see the prices in the show windows of Mme. Gregoire. The economical will reap a rich reward from these fearful price sacrifices.

STRUCK ICE WAGON.

One of the Lakeview cars outwardbound yesterday struck two of the Lakeview ice company's wagons. The collision occurred out near the Mammoth road bend, the car striking the rear wheel of the wagon, but doing no damage. The second collision occurred a hundred yards further on, the driver failing to hear the motorman's warning. In the second collision, there was no damage to amount to anything.

KLONDIKER HEARD FROM.

Mr. Charles A. Stocks, who left the city last winter, ultimately bound for the Klondike, was heard from yesterday. A letter received by his wife shows that he was at St. Michael's on June 15, and was preparing to sail up the Yukon. He states that the party had a very stormy passage to St. Michael's, four of the boats belonging to the prospective mining company being smashed during the voyage. The men suffered greatly from seasickness. At the time of writing, they were preparing their boat to sail up the Yukon, and probably by this time they are near a landing place.

Dr. Cotham DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Dun & Co. Report Upward Tendencies.

FALL SHIPMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Failures for the Week Not Alarming.

New York, July 16.—The destruction of a Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the fact, the wearying flags of truce at Santiago and at last the surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day, Dun & Co. report. Americans have grown, and see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market $1,210,274,015 worth of domestic products abroad in a year against $616,052,814 worth imported. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are more impressive.

The fall shipments begin in boots and shoes and works have smaller orders than they want, some because they refuse contracts at old prices. Leather costs more, but yields slightly for common hemlock sole, while prices of hides are decidedly weaker at Chicago. Behind all is a great distribution, by many dealers greater than in May, and extraordinary abundance of pasturage promises cheaper cattle. Shipments from the east in July have been only 8200 cases less than last year, when deliveries in the first half of the year were 190,000 cases smaller, but shipments are now greater than in any former year and 17 per cent greater than in 1892.

Money is coming into New York heavily in July, commercial loans are hard to find and the interior is paying its debts in advance. It is to New York a revelation, to some bankers inconvenient, the enormous prosperity attained at the west last year. Treasury receipts for bonds cause no disturbance, and the greatest foreign balances ever known give certainty that no foreign demand can disturb the market for a long time to come.

Failures for the week have been 215 in the United States, against 263 last year, and in Canada 23, against 27 last year.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Boston, July 16.—Recruits for the Ninth Massachusetts, to the number of 35, left yesterday afternoon for Camp Alger.

The Massachusetts delegation to the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. As to the exposition, the members of the delegation have but one opinion. In magnitude, it far surpassed their expectations.

The governor's executive council met yesterday afternoon, and a number of nominations sent in by the governor were confirmed, among them being that of Justus A. Bailey of Kingston, as commissioner of pilots.

The Count of Turin, nephew of the king of Italy, has been spending a couple of days in this city in the course of a pleasure trip around the world.

BASE BALL.

Games Today—Shamrocks vs. Elms, North common; Wannalancits vs. Emmets, North common; Mysterios vs. Fairmonts at Atherton. All of which will be most exciting.

Stirk will not be allowed to play with the Wannalancits according to the frame for the meeting of the two teams.

The Atlantics have an off day today as they originally intended to play the Mysterios.

The Bootblacks have organized and want games with 19-year-old teams. Thursday's victory was the result of the wonderful pitching of Prof. Dave Manning, known to everybody who wears a shoe.

Boston, July 16.—The champions played wretchedly in the field yesterday, and were weak at the bat, being easily shut out by the Pittsburgs. The features of the game were Padden's superb work at second for the visitors and Stahl's long running catches in right field. Score:

Pittsburgs.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, r. f.	5	1	2	3	1	0
McCreery, c. f.	5	2	3	3	0	0
McCarthy, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gray, 3 b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
O'Brien, 1 b.	3	0	0	8	0	1
Bowerman, c.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Padden, 2 b.	3	1	1	2	5	0
Ely, s. s.	3	1	0	3	2	0
Tannehill, p.	4	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	14	1

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, s. s.	2	0	0	4	1	1
Tenney, 1 b.	2	0	0	4	1	0
Slivetts, 1 b.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Duffy, c. f.	1	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	1	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Hickman, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	1	2
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	3	3	1
Lewis, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	34	0	7	27	11	4

Pittsburgs ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—6
Bostons .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McCreery. Collins. Earned runs—Pittsburgs, 3. Stolen bases—Donovan, McCreery, Stahl. First base on balls—By Tannehill, 2; By Lewis, 3. Passed balls—Bergen, 3. Time—2:05. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance—1500.

The Louisvilles won in New York through the erratic pitching of Meekin and errors by Doyle and Van Haltren.

The Brooklyns won a 12-inning game from the St. Louis team yesterday, 3 to 2. Miller, their pitcher, was taken ill in the second inning, and Dunn took his place. Griffin and La Chance were injured.

Shortstop Wrigley's error in the seventh gave the Clevelands yesterday's game in Washington, 6 to 4.

The Phillies easily defeated the Cincinnatis, 7 to 3. Dwyer was hit hard and was relieved by Hill.

Errors by Schiebeck and O'Brien gave the Providences a good lead in the early stages of the game with the Montreals, but after that the visitors settled down and gave Souders good support. The Montreals pulled the game out by hard hitting in the fourth and sixth innings by the score of 7 to 4.

The Torontos won the game in Springfield by bunching hits and bases on balls. Otherwise the visitors were outplayed.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

A bad decision by O'Neill at the plate spoiled the Springfields' chance to win in the eighth. Score: 7 to 4.

The Baltimores made a gallant finish yesterday and won in the ninth inning, although the Chicagoes scored six runs in that inning. Everett and McCormick had a fight on the visitors' bench, the result of badinage. McCormick was too badly used up to continue play. Score: 10 to 9.

FIRE AT A LAKE RESORT.

Newport, Vt., July 16.—A fire in Gregoryville, Que., 20 miles down the lake from here, burned two summer hotels, two blacksmith shops and four residences. The valuation of the property destroyed is placed at $30,000. There was no insurance on the residences, and the hotels and shops are only partially covered. The fire started by the explosion of a lamp carried by Mary Beach in one of the hotels. She was severely though, not fatally injured. Several of the guests in the hotel had narrow escapes from injury.

BICYCLE NEWS.

Paul Bourotte's good showing in his first middle-distance race here has resulted in an attempt to match him with McDuffee for twenty-five miles. McDuffee will be obliged to meet him, as the open challenge of his team to race anyrider has not been withdrawn. The indications are that this match will be arranged very soon.

Michael and McDuffee will have another meeting within the month, if present negotiations do not fall through. If it can be arranged for a week from today, the race will be run at New York on the Manhattan Beach track. Michael is very averse to racing in Boston and the probability is that he will not be seen in competition here again during the outdoor season. Manager Shafer has already agreed to ride several races in Boston next winter, if the city should happen to have an indoor track.

As a result of personal visits and circular letters from President Potter, the chief consuls of the various divisions are to begin an active canvass at once with a view to restoring the L.A.W. to its former position above the 100,000 membership mark.

It is announced that immediately after the McDuffee-Michael "race" July 2, Eddie McDuffee distributed $500 among his pacemakers as a reward for faithful service.

The L.A.W racing board has received more money from sanction fees this season than ever before in the history of racing.

Boston followers of racing are wondering why W. Martin included such middle-distance riders as Michael, Vernier, E. Taylor and Linton and sprinters like Gardiner, Bald and Cooper in his world-defying challenge for unlimited pursuit races, in which such men could not hope to compete, even with substantial handicaps.

SAW A SNAKE.

The passengers on the Lakeview car that arrived in the square at 7.30 last evening, reported that they saw a black snake crawling along the side of the road just this side of Mammoth road. They say that the snake was of unusual size and the car was stopped that the passengers might see it.

Security BOXES

Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

Rent $5.00 per Year.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ex-Alderman Wilson Is Yet Undecided.

SHAW AND CUSHING WILL FIGHT HARD.

The Former's Friends are Very Active.

A prominent republican politician said yesterday: "I talked with John Wilson Thursday, and he told me he had not decided whether he will oppose Mayor Bennett in the caucuses. He acknowledges that he wants to be mayor and is considering the advisability of opposing a man who has had but one term."

Within the past week, Councillor E. H. Shaw's boom for the shrievalty nomination received a good start.

It was reported that republican voters in this city, that is, the rank and file, are taking kindly to Mr. Shaw and several of the leaders, noticing the drift, have joined forces with the councillor and are working for him. While many figure it out that Shaw and Cushing, coming from this end of the county infure each other, many of Shaw's friends regard the fact as a unit of strength to him. They reckon that their man will go into the convention with a good vote behind him from this end. Cushing, too, they say, will manage to make a respectable showing with the aid of his deputies and officers. They say the fight in the convention will be a Shaw-Cushing contest and the friends of the other candidates, ready to do anything to defeat Cushing, will jump to Shaw when they see their own candidate's chances are hopeless.

The Holt campaign committee is becoming very active in republican circles in this city. Mr. Holt's visit here this week served him well, for he managed to gain the acquaintance of many who will take anybody but Knox. Mr. Holt's friends are particular about letting the people know about his public service for it compares very favorably with that of Mr. Knox. The congressman is expected to visit Lowell in the course of a few days and then the situation here can be "sized up" better. There are any number of republicans here who are ready to fight Mr. Knox, while there are many others who will warmly support him.

Captain Dolan, it is expected, will be re-appointed assistant postmaster in Lawrence. The captain was prominent in the good government movement in the last campaign in Lawrence.

BOXING GOSSIP.

"Mexican Pete" Everett, the Colorado heavyweight, whom Jim Jeffries knocked out in three rounds at San Francisco last April, isn't convinced, nor are his backers, that the Los Angelan is the match of the Cripple Creek greaser. Everett up to the time of his meeting with Jeffries, had dallied along in the easy by-ways of fistendom and had secured a lengthy string of winning battles. He was a "stake" fighter and it is generally agreed that against anybody other than Fitzsimmons or Corbett, the Cripple Creek capitalists would regard betting on his chances a better investment than handling gold mines.

Everett has on "angel" in particular a mine owner named R. H. Simmonds, who is anxious to back Pete against Jeffries for $10,000 a side and to prove that the offer is on the level, the miner has posted $2500 in hard cash as a forfeit to bind his challenge. It is refreshing in these days of wind jamming and jaw-smithing to find a boxer and a beaten one at that, who can command hard cash backing for a return scrimmage with his late conqueror. My opinion is that Everett, while a good man in his class, would be rather easy picking for Jeffries in another try, and the wonder of it is that Billy Delaney, who is handling the interests of the Californian, does not snap up the challenge before Simmonds has a chance to change his mind.

Mr. Simmonds is entitled to the most distinguished consideration of lovers of fighting, but while we doff our tiles to his gameness, we must emphatically condemn his judgment.

Tom O'Rourke has practically decided to match Tom Sharkey and Joe Goddard. The latter, notwithstanding his defeat by Maher, made more friends during the contest than Peter did. He is anxious to fight, as there is bad feeling between Goddard and the sailor over the result of their last contest in San Francisco, which was won by Sharkey after a slam bang rough and tumble scramble.

Jack Downey and Danny McBride are underlined for the star event of the Greater New York A. C. Coney Island on July 13. Edward McCloskey and Eddie Loeber will meet in the preliminary bout. McCloskey is the Philadelphian who made a fairly good showing against Ben Jordan at the Quaker City on July 8 in a six-round contest.

If Eddy Curry and Sammy Kelly can agree on terms Tom O'Rourke will offer them a purse for a contest.

HAD NO SEAT,

AND REFUSED TO PAY A FARE.

Thursday, Attorney John Costello of Fall River brought suit against the Newport and Fall River Street Railway company in the sum of $3,000 each in the interest of Rudolph Haffenreffer and William B. Covel, the latter of Boston and the former of Fall River. The suits are brought to recover damages for alleged inconvenience, indignities and assault suffered by the plaintiffs while riding on the defendant company's cars.

Tuesday night, Landlord Murphy of the Stone Bridge House advertised a grand opening at his hotel, and many Fall River people attended among them being the plaintiffs.

The railroad company, it is alleged, was notified that there would be a big increase in the travel over the line that evening and accepted the responsibility of handling the crowd by sending out extra cars.

The plaintiffs in company with Mr. Costello, boarded the last car from Stone Bridge to this city and it was crowded. Mr. Costello was fortunate enough to get a seat while the plaintiffs were compelled to stand. On the way the conductor asked for fares and Messrs. Haffenreffer and Covel refused to pay on the ground that they had no seats and that they were not compelled to pay unless they were furnished with seats. Later, the conductor renewed his request for fares and again he was refused.

Mr. Costello advised the men to pay under protest, which they did, and then the suits were brought.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES TOMORROW.

First Trinitarian—Morning, "Universal Salvation;" evening, "The Triumph on Land and Sea."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "God's Confidence;" evening, "Some New Attractions."

First Presbyterian—Morning, "One Thing;" evening, "Christ, the Greatest of Social Reformers."

Eliot—Morning, "Tribulation."

Free Church—Morning, "The Life of God in Man."

St. Paul's—Morning, "The Modern Camp Meeting;" evening, "Victory."

First Church of Christ—Morning, "Truth;" evening, "Elijah Converting the People from Baal to God."

First Congregational—Morning, "The Work of the Army and Navy."

Centralville M. E.—Morning, "If the Lord be God;" evening, "Blindness"

Chelmsford Street F. B.—Morning, "Satisfied;" evening, "Unconditional Surrender."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, "Spiritual Depression;" evening "Till We Meet Again."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "The Abode of the Righteous."

First Unitarian—Morning, "Light and Shadows."

Grace Universalist church—Morning, "Weighed in the Balance."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Jesus as Prophet;" evening service at Worthen Street Methodist.

Worthen Street Methodist—Evening, "The Glory of Sonship;" the morning service to be with the Worthen Street Baptist.

Paige Street F. B.—Morning, "Enthusiasm and Service;" evening, "The Ark and the Flood" illustrated.

Kirk Street—"Stand Upon the Mount." Illustrated war lecture in the evening.

First Universalist—Subject, "The Ill Fated La Bourgogne."

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH BY MR. E. N. BURKE.

A very beautiful window, the work of Tiffany of New York, has just been placed in the south front of St. Anne's chapel, by Mr. E. N. Burke, in memoriam to Grace W. Burke, William A. Burke and Katherine E. Burke. The staging is not yet removed from the window, and the tinting of the wall, which will serve as a framework, is incomplete, but when it is finished the effect will be extremely fine.

The subject of the design is "The Angel of the Resurrection." The principal figure is the angel with uplifted arm, and the second angel is standing on the stone that has been moved away from the door of the sepulchre. On the left are the two women who were early at the sepulchre, and the expression of wonder and amazement on their faces is grandly represented. The light is just breaking in the east, in a rich, yellow glow, and rolling the purple clouds back to the west, a superb arrangement of color and shading. The principal lights rest on the faces of the two angels, which seem to glow with life, and the expression is simply perfect. The angels are robed in white and every detail, every graceful fold, is most artistically done.

The faces alone are painted and other color effects are produced in the glass, giving a rich shading.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Clearance Sale

Large quantities of high quality at reduced prices. Let your wisdom put your dollars on the right track.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

IMPORTER and TAILOR.

65 CENTRAL STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS

The Appleton National Bank

has been appointed by the United States government agent for the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, and will carry in stock for sale under Schedule A (Documentary) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And $1, $3, $5, $10 and $50 each.

Schedule B, (Proprietary), 1-8, 1-4, 3-8, 5-8 of one cent, and 1, 1 1-4, 2, 2 1-2, 4 and 5 cents each.

Banking House, 171 to 183 Central. Corner Hurd street.

Banking Hours, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FRED H. ELA, Cashier.
GEO. W. FIFIELD, President.

CAPT. CHARLES S. COTTON of the U.S.S. Harvard, Now Lying in Portsmouth Harbor, Under Quarantine. The Ship Has Just Arrived From Santiago, With 1007 Spanish prisoners. During the Voyage a Mutiny Occurred and was Quelled by the Ninth Mass. Regiment, Which Shot Six and Wounded Twelve.

War or Peace?

Inflammation means war in the delicate, sensitive skin or mucous membrane.

POND'S EXTRACT,

externally or internally, brings peace in a moment. Try it for *sunburn, chafing, sore eyes, sore feet, mosquito bites, stings of insects, bruises* and all pains. The genuine is manufactured and bottled solely by the Pond's Extract Company at their own factory.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET.

Another Reduction in the Prices of Garments.

Every garment well made, of good material and sure to give satisfaction.

Linen Suits $3.50, were $5.00.
Duck Suits $2.00, were $3.50.
Pique Suits $3.50, were $5.00.
Muslin Suits $1, were $3.50.
Dimity Suits $2.25, were $2.98.
Broadcloth Suits $4.00, were $7.50.

Silk Collarettes $3.49, $4.50 and 5.00. Laundered Waists $1.00, were $1.50. Laundered Waists 75c., were $1.25, and numerous other small lots that we wish to close out are marked down.

Our Separate Skirts have given satisfaction to thousands of ladies. We have our usual large line, including silks, satins, mohair, brilliantines, henriettas, brocades, serges and novelties, also linen, crash, duck, pique and denim, plain and trimmed. Qualities the best, prices the lowest.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

A pound of Linen Writing Paper and a package of Envelopes to match for 25 cents, this week only.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.

Telephone 373-4.

A Chance To Get A BICYCLE

At your own price. To make room for our Sewing Machine Trade, we have decided to sell the balance of Bicycles on hand at just one-half the regular price. You can buy a bran new Bicycle, warranted, for $18.50, and good second-hand ones as low as $5. It will pay you to call early.

RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

THE ONLY ONE

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN leads all its local rivals in sales, in push, in style, in enterprise and in influence. It is

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

21ST YEAR. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. 12 PAGES 1 CENT

LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS

NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK

TERMS OF SURRENDER

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE SUN.

New York, July 16.—A special despatch from Santiago, published here this afternoon, gives the terms of surrender agreed upon as follows:

The 20,000 refugees at Caney and Siboney are to be turned back into the city. An American infantry patrol is to be posted in the roads surrounding the city and in the country between the American cavalry. Our hospital corps is to give attention to any possible sick and wounded among the Spanish soldiers in Santiago. All the Spanish troops in the province, except Gen. Luque's 10,000 at Holguin, are to come to the city to surrender. The guns and defences of the city are to be turned over to the Americans in good condition. The Americans are to have full use of the Juragua railway, which belongs to the Spanish government. All Spaniards are to be conveyed home by American transports with the least possible delay, and they are permitted to take portable church property with them.

CHALIFOUX'S

July Clearance Sale

Surpasses any Clothing Sale ever held in Lowell. No trash, no job lots.

But a bona fide sale of made-to-order clothing—the productions of the best makers in the land. The following few items picked at random, will give an idea the money you can save by our reductions.

At 79 cents, worth $1.50—Men's Brown Fine Check Cheviot Pants, in all sizes, not all wool.

At 98 cents, worth $2.50—All wool Men's Pants, in neat plaid cheviot, gray and blue mixtures. The greatest values ever offered in Lowell.

At $1.49, worth $2.50—We offer 1000 pairs of Men's Fancy Worsted Pants, not exactly all wool, but an extraordinary quality for the price.

At $1.98, worth $3, $3.50 and $4—We offer 1200 pairs of Men's Pants, in fancy Worsted and fine cashmere, in fifty different styles.

At $2.98, worth $6—We offer Men's Oxford Gray Wool Cheviot Suits, invisible plaids, in sizes 34 to 42. These are not common satinet shoddy goods, but they are honest wool suits with a very small percentage of cotton.

At $4.98, worth $8—We offer excellent gray mixed all wool Cheviot Suits, thoroughly well made and warranted to fit well. In all sizes.

At $9.95, worth $15—We offer superior grades of Men's Fine Fancy Worsted Suits, tailored and trimmed in the best of manner, in ten different shades, plaid, olive, brown, etc., the nattiest suits of the season.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

WANTED—100,000 Men

To smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—The best of 10c. brands.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

NEXT MOVES

Are Against Porto Rico and Spanish Coast.

General Miles, Assisted by Gen. Brooke, will Command Porto Rican Expedition, While Com. Watson Attacks Coast of Spain.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—When the cabinet officials left the White House after the war confrrence, it was stated that the entire war situation had been gone over, with no particular reference to the next move to be made. Although no official statement was made, it appeared to be the general view that the movement against Porto Rico and the despatch of Commodore Watson's squadron against the coast of Spain were next in order.

It is said that General Miles himself will command the Porto Rican expedition aided by Brooke, who will make necessary arrangements at Watshington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of General Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Porto Rico, though of course there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the president for purposes of consultation.

It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town, while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front. Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender of Santiago it is not expected that they will offer pretracted resistance.

TWO MORE DIE

Among Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth,

Though the Men are Beginning to Improve Many were Landed on Seavey's Island Today.—Chaplains and Doctors Parolled.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16.—Four deaths occurred during the night among the Spanish prisoners now at this port, two men having died on Seavey's Island, and two on board the U. S. cruiser Harvard, which reached here from Santiago yesterday, bringing 1003 captives, nearly half of whom were reported sick. One of the deaths on the vessel was due to malarial fever and the other to heart disease. One of the men who died on the island was an apothecary on one of Cervera's ships. He was a victim of paralysis. The other died from wounds.

The work of discharging the Spanish prisoners from the Harvard was begun promptly at 9 o'clock this forenoon as planned yesterday, but the proceedings were not carried out along the lines then laid down, as, after consultation, it was decided by those in charge that less confusion would result if the men were mustered by name as they left the cruiser, instead of being enrolled after they were landed on Seavey's Island. This was done and it caused so much delay that it was after 12 o'clock before the first barge load left the cruiser's side. No attempt was made today to land the sick bay patients and those who went ashore numbered 550.

Dr. Towle, the port physician, went aboard the cruiser before the operations of the day began. He found very satisfactory improvement among the prisoners, although two had died during the night. Only one of the deaths, however, resulted from fever. The other was due to heart disease, the victim having been apparently well yesterday. He dropped dead while walking on the deck. No new cases of illness have developed and the four score of patients on the dangerous lists yesterday were doing well today with only two exceptions.

In spite of this favorable showing, however, the doctors who have inspected the ship expect that a quarter or less number of deaths may still occur, not only from complications which may arise among the sick, but among the wounded, some of whom have become weakened by suffering and confinement. The statement made yesterday by the medical examiner that the disease on board the Harvard was malarial fever, was reiterated today, with the assurance that there is absolutely no cause for alarm.

The first crew to be mustered and transferred to the barge for Seavey's Island was that of the Almirante Oquendo. Four hundred and thirty-six men were included in the muster of the Oquendo.

The prison guard on the island now numbers 220 men and 50 more are on their way to Portsmouth from different places to join the forces.

Workmen were busily engaged on the hospital additions and the several buildings now under way are showing out on the island for a burial ground good progress. A plot has been staked and the two patients who died at the hospital during the night were interred there with the usual honors.

Two Spanish chaplains and two doctors, who were among the prisoners, have been paroled by Secretary Long on request of Col. Forney and will have the liberty of Portsmouth and Seavey's Island.

A large quantity of mail from the Harvard was landed today. It comprised 20 or 30 bags.

One of the prisoners received a check for $250 this forenoon. It was drawn on a New York exchange.

WAR BOARD CONFERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The war board, including Secretaries Long and Alger and Admiral Sicard and Captains Mahan and Crowninshield had a conference with the president today.

Secretary Day was also present. Secretary Alger on leaving the White House said that the conference was not particularly important. It had been decided to send additional doctors and nurses and medical supplies to Santiago as soon as possible. The situation, however, was not serious, but there appeared to be need for more doctors and nurses and these would be sent forward.

REPORT DISCREDITED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At the war and navy departments it was stated this morning that they know absolutely nothing of the reports, first, that Sampson's fleet and second, that an American Red Cross boat had entered Santiago harbor today. They discredited the reports.

BADLY INJURED.

ALBERT JOYAL FELL FROM A CAR —HIS LEGS CRUSHED.

Albert Joyal was taken to St. John's hospital this afternoon badly mangled. It appears that he had been on a railroad car without the knowledge of the officials and losing his balance, fell under the wheels. His right foot was cut off, the other crushed, and he is bruised about the body. He was taken off the track near Pickering's hosiery. His condition, when he reached the hospital shaked in his own blood, was very bad, and he was unconscious.

Master Bert Dunham is enjoying his vacation at Pittsfield, where he is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell. He will remain until Sept. 1.

OTHER LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON PAGES 2 AND 4

ONE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Purchasers of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of the Traders' National Bank (official agents for the United States government) in lots of $100 or more will receive a discount of one per cent.

Documentary stamps, denominations, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, and 50 dollars. Proprietary stamps, 1-8, 1-4, 3-8, 5-8 of a cent; and 1, 1 1-4, 2, 2 1-2, 4, and 6 cents.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

Banking house, Middlesex street and Post Office avenue.

James F. O'Donnell,

UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

TABLES. We have just received a new lot of Tables. One with a pound of 60c Tea at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 27 East Merrimack street. Telephone 693.

Putnam & Son

COOL, COMFORTABLE CRASH.

A fabric loosely woven that the breezes can whistle through.

Easily laundered and durable.

Our Crashes were shrunk before cutting, so these suits can be worn after they're washed.

Coats and vests 33 to 50 inches,

Trousers 31 to 52 inches.

Suits from **$3.00** to **$9.00.**

Coats, vests and trousers sold separately.

We'll close a small lot of Boys' Sennit Sailor Hats, small sizes, for exactly half price,

25 Cents.

Misses' Sailor Hats, also to close,

25 Cents.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA!

5 O'CLOCK

DEMAND TO RETAIN ARMS REFUSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15 (Friday) via Kingston, Ja., July 16 (8 a. m.)—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of capitulation. They now claim no surrender has occurred and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is already bad faith and not in accordance with General Toral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

The commissioners in the meantime have concluded the arrangement of the terms covering the evacuation entirely in the province of Santiago. These have been signed by both sides and now await the approval of Madrid.

In the meanwhile, the two armies remain in the trenches.

General Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation: "The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor General Blanco and was made by General Toral. This morning General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and if possible arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them."

DISAGREEMENT IN DETAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DECUBA, July 15.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The commissioners appointed by General Shafter and General Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow.

Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements. The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and sent back to Spain with the prisoners. This, of course has been refused.

The total number of Spanish troops involved in the surrender, will, it is said, run close to 25,000, of which number about 12000 are behind the entrenchments of Santiago. The rest of the Spanish troops are stationed at Sagua de Tanamo, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaport is and fortified cities.

The 25,000 Spanish troops include about 25,000 regulars and 5000 volunteers.

FROM SANTIAGO

An Interesting Letter From Harry Percival.

DESCRIBING BATTLES IN THE HILLS.

George F. Sheehan Writes From Honolulu.

It is with pleasure that The Sun prints a letter from the pilot of the fight written by a Lowell boy, Harry Percival of the U.S.S. Bancroft to his old chum, ex-Councilman Michael F. McCarthy of this city. Mr. Percival having been in the navy for the past 13 years may not be very well known in Lowell as he has not been about town much. But his many old friends will be pleased to hear from him as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, June 20, 1898.

Friend Michael—I received your interesting letter all right and was greatly pleased to hear from you and Lowell. Not wishing you any harm, I'd like to have you down here, Mike, for you'd see sights that would remain with you as long as you live. We are fighting like the deuce and when I received your letter we had just finished our second engagement. We lost one man killed and eight wounded and we shuffled off 150 of the enemy, beside wounding eighty and taking 26 prisoners. In our second, we bombarded Altares while the troops were landing.

There were four gunboats at Altares, the Bancroft, Newport, Helena, and ———. The bombardment lasted 12 hours and we didn't lose a man.

As I am captain of the port six-inch gun, I had a chance to get in some of my fine work. We were ordered to stop the Spanish from going through a pass between Altares and Santiago, and Mike, there was an entire regiment coming down the mountain. We sighted them about half past eight and we opened fire with our six-pounders and four-inch guns, scattering them in about five minutes. You should have seen those "Greasers" go up to heaven and run up the mountain. There wasn't one of them in sight in five minutes.

Well, our next job was to demolish the forts and blockhouses. We did that job as only American seamen can do, and while we were at that work a train of cars loaded with Spanish troops tried to pass over a bridge nearby. We fired a few shells and knocked her off the track, killing over two hundred soldiers. That was my particular part of the war. For two days after we convoyed the troops from Tampa. It was a sight I shall never forget. Thirty big troop ships and fourteen war vessels. It was a sight to make the American people feel proud and the whole world wonder.

It took six days to get them to Santiago and the cheered and sang nearly all the way, for they were a light hearted crowd. One day one of their ships got lost and the Bancroft was sent out to find her. We found them just at sundown. Our captain then hailed her and said that we had been sent to look for them and offered them protection whereupon the 900 men on board began to cheer and I thought they'd cheer themselves hoarse, while the band played "Army and Navy Forever." We got them to Santiago all right and landed them on Cuban soil and by the time you get this letter, Santiago will be in the hands of the American soldiers and sailors. It was an awful sight, Mike, to see the women and children, half naked and half starved, running to our soldiers for food and protection. It was enough to make any man want to fight his best. Well, Michael, I must close, for I have work to do. As I write the army is only two miles from Santiago and are planting their guns on the hills around it. So

(Continued to Page Eleven.)

HARRY PERCIVAL

NO YELLOW FEVER

Exists in This Country at Present

AND NO PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE IT.

According to Surgeon General Wyam's Report.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 16—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, says there is not a single case of yellow fever in this country so far as he knows and no preparations are making to receive yellow fever patients. It is his understanding that Secretary Alger soon will order the two companies of soldiers now at Tortugas off the Florida coast to some other point, and this place then will revert to the marine hospital service in whose custody it was before the war broke out.

DRACUT NEWS.

There is going to be a number of changes in the Merrimack Woolen mills. It is reported that 25 new looms will replace the old ones and a new dryer will be placed in the gig-room. This and Mr. Fels' sudden visit to New York, point favorably to the report that a large order has been received, which will keep the mill running steady for a year or more.

John Watson has severed his connection with Mr. Peabody, the Lakeview ice dealer and has gone to Ashland, N. H., when he has secured employment in the factory owned by Hart & McArthur, who were formerly employed at the mill here as superintendent and boss weaver, respectively.

James Hall of Plymouth, Mass., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Timothy Leary of Pleasant street.

Thomas McDonald, the banjo artist, has gone to Ashland, N. H., where he will secure employment.

FOR HONOLULU.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 16.—The steamer Pennsylvania, with the first Montana and the recruits of the First California regiment, will probably sail on Monday. Col. Frost, with two battalions of South Dakota volunteers expects to get away on Tuesday on the Rio de Janeiro. Lieut. Col. Stover will follow some days later with the remaining Dakota battalion sailing on the St. Paul.

Brigadier General H. G. Otis will go on the Pennsylvania which will be the flagship. The St. Paul and Rio de Janeiro will join the Pennsylvania at Honolulu.

It is the general belief in military circles that the Sixth California regiment will be assigned to garrison duty in Honolulu instead of the First New York which will form part of the next expedition to the Philippines.

CABLES LAID

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Playa del Este, July 13 (Delayed in transmission.)—The signal service cable boat completed the laying of the cable today between Baiquiri and Guantanamo Bay. The French cable between Guantanamo Bay and Santiago will be at once reconnected and turned over to the company. The government will use its own cable between these two points.

CAR OFF THE TRACK.

A Lawrence car bound for Lowell ran off the track at the entrance to Glen Forest Thursday afternoon. The accident occurred in front of the switch and traffic was delayed for half an hour.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pawtucket, R. I., July 17.—Fred Nelson Hubbard, 18, was found dead in an outbuilding in the yard of his grandfather James Gregory, early this morning. Medical Examiner French returns the death as suicide from carbolic acid. The young man left home five weeks ago and went to live in Providence. He had not since been seen at his grandfather's home until his dead body was found. His relatives give no cause for his act.

EMPLOYES STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—Cudahy's & Swift's packing houses are practically tied up by the strike of the laborers and Hammond's is badly affected. Hammond's and Swift's beef butchers have quit in sympathy with the laborers. About 1100 men are out on strike at these two houses and at Cudahy's 2600 men are either on a strike or laid off in consequence. The American Federation of Labor last night organized a local union among the strikers.

A THOROUGH VAGRANT.

Fred Tufts was released from the Fitchburg jail yesterday for vagrancy. This morning he was found in Tewksbury begging along the road and was again arrested for vagrancy, Officer Lynch taking him to Lowell.

FUNERALS.

CALLALY The funeral of Bridget Callaly occurred from her late home 624 Lakeview avenue, this morning and was largely attended. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Michael's church by Rev. Fr. Boland. The bearers were Messrs. George Bray, Patrick Kane, Thomas Dobson, John Fleming, Thomas Gilday and Joseph Maye. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

KERRIGAN—The remains of the late Bridget Kerrigan who died yesterday in Nashua, N. H., aged 58 years, arrived at the northern depot this forenoon and were interred in the Catholic cemetery by Undertaker O'Donnell. Funeral mass was sung in the Immaculate Conception church, Nashua, this morning, by Rev. Fr. Buckle, and the bearers, all of Nashua, were Messrs. James Dolan, John O'Connor, A. J. Farley, and James McWeeney.

CAPTAIN KIMBALL'S COMPANY.

Following are the names of men enrolled in Capt. George D. Kimball's company, through Lieut. John H. Harding:

Captain, George D. Kimball; first lieutenant, John H. Harding; second lieutenantt, B. W. Farnham; John F. O'Brien, Sidney G. Potter, Willard J. Lamson, Maynard Ryan, Hugh Maguire Charles H. Bull, James H. Cavanaugh, Ivan L. Kennedy, John Henry Brizzy, John A. Hayward, W. A. Keaney, Denis F. Lynch, Fred T. Nichols, Michael A. Lee, James F. Lafell, Xavier Beaullen, George Jones, W. J. Kenney, Thomas McQuirk, Terrence F. Roarke, Michael P. Rellcun John M. Quinn, James F. Judge, James Butlefield, Patrick Sheridan, Thomas Shea, Thomas Griffin, Charles D. Gordon Dennis T. O'Neil, George F. Lynch, William A. Park, Herbert W. Metcalf, Thomas W. Kelliher, Thomas H. Kenney, Edward W. McKenney, John F. Frayne, Patrick Fitzgerald, James H. Armstrong, Michael Gallagher, Patrick Morgan, Earl Haskell, Thomas Moglan, James Conroy, George W. Ballou, Alfred Clarey.

Freddie Hogan, on behalf of the Fort Wayne Athletic club, makes an offer of a purse for a contest between Charlie Burns of Cincinnati and Tom Moriarty of Lowell for a contest on August 10. Burns accepted the offer.

Mr. Thomas Farrell of Andrews street who was recently injured by the explosion of a cartridge in the Cartridge shop, will leave today for New York, where he will rest for a few weeks.

First class job printing done at the office.

SOLDIERS' AID.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, July 16.—Horace F. Barnes of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, is in this city to meet the transport Olivette which has aboard a large number of sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago. Mr. Barnes is arranging for the care and comfort of the Massachusetts soldiers. Transportation to their homes will be provided for all the Massachusetts men who are able to travel. The others will be transferred to the hospitals assigned to them in this city.

ARCHBISHOP DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tucson, Ariz., July 16.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Salpointe of the diocese of Santa Fe is dead after an illness of several weeks, from paralysis. He has been in charge of this diocese for more than thirty years.

SALEM MAN ARRESTED.

Clifford J. Burnelle was arrested on Market street Friday morning by Inspectors Allen and Lafiamme, on a warrant charging him with the illegal keeping of liquor in Salem, Mass.

IVORINE

Supplies Soap for Entire Family.

Ivorine makes work easy — It scours and cleans — Makes things looks like new — Saves time, labor, and money — Commends itself to thrifty housekeepers. In every package of Ivorine there is

A Cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap

for Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. You only pay for the Ivorine; the Toilet Soap costs you nothing.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., Makers of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps.

IVORINE WASHING POWDER

BIDWELL IN TROUBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Mobile, Ala., July 16.—Harry H. Bidwell, quartermaster of the United States auxiliary steamer Oneida, was arrested Friday, charged with robbing the mails He was caught by a decoy letter arranged by a post office inspector. Bidwell hails from Boston.

WORLD'S RECORD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 16.—H. A. Widemann has reduced the world's 25-yard swimming record from 11 4-5 seconds to 12 4-5 seconds and H. F. Brewer has cut the time down for an amateur mile from 25:15 1-2 to 26:19 2-5. Brewer covered seventy-six laps in his long swim.

EXCURSION TO NASHUA.

About 75 of the young people of the Christian Endeavor society of the First Baptist church enjoyed a starlight excursion to Nashua Thursday evening. The trip was made in steamer May Queen at 7.45 o'clock. On the way a stop was made at Harmony Grove, where refreshments were served after after which the up river journey was resumed. The trip was thoroughly enjoyable and was without incident. The boat arrived on Vesper wharf, on the return trip at 11 o'clck. The whole affair was in charge of Miss Mabelle Brown, the chairman of the social committe of the committee of the society.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Frank Woods was arrested in Billerica by Constable Gately on a warrant Friday evening charging him with assault and battery. He was later bailed.

NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—Captain Hubert H. Montreville, one of the best known newspapermen in this city, is dead.

Capt. Montreville was a native of France and came to this country when a young man. He was 60 years old and his whole life was spent in newspaper work. Among the newspapers he had been connected with are the Cincinnati Post, Detroit Journal, New York Journal, New York Tribune and several Journals in this city.

At the regular meeting of the Stationary Firemen's Protective association last evening, John Barrett and John Fletcher were elected delegates to the national convention to be held at Boston. The association is entitled to one more delegate, who will be elected at the next meeting.

Mr. Theodore Driver will spend his vacation in Salem.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE

(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer).

S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

9000 Tons, has been appointed to sail as follows:

Thursday, June 30, at 5 p. m.

S. S. New England

(New) THURSDAY, July 14, 5 p. m.

ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE.

Steamers from Montreal every Thursday.

Saloon passage $75 and upwards, according to location and season.

Second cabin (very superior accommodations) $42.50; return $78.37; Steerage Passage $23.

For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 108 State street, Boston, or in Lowell to

Dennis Murphy, Agt., 18 Appleton St.

J. F. O'Donnell, Market, Cor. Worthen Sts., F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge St., O. A. Bernston, 730 Gorham St.

Free Exhibition

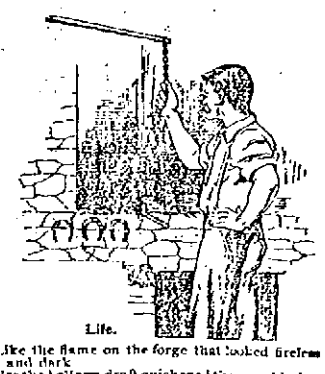
of the celebrated

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS'

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleanser.

Instructive, entertaining. The ladies in attendance will cheerfully give free advice and instructions how to obtain hair as beautiful and luxurious as their own. Everybody invited.

F. C. GOODALE, Lowell, Mass.



Life.

Like the flame on the forge that looked fireless and dark
Fire the bellows draft quickened the smouldering spark—
So life is a spark; and life is a fire;
And life is a flame rising higher and higher.
One free breath of nature ere hope died in men,
And the fast-fading embers will waken again.

Thousands of people die of wasting weakening diseases every year who by all rules of nature and reason ought to be restored to health and strength. The medicines they receive from the average doctor according to regulation, stereotyped practice are mere temporary palliatives; they do not reach down deep into the vital organism where the spark of life lies dormant waiting to be awakened.

In numberless cases where every other remedy absolutely fails Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery breathes its strong vitalizing power upon the slumbering forces of life and wakens them into active energy. It quickens the digestive and blood-making glands and empowers them to supply fresh rich nourishment to all the organs and tissues; imbues the heart and lungs with vitality; destroying and excreting naturally from the system the bile-poisoned dregs which lurk in the circulation, thus building up new constitutional vigor and activity.

"I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely," writes Mr. Harrison Smith, of Gaperck, Ky. "I tried several of our best physicians, and they gave up all hope of my recovery; they said I had consumption and could not live more than a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am sound and well today. I feel better than I have in ten years."

FOUND—A brown spaniel dog. Owner can have by calling at 10 Worthen street and paying for this advertisement.

NOW IT'S ITALY'S TURN

Sends a Squadron to Colombia to Collect a Bill.

Settlement Probable Without Recourse to Seizure—Much Excitement Over a Small Matter.

Washington, July 16.—The state department has been informed that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani has reached Colombian waters, preparatory to making a demand on the republic for immediate payment of $250,000 awarded by President Cleveland to an Italian citizen. It is not known that the squadron has as yet made the demand, or that any force to execute it has been exerted. On the contrary, the department has been officially advised that the admiral's instructions are confined to making a demand for the "complete and speedy settlement of the award made by the president of the United States."

His orders do not go to the extent of directing him to seize the custom house at Cartagena, as was at first reported. It is said by officials, however, that when a government directs an admiral to make a demand, the appearance of his squadron is in itself a demonstration of force and a threat that unless that settlement is made the squadron is prepared to enforce settlement in a summary manner. Although the admiral is now prepared to exert force, the impression prevails that a settlement will be reached without the actual display of force. Although not officially admitted the intimation is made that since Colombia requested the good offices of the United States, these have been exerted to the extent of suggesting to the Colombian government that a settlement was desirable.

THE APPLETON CO.

Making Great Improvements on Middlesex Street.

A NEW BUILDING WITH THIRTEEN STORES

Is Being Constructed by the Company.

The business appearance of Middlesex street is to be greatly enhanced when the work now in progress under the direction of the Appleton company is completed.

Of late, the company has made but little use of the old one-story structure on Middlesex street near Revere street originally built for a storehouse and later converted into a cloth room. Since the re-organization the new management has been studying to learn how the place could be best put to use in the company's interest. Finally it was decided to convert the place into a number of business stores. Warren L. Floyd, the architect, was consulted and he prepared plans which provide for thirteen stores to occupy the space of the present one-story structure, and the end of the cloth room at the corner of Middlesex and Revere streets. The one-story structure is 169 feet 6 inches in length; while the portion of the Revere street building that will be taken is 45 feet long, making a total frontage of 214 feet 6 inches. The new structure will also be one story, the front of the present building being entirely reconstructed with an ornamental battlement above the roof. The front of the stores will be almost entirely of glass and the windows will be of plate glass. There will be a cellar, well lighted from front and rear, under the entire building. The foundation will be of stone and brick and the superstructure of wood. Each store will be provided with good sanitary arrangements. Two of the stores will be sixteen feet square. One will be 20x40 and the other ten will be 16x10 each. For several days past, men have been at work demolishing the old structure and it is believed that the new building will be completed about the first of October. The stores have not yet been rented, though there have been many inquiries about them. The foundation and brick work will be done by P. O'Hearn, and he has already started to dig out for the foundation bed. The stores will be so arranged that they will be adapted for various business purposes and so will be quite desirable. Outside of the foundation and brick work, the remainder will be done under contract given to Clarence H. Nelson. The cost of the improvements will amount to $7,000 or $8,000.

The present structure was put up many years ago under the direction of Mayor Bennett.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Notwithstanding the high wind of yesterday, more than twenty boys enjoyed a bath in the canal between Jefferson and Market streets. All ages ranging from 10 to 20 years, were represented and all seemed to enjoy the fun with a friend on the fence to watch out for the "cop."

The clock on the High street church must be enjoying its periodical rest. Every little while the hands grow weary from travel and refuse to make the rounds of the big dial. A few days ago the indicators pointed out 10.45 as the time of day and they have not changed since.

Rev. Fr. Mullen, the new spiritual director of the Mathew Temperance Institute, is certain to become quite as popular with the members as was the former occupant of that position, Rev. Fr. McManus. A strange coincidence lies in the fact that both priests accepted the office within six months of their ordination.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Sanitate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

BAND CONCERT.

GIVEN ON THE SOUTH COMMON LAST EVENING.

An immense gathering listened to and enjoyed a concert that was given on the South common last night, by the National band, under the direction of popular "Dick" Griffiths. The concert which was to have been held Wednesday evening, but was postponed because of the weather, was the opening one of a series of four. The program was one carefully selected and the selections were loudly applauded. Every number was well received. The piccolo solo by Mr. Bissonette was very well given. The program was as follows:

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Descriptive Overture, "Recollections of the War" ..... Beyer
Synopsis—The Drummer's Call—For God and Liberty—Assembly—The Flag of Columbia—Attention—Prayer Before the Battle—The Battle—The Star Spangled Banner—The Vacant Chair—Marching Through Georgia—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp—Glory Hallelujah—The Battle Cry of Freedom—Kingdom Come and grand finale.
Waltz, "I See Thee Again ...Barnhouse
Divertisement:
(a) Old Veteran March .....Barnard
(b) "Cotton Blossoms" ..... Hall
Polka for Piccolo ..... Selected
Mr. Bissonette.
Grand Medley Selection Bric-a-Brac ..... Missud
March Militaire, the "Great Captain" ..... Soutor
Overture "The Fast Mail" ..... Hazel
Waltz "Fairy Dreams"
March "The Grand American Republic" ..... Thiel

The next concert will be given on the North common next Wednesday evening. The concert on Fort Hill park will be given by the Cadet band.

The friends of Miss Agnes Meers, a nurse at St. John's hospital, will be grieved to learn that she is seriously ill at St. John's hospital.

Do You Like Boils

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvelous cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

What Will 25c. Buy?

For TODAY (Saturday). 25 Cents will buy any of the following excellent bargains:

1.—Starched Negligee Shirts, sizes 15 1-2 to 17 1-2, never sold less than 50c. only 25c.
2.—Men's Straw Hats, formerly 75c. and 50c., only 25c.
3.—Hosiery, blacks and Tans, fast colors, 10c. pair, 3 pairs only 25c.
4.—Men's fine Jersey Ribbed undergarments, good value at 50c., only 25c.
5.—Bicycle Belts, 2 for 25c. Can you get as much for 25c. in any other store?

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

CUSHING'S FIGHT

Is Interesting all the County Politicians.

LOWER END SAYS HE CANNOT WIN.

The Other Candidates Fighting Hard.

The fight for Sheriff Cushing's place grows more interesting day by day.

Throughout the county it is the sole topic of discussion, in political circles.

"Anyone but Cushing," is the slogan in the lower end of the county. The Waltham News sizes up the matter as follows:

"The contest for the place of sheriff of Middlesex county goes on right merrily, and apparently with lessening chances for the success of the incumbent, Henry G. Cushing.

"The rivalry, natural to Middlesex, which exists between the northern and southern sections of the county, instead of abating, is increasing steadily. Lowell is putting forth all of its political strength to the support of a North Chelmsford man by the name of Elisha H. Shaw.

Lowell and the towns about believe Mr. Cushing has held the place long enough and so they intend at the coming county convention to make the sheriff do some hard work if he would be sent back to his office in East Cambridge. According to the Lowell Mail, Captain Shaw is just the man for the place. For a quarter of a century he has been postmaster at North Chelmsford. He has had one term in the House of representatives, two terms in the state senate, and two years as a member of the executive council. For five years he has been a captain of Troop F, cavalry.

In the southern part of the county the forces appear to be divided between Chief of Police Parkhurst of Somerville and Chief Cloyes of Cambridge.

Although many persons are not aware of it, Chief Cloyes is a candidate in a quiet way for the place of sheriff of Middlesex. It seems to be inevitable that one or the other of these two chiefs must give way. A superficial view of the situation induces one to think that in the end Mr. Cloyes will withdraw in favor of Mr. Parkhurst, but no one knows just how hard the Cambridge man's friends are working.

With such a four-cornered fight as is under way, the progress of things cannot help being of an interesting and exciting nature. The coming Middlesex convention for the choice of a candidate for sheriff, will certainly be one of the most sensational political contests in the state."

The Cambridge Press emits one of its daily effusions as follows:

"The shrievalty fight is waxing hotter and hotter every day now. One can scarcely pick up a local paper but what is found something regarding the chances of one or another of the various candidates who have entered the arena in the contest for the position of sheriff of Middlesex county.

"Cushing was one of the foremost of these a short time ago, but of late he seems to have dropped out of the fight almost entirely. He is completely swamped beneath the deluge of candidates, who have appeared to wrest this office from him. And, judging from the present outlook, there doesn't seem to be the slightest doubt but what they will succeed.

"The name of Cushing is daily becoming more and more rare in the local papers, and those of Parkhurst and Shaw are gradually filling its place. Cushing, is practically out of the fight, notwithstanding the frantic assertions of various Lowell papers to the contrary. He has led a most useful career for years past, and now that age has unfitted him for the office, it is only reasonable that people should wish to see a younger and more active man in the position. They have found just such a man in the person of Chief Melville Parkhurst of Somerville."

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A NEW REGIMENT

The Fifth Mass. Mustered Yesterday

AT CAMP DALTON, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

More Recruits to Join the Ninth Regiment.

Camp Dalton, South Framingham, Mass, July 15.—The Fifth regiment Mass. Infantry U. S. Volunteers was formally commissioned this afternoon by Gov. Wolcott, the ceremonies incidental to it being the fifth of this nature of which the chief magistrate of the commonwealth has officiated. The attendance of friends of the regiment and of sightseers was not very large numbering perhaps 1200. Gov. Wolcott and several members of his staff came upon the grounds at 3 o'clock and soon after the Fifth Regiment was called out for review. The march past was finely executed and at its conclusion the command was drawn up for the ceremony of presentation of commissions. These were given by Governor Wolcott to Col. J. H. Whitney and his officers and then to the line, after a brief address in which His Excellency said: "Men of the Fifth Mass. Infantry U. S. Volunteers. "For the first time in a few weeks it has been my privilege to look into the faces of the troops who have responded to the call for the war You have waited like good soldiers until the call came and then responded with alacrity. You go forth to imperil your lives if need be, for a just cause and to defend the honor of the flag and the nation. There can be no greater privilege than this.

"Officers, bear in mind that the lives of these young men are in your keeping. Look after their health and welfare.

"Men, yield ready and perfect obedience to your officers. Be good comrades with those with whom you touch elbows on the march and bivouac.

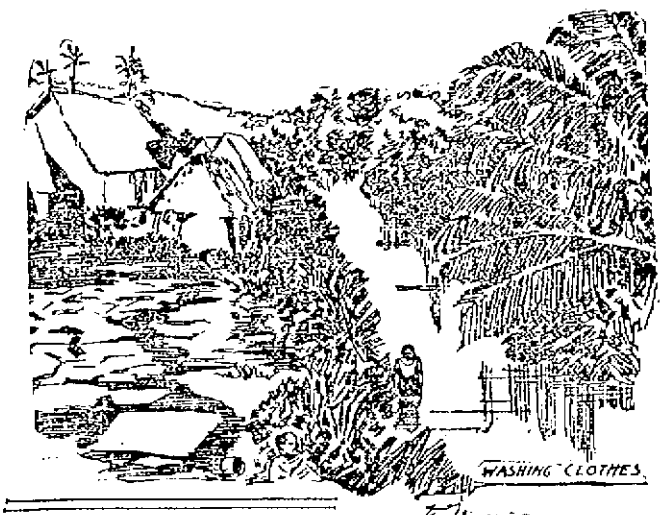
"There are few nobler examples of duty done than those that have appeared in this war and Massachusetts has been well to the front. Remember that these men are brothers, sons of the old commonwealth in the service of the United States. Remember that the good soldier is the man who is ever ready to respond to the call of duty. The spirit of Massachusetts goes with you in every danger and may the God of battles, the God of our fathers as he is the God of loving kindness, lead you to speedy peace. Massachusetts has put into the field many loyal and brave men and she feels sure that this regiment is the peer of any gone before."

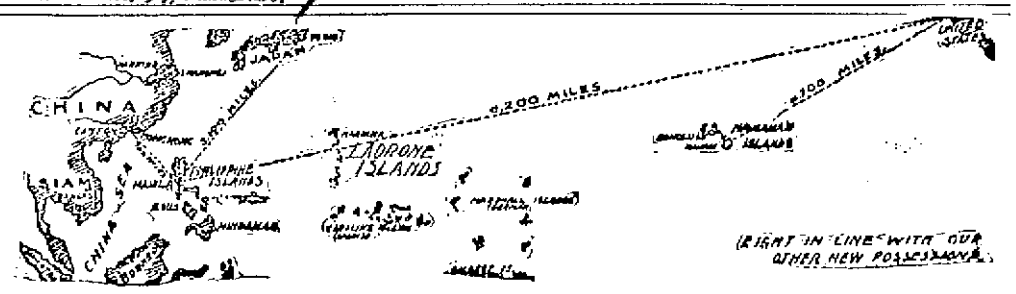
During the presentation a volume of smoke rose behind the mess house necessitating the calling out of the guard It was found that one of the brush covers over a mess fire had taken fire. The blaze was soon extinguished although there was much excitement among those who saw the smoke. The governor and party left the ground on their return to Boston at 5 o'clock. The regiment had its usual dress parade at 7 o'clock.

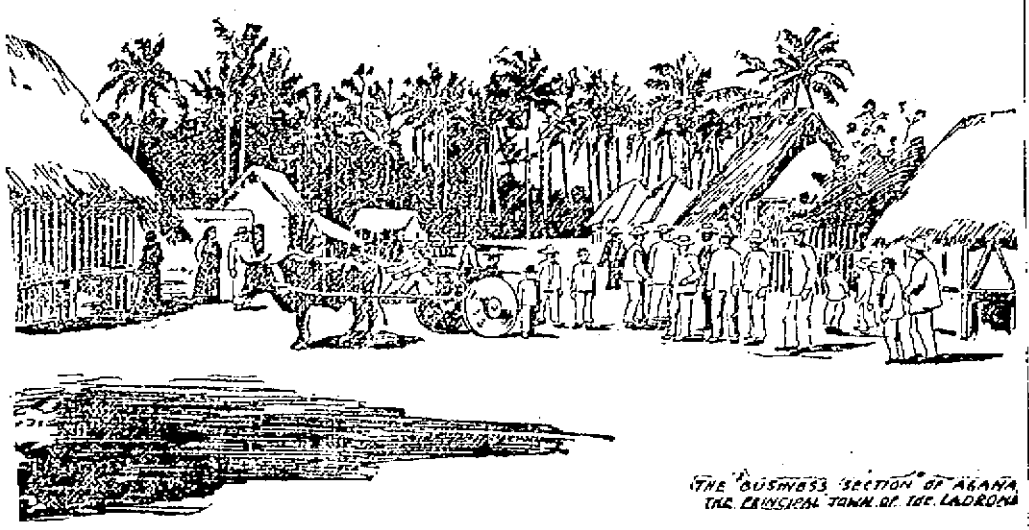
The officers of the regiment are anticipating moving orders early next week.

FOR CAMP ALGER.

Thirty-two recruits for the Ninth Regiment left on the 9.15 train this morning. They will join other recruits for the Ninth and eventually connect with the regiment wherever it may be stationed.







SCENES IN THE LADRONES.

MILLS TO CLOSE.

FALL RIVER WANTS ANOTHER CURTAILMENT.

Fall River, July 15.—A movement is on foot among the mill men of this city to induce as many treasurers as possible to close down throughout the entire month of August. A paper is being passed to this effect today, but the movement has not yet progressed far enough to warrant a prediction as to the extent of it.

In connection with the proposition to curtail, it is stated an effort will be made to pool issues and carry 1,000,000 pieces of the 2,000,000 in stock for a year at a given price. It is the intention to place these goods in the hands of trustees and it is thought that a shut-down of a month will take care of the remainder of the accumulation. Manufacturers say that they cannot sell cloth except for September delivery and that they are losing a cent a pound at present prices.

If this scheme is carried through, with the proposed general curtailment, for a month, it is believed that the remedy for the poor condition of the cloth market will be found and that the effect cannot but be beneficial and lasting.

PLEASANT OUTING.

OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE J. C. AYER COMPANY.

Manager Rose of the J. C. Ayer company who made such a splendid success of the company's semi-centennial celebration is now to inaugurate an annual outing for the fortunate employes and already the notice of the first annual outing has been issued. It is as follows:

The first annual outing of the employes of this company will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, July 30 (in case of rain, on Saturday August 6), to which all employes are cordially invited.

Special electric cars to accommodate the entire party comfortably will leave Lowell for Haverhill at 7.30 a. m., promptly, to connect with the steamer Merrimack for Rocky Point at 9.30.

Lunch will be served on arrival at Rocky Point.

Dancing at the pavilion at 1 o'clock, Borjes' Military Band. Steamer will leave Rocky Point on the return trip at five o'clock p. m. Two tickets will be issued to each employe and will not be transferable.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At the Kirk street church prayer meeting last night Rev. W. A. Bartlett read the following reply to his letter of congratulation sent to President McKinley.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 11, 1898.

My Dear Sir: At the request of the president, I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 8th instant, which he has read with thorough appreciation and in expressing his sincere thanks for your cordial message of congratulation.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Porter,
Secretary to President.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

J. E. CONANT & CO.'S SALES

FOR FOLLOWING WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 23.

TUESDAY.

Heirs' sale of valuable business property for improvement on Middlesex street. The Benj. T. Mikliousky estate, numbered 544, 546, 548, and 550 Middlesex street between Grand and Howard streets to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction. Tuesday, July 19th, promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, rain or shine, we shall absolutely sell to the highest bidder, 2849 square feet of land with the buildings thereon, and having a frontage of 40 feet. The estate lies between the property of the Hon. J. W. Bennett and the Public Market and Packing company. The present buildings rent for $40 a month. It isn't often that opportunities to purchase well located street property in Lowell occur; particularly, chances at your own price at public sale; better than ever in this case, though, the buildings are not too expensive or too good to tear down when you get ready to improve the property; yet they will pay a good rate of interest upon the cost of both land and buildings, until they do come down. There isn't a more desirably shaped lot and certainly no more opportune spot on Middlesex street today upon which to erect a solid, substantial and moderate priced brick building. It will pay handsomely and keep growing worth more money all the time. Money is cheap—Building is cheap—Property is cheap—the three prime factors to successful investment. Now is the time. In a few months it will be too late. You'll then pay big profit and large advances on present costs. Think of the men who purchased real estate from 1861 to 1865 and reaped immense fortunes in the following years. J. E. Conant & Co. in charge.

Per order of the Heirs.

WEDNESDAY.

Large, modern, first-class four-tenement block, renting for $54 per month, also large double house renting for $26 per month. The block is numbered 37 and 39 Clark street; the double house in the rear and both are opposite the northeast end of North common. Wednesday, July 20th, promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, rain or shine, and without limit or reserve to the highest bidders, this splendid renting property, known as the Maguire or Thomas estate. The block is thoroughly substantial; is in good order and repair; each tenement has five rooms, and each tenement is separate and distinct from the other; each tenement has gas, water, sewerage, water closet and cellar; the double house has two large tenements of eight and nine rooms each, and each has water, sewerage, water closet and cellar. The lot has 5500 square feet of land; a frontage of 55 feet; the yard is all concreted and ample size. This property is bound to become a prominent and valuable corner estate; as a matter of fact, Clark street is already laid out to go across the city ledge to Bowers street, and land is now reserved to make a street from Clark to Salem street, making this one of the best situated tenement properties in Ward Seven. It has a very pleasant outlook, is in a quiet and good neighborhood, commands a good rent and a good class of tenants, is well arranged and as desirable a renting estate as anybody should like to own.

—E. W. Thomas.

CAMILLE ROUSSIN.

COUNTRY WEEK.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED UP TO DATE.

The managers of the Country Week fund have already investigated a large number of cases where mothers and children are in great need of a vacation in the country, and there are scores of worthy ones to whom as yet no assurance of green fields can be offered. Send in your contributions to Edward Ellingwood. The following have been received up to date.

Previously acknowledged	$120 07
Friend	1 00
Mrs. F. E. Dunbar	5 00
Friend	2 00
Daniel Gage	5 00
Mrs. Wentworth	10 00
Unitarian Society, Westford	18 50
S. W. Farrington	5 00
Charlotte P. Kitson	10 00
Mrs. H. P. Coburn	2 00
S. J. A.	1 00
James G. Buttrick	3 00
Friend	3 00
C. I. W. Maynard	10 00
Charles F. Young	3 00
Mary S. Robinson	1 00
B. F. B.	10 00
	$210 17

Fine job printing done at this office.

HIS CLEVER WORK

Officer Conway of North Billerica

HAS RUN DOWN A BIG ROBBERY.

Receiving Nearly All The Stolen Money.

Billerica is fortunate and Henry Rudd of East Billerica particularly so in the possession of so competent a police officer as Martin Conway, Jr., who is the police department for all the Billericas.

Rudd is an elderly man residing in East Billerica and although Josephine Austin touched him up for $110 about one year ago, he does not seem to have profited by the experience.

On Saturday last, it is said, Rudd obtained a large sum of money from England and to celebrate the event, purchased two gallons of rum and invited a party of friends to visit him on Sunday. They visited him and from all accounts had a glorious time, 14 guests, it is said, partaking of his hospitality.

When Rudd woke up Monday morning, he discovered that some time during the day or night he was robbed of $320 all that remained of his bundle.

He notified Officer Conway and the latter, locating the 14 persons in different places, started to work on the case. By the greatest hustling and with more than his ordinary amount of shrewdness Officer Conway next located some of the money and later a little more and a few nights later returned $311.80 of the $320, all that he could get out of it.

Rudd was so pleased at getting so much of his money back that it is doubtful if he makes a complaint against the person who it is alleged robbed him.

First class job printing done at this office.

KEEP WELL!

There is no need to suffer with intestinal and stomach troubles. Just get a bottle of the famous 40 year—no cure, no pay—

DOWS' DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA SYRUP.

That'll settle the question. It's a positive preventive and a sure curer. Been curing for over forty years. More popular each year. An inferior article sees its best days in infancy.

All druggists should carry it. 25c. and 50c., as you like it.

L. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The entertainment given by Garfield Colony, Purple Star lodge of Orangemen last night included the following selections:

Piano solo, Lizzie Graham; songs, Grace Clifford and John Bannie; club swinging, Isabella W. White; song and dance, George Shanks.

At the regular meeting of Merrimack Valley lodge, I.O.O.F.M.U., in Manchester Unity hall last night two new members were initiated, two propositions were received and three degrees wire worked on five members

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Men's All-Wool Suits, $4.47.

The suits that used to sell for $7 and $8, and were fully worth it. Such a saving sounds big, but it can be done here at this great closing out sale. Everything must move.

THE FIRST LOSS is the best loss. That's the principle we work on. If we carried our light-weight clothing over to next spring, we'd probably have to sell them at a loss THEN; how much better it is to take our loss NOW—to get the money out of the goods and invest it in new goods—to keep our stock clean and fresh.

We believe that we are on the right track, that's why we're selling these $7 and $8 suits for

$4.47.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S

ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, irregular, painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c. stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

The Road to Klondike

Is a hard one, but while traveling in a pair of

$3.00 SUNLIGHT SHOES

convinces you that you have found the shoe of all shoes. Highest in workmanship, latest in style. The latest lasts and one of the best wearing shoes in the market. It will pay you better to buy an article of known value than to experiment with shoes of unknown quality.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 Central St., Opp. Market.

What Do You Think

When you can buy 1 1-4 yards of strictly All Wool Carpet for

25 Cents?

Do you need a Refrigerator or a Baby Carriage?

If you find you are in need of these goods, do not fail to inspect our stock.

With the cleanable flues in the "Peerless" both at side and top of ice chamber, makes the circulation more perfect than in any other Refrigerator made. They are all packed with mineral wool and are great ice savers. Look them over.

GAYNOR & CO.,

35 PRESCOTT ST.

THE SUN LATEST!

6 O'CLOCK

ENEMY'S VIEW

Of Recent Events in Island of Cuba.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, July 15.— (Delayed in transmission.)—The following are Spanish versions of the events, which have recently transpired in Cuba:

On Tuesday, July 12th, the Americans continued the attack on Santiago de Cuba all day, but with less activity than the day before, owing to the heavy rain which flooded some of the trenches. But the weather did not prevent the brave Spanish soldiers from remaining in their positions, full of animation and resolution.

It is reported that 13,000 additional American troops under General Chaffee, recently landed in the province of Santiago de Cuba. They came on twenty-two trans-Atlantic steamers which were lately seen before Baiquiri.

Before Santiago at the time there were eight battleships and twenty-four auxiliary cargo ships; in front of Havana there were eight warships; before Cardenas two warships did blockade duty and there were two men of war before Cienfuegos.

A sailing vessel without a flag recently fired one shell at a fisherman at Batabano and wounded four men.

The wounded men were taken to Batabano.

Official reports received from Santiago de Cuba on July 15, say the same state of affairs prevailed then as on the day previous. It was reported that heavy reinforcements of men under General Miles were landed lately and have been pushed to the front, which is said to have increased the activity of the besiegers and to have rendered the task of the garrison more difficult.

But, the report continues, this has only shown up in a better light the admirable conduct of the brave Spanish soldiers, who in spite of the heavy rains and the fact that they are in water to their waist are willing to defend their positions to the very last.

During the night of July 13, the insurgents attacked Virtudes, a village in the province of Pinar del Rio. They were repulsed by the garrison. One officer and one soldier were wounded.

Spanish ships have engaged and dispersed the insurgents at Estrella. The enemy left some men killed on the field and the troops captured twenty-five saddle horses and a quantity of arms.

Advices received here from Sagua La Grande say that on Friday last the Norwegian steamer Nansen from Cardenas arrived there and began loading sugar.

The French steamer Chateau la Fitte arrived at Sagua la Grande on Tuesday.

The tobacco crop in the districts of Sagua la Grande is in excellent condition and very abundant.

The Habanero and National clubs have each given $212 towards the expenses of the kitchens established for the relief of the poor.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, July 14, the French cruiser fired a salute in honor of the national fete of France, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, and repeated the salute at noon and at sundown. The Spanish gunboats in the bay hoisted the Spanish flag and also displayed French flags while the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venato saluted the French flag while the salutes were being fired.

The Austrian warship Maria Theresa arrived here during the afternoon of Thursday. While passing Cabanas fortress the Spanish band ashore played the Austrian Imperial march which was answered from on board the Austrian vessel by the band of that ship playing the Spanish Royal March. The people assembled on the wharves and greeted the visiting warship enthusiastically. She saluted the Spanish flag and the salute was answered from the Cabanas batteries and from the guns of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. After the Maria Theresa had reached her moorings, she hoisted the French flag and saluted it, the compliment being returned by the French cruiser.

It is reported here that the Americans, since the fight of July 1, have ceased to attack Santiago and have again made propositions to the garrison to capitulate. There are continual rumors that the besieged and besiegers are treating in regard to the conditions of capitulation.

Juan Masso aro, the former insurgent brigadier general, who surrendered to the Spaniards and who raised a brigade of Cubans, known as the Cuba-Espanola brigade for the service of the Spanish government, has written a letter to Captain General Blanco in which he says:

"As a result of the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet and other things, I write to say that I have never as much as at the present time understood how dearly I love Spain, the country of heroes, of which I am proud of being a son. Never as now have I felt as sorry for having fought against her, and I also regret, in view of the great events which are developing among them helps the conflict going on around us that I have not ten lives to lose for Spain instead of one. I am willing to sacrifice the latter for the country which has always been great and although at times unfortunate, always triumphant at the last moment, even when things looked the blackest."

In conclusion, the former insurgent brigadier general says he will be one of those who will take revenge on the "perfidious Yankees."

The commander of the Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa and some Russian army and navy representatives who arrived here on board of her to join the Spanish army for the purpose of studying the war, visited the palace today.

After having a long conversation with General Blanco, the party of visitors called upon the members of the colonial government, but not finding the latter, they went to see Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of the Spanish government and the bishop of Havana and then had another long conference with Captain General Blanco.

SEEKING PEACE

Spain Not in Fighting Mood.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MADRID, July 16, (9 a. m.)—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today, through the French ambassador at Washington, M Cambon, with the government of the United States. It is said in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

TORAL'S REQUEST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The war department has posted the following:

Playa del Este, Near Santiago, July 16.

The following letter has just been received:

Santiago de Cuba, July 16.

To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces:

Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of Your Excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations, also the great courtesy of your great grace and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

JOSE TORAL, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

(Signed) GEN. SHAFTER, Commanding the American Forces.

REQUEST DENIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

A GRATEFUL NATION THANKS GEN. SHAFTER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary Alger:

To General Shafter, commanding front near Santiago Playa:

The President of the United States sends to you and your brave soldiers the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

(Signed) WM. McKINLEY.

To Major General Shafter, Front near Santiago Playa:

I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

(Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

BASIS OF CAPITULATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15 (10 a. m.) via Kingston, Ja, July 16 (7.25 a. m.)—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceiba tree, half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading ceiba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time, our interpreter, translating the language of General Toral had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required. When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of Gen. Toral, (General Escarol, Lieut. Fortin and Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice consul), combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary; but at the same time they claimed strongly that it will be forthcoming.

CABLE CAUGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14 via Playa del Este, July 15 (Delayed in transmission)—The last cable from Santiago de Cuba was caught this afternoon by the anchor of the Massachusetts, near Aguadores, just as the surrender of Santiago was announced. The finding of the cable was accidental. It has been decided to buoy the cable for future use and not to cut it.

LIEUT. BLANDIN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Lieut. John J. Blandin, who was officer of the deck on the Maine when she was destroyed in Havana harbor, died here today. His death was the result of the shock to his nervous system sustained on the fatal night of the explosion. Lieut. Blandin was one of the survivors of the United States ship Trenton, which was wrecked in the Samoan hurricane.

TORAL'S PLAN

To Gain Point on Our Generals.

Wild Hurrahs of the Boys in Blue on Hearing the News—Several Weeks Will be Required in Which to Move the Spaniards.

Kingston, July 16.—It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral Wednesday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest Thursday afternoon. In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance to Santiago. The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank, under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized he was trapped, and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock Thursday he sent a communication to General Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Blanco authorized Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint a commissioner on each side to arrange terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine, and General Escarajao.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Mause and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches, with a flag of truce to the mango tree, under which the interview was held Wednesday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with the general conditions of our demands. After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from General Blanco to do so. This being the main point the interview was soon concluded. Before parting General Shafter complimented Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated, and a scene of general rejoicing followed. General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately

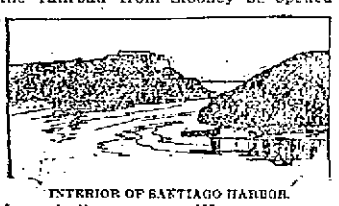
GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present. The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place, but they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago. A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General S after instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened



INTERIOR OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

for a similar purpose. We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments in the afternoon and went into the city. Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion. It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole. The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef was served to them.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent he said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirits. They deserve to conquer. The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel.

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral had been dragging on for 10 days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back when hard pressed upon the statement that he was simply subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being courtmartialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge made by General Shafter to remove to Spain the Spanish soldiers who surrendered. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all it was decided to be only a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough, steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the transportation.

At the best several weeks will be required to remove the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable portion of the American army in the neighborhood for sometime. Still, being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so disposed of as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing them into the hills just in the rear of Santiago, it is believed that the danger of an extension of the yellow fever will be reduced so far that it will no longer be the cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons' reports describe the disease as of a mild type, and it is said that this will readily yield to a change of location to higher and cooler ground.

THE WOUNDED

Who will be Brought to New York.

New York, July 16.—The hospital ship Olivette is expected to arrive in New York today or tomorrow, and the following is a list of the sick and wounded on board.

Officers:

Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry.

Major Alexander O. Brodie, First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Horace R. Devereaux, First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. William M. Fiscus, Second Infantry.

Brigadier General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Captain Morton J. Henry.

Captain Thomas T. Knox, First Cavalry.

Captain James H. McClintock, First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

First Lieut. Maury Nichols, Seventh Infantry.

First Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Reporter Edward Marshall.

Privates and non-commissioned officers:

Albertson, Company F, First U. S. V. C.

Alger, Company D, Sixth Infantry.

Aust, Company C, Fourth Infantry.

Ashley, Company B, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Anderson, Company B, Tenth Cavalry.

Alexander, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.

Alexander, Company B, Twelfth Infantry.

Ariel, Company L, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Althouse, Company A, Third Cavalry.

Bahn, Company H, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Bailey, Company F, First U.S.V.C.

Baird, Hospital Corps.

Baker, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Baker, Company, Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Ballantant, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.

Bird, Company D First U.S.V.C.

Beebe, Company B, First U.S.V.C.

Biden, Sergeant, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry.

Bolz, Sergt., Company A, Twentieth Infantry.

Bennett, Company C, Second Mass. Infantry.

Among the additional Massachusetts men wounded are the following:

Blackmar Second Mass.

Colt, Company D, Second Mass.

Corp. Eaton, Company D, Second Mass.

McCarlin, Company G, Ninth Mass.

Paradise, Corporal, Second Mass. Infantry.

Rogers, Company B, Second Mass. Volunteers.

Tuft, Company C, Second Mass. Volunteers.

Hoadley, Company E, Second Mass. Volunteers.

IT WAS THE CAT

That Caused a Bicycle Accident.

IN WHICH JAMES McNULTY WAS INJURED.

Swede Loses The Top of His Finger.

Master James McNulty of Gorham street an enthusiastic wheelman, met with a very peculiar and rather amusing even if painful accident last evening.

He was riding down Thorndike street on his wheel in the dark when he came upon a cat in the dark. Young McNulty rang his bell and the cat, of course, made a dash the wrong way. The feline collided with the front wheel in such a manner as to become entangled between the spokes.

McNulty was thrown face foremost to the ground, sustaining a cut over the eye, to close which Dr. O'Connor took a couple of stitches.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Another equally peculiar bike accident occurred at "The Grove" yesterday afternoon. A Swede whose name is unknown, while oiling his wheel requested a friend to turn the wheel. The friend did as he was told and the Swede had the top of one finger torn to the bone. Dr. O'Connor attended him, also.

Mrs. Dr. Gladwin of Smith street received many beautiful gifts on Wednesday, the occasion of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Edward F. Saunders will spend a two weeks' vacation at Juniper Point.

THE PEACE RUMOR

Mr. Cambon Has Not Opened Negotiations

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

With Regard to the End of the War.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 16.—In view of renewed reports that the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations, or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively after inquiry at the French embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French ambassador. The reports grew out of Mr. Cambon's call at the White House on July 13. During this call the question of the war did not come up, even incidentally. The main question discussed related to affairs of the United States and France without the remotest bearing on Spain and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of good will between this country and the French republic.

The Associated Press is able to make this statement with full information as to the nature of the conference between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 16.—The Central railroad car shops here are in flames. The entire fire department is fighting the flames. The loss will be heavy.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the fire was under control. Five frame buildings and several passenger coaches were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 16.—The president has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the United States and Canada: Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana; Senator George Gray of Delaware; Representatives Nelson Dingley of Maine; Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa and Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia.

Call at The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book, at 25 cents each.

Pe-ru-na for Catarrh of Bowels.

Mrs. F. I. Green, of Gorman, Tex., for a long time was troubled with chronic Diarrhoea. The local physicians who attended her were unable to do her any good. Her son wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice and began to give his mother Pe-ru-na. He says, "No symptoms of the trouble have bothered her since she began to take Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND DRAMA

GIANTS NO LONGER ARE SUPREME IN THE GREAT ATHLETIC WORLD.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Some years ago baseball managers all over the country looked upon physically large men as the only sort of timber from which to secure recruits for their teams. Small men were regarded with suspicion, and it was only after a very conclusive demonstration of superiority over their bulkier rivals that they could hope to secure positions on a team. Some of the hustling managers discovered that there was something more in the game than the mere hitting of the ball, and as soon as this came about there followed the passing of the giants, who were some of them too big to get out of their own way. The real stars of the game today are below the average in weight and height rather than above it.

The same opinion as regards size used to prevail in almost every other athletic sport, and it is only recently that managers of teams and other close students of sports have begun to recognize the fact that men of modest stature are best fitted for contests in the athletic field.

Of course there are places which large men are specially fitted for in athletic games. For instance, those who cover the first base are as a rule tall, strapping fellows, but generally speaking the size of the players now seen on the diamond compared with those of ten years back shows a decided preference for men of normal size. What chance would "Tot" Murphy, the old Yale player and captain who later played professionally on the New York team, have stood of getting an opportunity to show what he was capable of in the old baseball days?

The same thing is also true with regard to bicycle riders, particularly the middle and long distance racers. A contest between Jimmy Michael and Frank Starbuck looks like a struggle between a giant and a lilliputian. There are, of course, large men in the ranks of the racing cyclists, among them Sanger, the Milwaukee phenomenon, and Kaser, the giant champion of Switzerland, but they are greatly outnumbered by such little fellows as Michael and "Major" Taylor, the colored rider, who, while strong and muscular, is small of stature. Edouard Taylore, the Frenchman, weighs less than 125 pounds; Chase, the Englishman who came over to the United States last fall to race Michael, is even smaller than Taylore; Platt-Betts, who recently made the mile flying start record of 1:35 at the Crystal palace track near London, is very small, but for all that he is regarded as one of the fastest riders in England.

The fact that all these little fellows are such excellent wheelmen in paced races is accounted for by the explanation that they carry no superfluous flesh and that their small stature allows them to get all the benefit of the pacing machines in front in the matter of shielding them from the wind.

Among the runners and athletes of the cinder path and field events generally the same rule as regards small men will be found to hold. Of course weight putters and hammer throwers are large men, but the most famous runners and jumpers of recent years have been small. It is not infrequent at athletic meets to hear women and even men who are present at such an affair for the first time express surprise at the small size and thinness of the majority of the competitors. They expected to see only men of great brawn and muscle exhibiting their prowess.

Willie Day, whose records in many cases still stand, when dressed in citizen's clothes looked very thin and not at all of the ideal build for probably the best long distance runner that ever lived. Tommy Conneff is a midget, and George Orton, J. H. Rush, J. H. Maybury and B. J. Wefers are all small men, but in the matter of fast running no stronger combination of fleet sprinters ever existed than the last three.

Perhaps in boxing more than in any other form of athletic exercise did the fallacy obtain that weight and bulk were needed in a champion. However, the advent of Robert Fitzsimmons and George Dixon, the clever little colored boxer, dispelled these ideas forever. Fitzsimmons is built on a plan contrary to all the rules by which heavyweights were supposed to be judged if they aspired to championship honors, yet this ex-Australian has proved himself a world beater. Dixon is a small man, but many a larger one has fallen through his prowess with his fists.

The wonderful victories of the Cornell university oarsmen last summer on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie proved to the rowing world the correctness of Coach Courtney's contention that skill and experiness count for more than beef and brawn. The wearers of the red and white were all comparatively small men in those two historic races, yet they easily overmatched the heavyweight representatives of the four other American universities. If any more evidence were needed in support of this theory, their easy victory again this year would supply it in overwhelming manner. Their defeat by Pennsylvania at Saratoga lake can hardly be taken into account, for the crew was badly out of condition, some of the men being really ill.

At football the coaches of the big college teams in old times used always to pick out the largest men for positions on the elevens, whether they could play the game or kick the ball or neither. To a great extent this tradition still prevails, but during the last few years many small fellows have shown that the quarter back is not the only man on the team who may be small, and, as in baseball, head play and the ability to run and dodge are regarded much more highly than they used to be when weight and strength were the prime and only prerequisites. Among the small football players Suter of Princeton and the famous Yale varsity man De Saulles, who made such a splendid record last fall, stand out pre-eminently, though many others might be mentioned. De Saulles, by the way, is a member of the champion Yale baseball team this season.

When the tug of war was one of the events annually contested at the intercollegiate games at Mott Haven, N. Y., the Columbia university team was for several years the champion. They also tugged against many teams composed of national guardsmen and others. The tug of war is a sport which to the uninitiated would seem to be the one above all others in which weight is the greatest factor of success. This team of New York collegians, composed of young fellows, often went up against men who were from 10 to 20 pounds heavier per man, yet they were unbeaten. They proved to the world that quickness and splendid team work will always overmatch mere weight.

Ed Hanlan, the famous old time sculler, is a small man, though well built. In fact, instances without number could be brought forward to prove that skill and not beef is nowadays the necessary quality in almost any kind of athletic sport.

War is not, as a rule, classed as an athletic exercise, but the soldiers and sailors have to be trained athletes. Among the men who have come to the front during the present troubles of the Spanish very few are noted as large men. In fact, most of the heroes and prominent fighters are small men. Dewey, the first American to distinguish himself, is a small, dapper man. Neither Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley nor Commodore Watson is a large man. Hobson is a man of average size and build. Among the soldiers General Shafter looms up as a giant. He has several in his command who are conspicuously small—for instance, General Wheeler, who is a very short man, though commonly known as "Fighting Joe" Wheeler.

CHARLES E. EDWARDES.

NATIONAL MEET OF THE L. A. W. IS TO BE HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The 1898 national meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which is to be held at Indianapolis Aug. 9-13 inclusive, promises to be one of the greatest gatherings of cyclists that ever took place in this country.

Undoubtedly more divisions will be represented at Indianapolis next August than were present at Philadelphia last year. This will be due to the central location of the place of meeting and its accessibility from all parts of the country.

The Indiana wheelmen have been making extensive preparations ever since they secured the honor of holding the event in their state to make the affair a huge success. One of the most conspicuous factors has been the '98 Meet club, which has organized committees to oversee the work of preparation and has labored indefatigably to insure success.

The fact that the United States government has decided that Canadian wheels when accompanied by their owners may be admitted to this country free of duty is one feature which it is thought will attract many visitors from over the border. Buffalo and Boston riders are working hard to secure the meet for their respective cities next year and are expected to attend in force to clinch the matter.

Arrangements have been made with the main trunk lines of railroad by which very favorable rates have been secured for the visiting cyclists. Clubs have been formed to attend the meet in many cities, and if the promises of the present are carried out there will be from 40,000 to 50,000 visitors in Indianapolis during the week of the races.

A new track has been constructed and was opened with great eclat on July 4 with the annual meet of the Indiana division of the L. A. W. It is one of the completest in detail of any in the country, and every effort has been made for the care and accommodation of riders. The track was built under the supervision of Charles Ashinger, the famous six day rider. The stands have a seating capacity of over 7,000 people, while the bleachers, which extend over half way around the track, will seat twice as many. The plans for the track were very carefully made out by Herbert Foltz, a member of Chairman Mott's racing board.

Racing men all over the country are much interested in the programme of the national meet, for they are of the opinion that those of the championships that will be run during the week will be definitely decided then. Three championships, the half mile, mile and two mile, will be run at Indianapolis, and the winners will be credited with 60 points, just ten times the number they receive for winning a championship on the circuit. If any rider be so fortunate as to carry off two of the three big events to be decided at Indianapolis, he will be almost certain to win the championship table at least. All the riders, circuit chasers, pot hunters, men employed by the big associations and others will be present, and there will be races suited to the styles peculiar to all of them.

On the Friday a race will be contested which will be an innovation at national meets. Two of the fastest middle distance men in the country will compete in a paced contest for a large purse. It is probable that either Michael or Linton will ride against the fastest man at middle distances in the ranks of the Americans. Several have already applied for the honor of contesting in the race with the chance of winning a big pot of money to boot.

Another interesting feature of the meet will be the multiplet handicap race, which is to take place on Wednesday, Aug. 10. Many suggestions have been made regarding this event, and if it is properly handicapped it should prove one of the greatest contests of the kind ever held. The interstate pursuit race should also provide splendid sport and amusement for the spectators. The great American handicap, which takes place on the second day of the meet, has attracted much attention among the riders, and the indications are that there will be over 100 entries in this one race.

The amateur national championship on the third day is practically a new event, the entries being restricted to the winners of the mile championships of the different states. This will cut down the field, but will result in bringing together the fastest amateurs in the country. It ought to prove one of the most interesting events. The winner will be the champion amateur of the season. The interurban team pursuit race is another of the many attractive features provided. It will take place on Saturday, Aug. 13.

That the citizens of Indianapolis are taking great interest in the meet is evidenced by the fact that several hundred have offered to open their homes to entertain the visitors. While every one believes that there will be sufficient hotel accommodation in the city for all who will attend the meet intending visitors will feel more comfortable in the knowledge that there is a reserve accommodation on hand that is far in excess of all possible calls that may be made on it.

The Wheelway league has built many cycle paths in and around Indianapolis. Every one will want to take a spin along the famous Broad Ripple course by the canal and on the new Millersville path, which is said to even surpass the Ripple course in beauty. The Millersville path follows closely along the banks of Fall creek, between Indianapolis and Millersville, crossing the creek at three points, one of which is a suspension bridge built especially for cyclists.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

CYCLING STARS WHO WILL APPEAR AT THE L. A. W. NATIONAL MEETING.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Crogle's play, "The Ambassador," has evidently made a literary and a fashionable success in London. It remains to be seen whether this is equivalent to a popular success. The play is not one of action. It is rather of delicate character study and sparkling dialogue. The plot itself is perhaps not worth detailing. The dialogue is the kind of thing which usually infuriates American critics. It is written for a languid London public which has inclination to listen to mere smartness. Here is a bit:

St. Orbyn—This is altogether a new experience. This—this is the real thing! I have often been taken, often fallen in love, if you like, for all sorts of reasons, but this time I am not conscious of any particular reason one way or the other. It is destiny—destiny!

Lascelles—If you once begin to talk about destiny, you know—

St. Orbyn—I am not a romantic boy with a head full of rhymes and a liver full of illusions.

Lascelles—I'd rather be ruled by a liver than by love.

St. Orbyn—A liver lasts longer. Oh, I know my world—I know women! I know their faults; I know their good points too. Women may be whole oceans deeper than we are, but they are also a whole paradise better. Woman may have got us out of Eden, but as a compensation she makes the earth pleasant. If I have not got married, it is not because I didn't believe in women.

Lascelles—Why, then?

St. Orbyn—Because I have not believed in myself.

Lascelles—And now?

St. Orbyn—Oh, now I begin to understand my own poetry! That's something, you know. Hang it, that's a good deal! Indeed that's half the battle.

The play, however, is remarkable for the fact that, though there are many cynical characters and plenty of hard talk, the drama on the whole is pronounced clean and wholesome. And smartness in a play where no woman has a doubtful part is what a good part of the community has been desiring for years.

During the late Charles Fletcher's management of the Lyceum theater, London, the actor was frequently visited in his dressing room by the Prince of Wales, who took lessons from him in the art of "making up." One day his royal highness suddenly presented himself before the queen in the guise of a mendicant. His dress was tattered, his face begrimed and dirty and his hair, or rather the wig he employed for the purpose, in appropriate disorder.

Her majesty, not doubting that by some means a genuine beggar had got into the palace, flew in great alarm to a bell, but before the attendant could reach the room the prince threw off his disguise. He was very proud of the fact that the queen had not recognized him.

When Ellen Terry and Sarah Bernhardt first met, it was after a play in which Terry had plentifully bedewed her part with genuine tears. The Frenchwoman held her English sister by the shoulders, examined the furrows made in paint and powder by the hot salt water and wondered at the sight. Sarah Bernhardt, who never weeps on the stage, stood envious and amazed at the proof of so much feeling on the English woman's part, but Terry only laughed.

Not only does she sob heartily in the moving scenes of her own role, but if she stands in the wings when a scene of any pathos is being acted her tears flow as readily as if the suffering or sorrow were really felt by the actors.

Lincoln J. Carter, who is now worth a great deal of money, was 11 years ago working for a salary of $12 a week. He made his money in so brief a time in the production of melodrama. His first success was "The Fast Mail," which he produced in Chicago in the Lincoln theater, his entire wealth at that time being less than $700.

Mr. Carter comes from an old theatrical family. His father, W. J. Carter, was an actor manager, traveling around the country with a small company of players. He was also a strong spiritualist and while in Los Angeles somewhere in the fifties was induced at a spiritual meeting to wander to Salt Lake City. He persuaded many of the players to join him on this perilous journey, and when they arrived there they gave a performance in the Salt Lake City theater. Carter became a Mormon and was soon afterward made the manager of the theater.

When Carter junior was about 8 years old, he was also baptized in the Mormon faith. Soon after this his father died, and he left Salt Lake City to seek his fortune. He had various experiences in the theatrical line, from property man to managing a star in one night stands. He then conceived the idea of "The Fast Mail" and, being quite a mechanic, worked out the details of the sensational effect. He tried to induce Louis Morrison to invest in the production an equal amount with himself, but that gentleman did not think well of the undertaking.

When he found that he was absolutely thrown on his own resources, he went to work with a will. He painted his own scenery, made his own properties, painted the bills which were to be posted on the dead walls, not having sufficient money to get them printed, and posted most of them himself. He also engaged the company and rehearsed the play.

"Our Pleasant Sins" is the name of a new play by Wilson Barrett and Charles Hannan. It is to be produced in London.

AN AMERICAN SINGER IN LONDON.

Margaret Reid is an American girl who has made a great hit at Covent Garden, London, in grand opera roles. Miss Reid was once the prima donna soprano of our famous Bostonians, but it remained for the Britishers to appreciate her magnificent voice at its full value.

Cedar Boats the Thing.

The immense influence of John A. Kennedy, the well known professional oarsman, in rowing matters at Yale is becoming more noticeable as the season advances. At first he had charge of only the boats, but now he has become a very valuable assistant to Bob Cook, and the two coaches are straining every nerve to turn out a crew that may win over Cornell and Harvard.

Last year Yale was the only one of the three big colleges to order a paper shell, although it was decided to use a cedar boat in the big race. This season Yale has fallen into line with other universities and decided that wooden boats are the things after all. Not a paper shell will be ordered this year.

Coach Kennedy is a firm believer in the superiority of wooden boats. He recently said in speaking of their comparative merits: "The cedar craft is certainly far and away the better for rough water. If a heavy sea strikes a shell made of paper, it bends the boat and makes it row with some friction through the water. The boat does not travel in a perfectly straight line. If the craft is of wood, the pressure from the rough sea is distributed throughout the shell by its elasticity and strength."

From American Pockets.

It would be interesting to know how much money has been sent out of the United States in ten years to English and European authors of successful plays. Miss Davenport has sent thousands upon thousands to Sardou, and to this author Mme. Bernhardt, too, has added a round sum from American pockets.

Not so long ago Mr. Mansfield said that he had sent to Bernard Shaw, author of "The Devil's Disciple," $10,000 in royalties. Before the play's usefulness is at an end the sum will no doubt reach $20,000. This is the royalty profit on a single play for a single season, a play that has been used in connection with others. Consider what the amount would be if the play were used night after night throughout an entire season.

Henry Arthur Jones, Pinero, Wilde, Gilbert and Sullivan and a score of others have been drawing American royalties with much regularity.

It is said that Louis Lesser, the New York manager and dramatic agent, has secured a conditional contract with the famous Princess Chimay to make her debut on the American vaudeville stage early next spring, for which she is to receive $2,500 per week. She is now at Cairo, Egypt, but is expected in Paris soon.

WITH THE PLAYER FOLK.

Miss Maud Haslam, now with the Columbia stock company in Washington, will be seen next season with Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan."

An evidence of the splendid impression and success which "The Heart of Maryland" has made abroad is found in the fact that arrangements have already been made for its production in Berlin on or about Oct. 18, and negotiations are pending for its presentation in other countries. Mrs. Leslie Carter intends to rest for three months before beginning her next season. She has appeared in "The Heart of Maryland" over 800 times during its second season alone, beginning Aug. 16 last, and during that period has traveled over 25,000 miles. Mrs. Carter will appear in a new play in America next season, though she may play a short preliminary engagement in Belasco's great war drama.

Last season was disastrous for the fortunes of many good players formerly held in esteem. Georgia Cayvan and Fanny Davenport are among those who did not succeed overwell financially, though Sol Smith Russell and Nat Goodwin were received with greater favor than ever, especially in New York, but to Maude Adams belongs the credit of having achieved the greatest success of 1897-8.

When Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders of the World was in Paris, the French government had 100 army officers watching it for points on riding and training horses for service in the field, and they got them too.

Richard Golden, "Old Jed Prouty," has signed a contract to go with the Alice Neilsen Opera company next season.

Julia Arthur will open her season Oct. 1 in Detroit, the same city and about the same time she began her starring tour last season and was burned out. Besides "The Lady of Quality" it is said that she will make productions of "Ingomar" and "As You Like It."

Colonel T. Allison Brown is engaging a company for Mme. Modjeska for next season, commencing early in September.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
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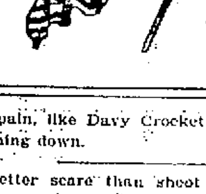
The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation, estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.



Spain, like Davy Crockett's coon, is coming down.

Better scare than shoot them into submission.

The sight of so many generals at Santiago must have unnerved General Toral. He will get a hot reception on his return to Spain, despite the fact that he is a brave soldier.

We expect that Cervera and most of his crew would prefer to apply for naturalization papers and remain in the United States rather than return to meet the scoffs and jeers of the Spanish people.

We notice that Mr. Brooks, formerly of the Lowell Textile school, is helping to organize a textile school in Fall River. Mr. Brooks has the good wishes of his Lowell friends but his efforts in opposition to Lowell manufacturers will not be appreciated here.

For some time past, there has been an agitation in favor of widening the Wilder street bridge crossing the railroad. The present bridge is in very bad condition and is liable at any time to collapse under a heavy load. A bicycle rider of average weight is sufficient to make the structure shake from the foundation.

The proposition to extend Winter street to South street is one that should meet the prompt approval of the city authorities. Winter street has long been an eyesore to that part of the city on account of its dilapidated buildings and its unsanitary conditions. If the street were extended to South street, most of the buildings might be rebuilt so as to make it a clean and respectable street.

The date for the republican state convention has been fixed and Congressman Moody will be chairman. This insures a great whooping-up speech at the outstart. Congressman Knox is on the committee on resolutions. That insures a set of resolutions with a good deal of buncombe, a re-assertion of all the so-called sound money platitudes of the past year, and an appeal to the people mainly in the interests of Mr. Knox and a few other candidates.

The people at large are beginning to realize that in the annexation of Hawaii the country has assumed a responsibility for a debt of considerable amount, five millions or more, with a necessity of governing the island at a great distance from our shores. Hawaii is not even connected by cable, nor will there be any cable communication for a year or two, so that our business will have to be done through navigation.

THE AFTER RESULTS.

In regard to the outcome of the present war, there can be but one opinion, and that is, that it will result in a sweeping victory for the United States. In that victory, however, there may not be as much gained as we expected because Spain is regarded as one of the weakest powers in Europe. The settlement after peace shall have been declared will be even more dangerous than the war itself. The question whether we shall hold the Philippines as a colony, whether we shall have Porto Rico, Cuba, the Ladrones and perhaps the Canaries is very important. To assume control of these islands as colonies will undoubtedly excite the jealousy of European powers especially of Russia and Germany and would greatly increase our chances of international complications hereafter. To hold the Philippines would probably be more dangerous in this respect than the possession of all the Spanish colonies in this hemisphere. The eastern powers remember the Monroe Doctrine which bars them from acquiring colonies in this hemisphere and they naturally would endeavor to prevent the United States from acquiring colonies at their doors. It is only the action of England that can save the United States from war at some time over the acquisition of the Philippines. However, if England were engaged in a war with any of the European powers, it is quite probable that the American interests in the Philippines would be attacked by some of the unfriendly European nations. It must, therefore, be acknowledged that there are grave dangers attending the conquest of the Philippines, not presently so much as in the future. To assume control of the Philippines as a colony will necessitate the maintenance of a large fleet and of a good-sized army ready to be shipped at short notice to meet the forces of any European nation that may assail our interests.

Senator Hoar in a speech upon the general results of the present war gave Professor Norton of Harvard a merciless excoriating on his unpatriotic utterances regarding American honor, or rather the lack of honor and the injustice of the present war. On this point, Senator Hoar expressed the popular sentiment in regard to this anglo-maniac flunkey, when he said:

"If such utterances are to go unreproved from our foremost university, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletics to Yale, or will follow classical learning to the English Cambridge."

Captain Philip of the battleship Texas is religiously inclined. He has been accustomed to pray for victory, and after Cervera's fleet was destroyed, his first act was to call his crew together and ask them to thank God for the victory. His tenets in regard to the sacredness of the Sabbath, however, have been rudely smashed by the victories won upon Sunday. He always maintained that the army or the fleet that would fire the first shot on Sunday would be defeated, but in strange contradiction comes the victory at Manila, in which Dewey opened fire upon the enemy early on a Sunday morning and destroyed their entire fleet. Then again it was on the quiet of a Sunday morning that Cervera made his gallant dash from the harbor of Santiago and no sooner had he come within shot of the American warships than his fleet was destroyed, the Americans firing the first shot. Captain Philip will find it difficult to harmonize these events with his convictions regarding battles on Sunday, unless he endorses the statement of Napoleon that "God is always on the side of the army that has the heaviest artillery." It will be remembered that after Dewey's victory at Manila some people in this state agitated in favor of rest from fighting on Sunday, but still the hardest fighting has been done on Sunday.

Since the aldermen cannot agree with the councilmen over the selection of plans for Huntington Hall, both bodies should drop the matter entirely and leave to Supt. True and Mayor Bennett that part of the business. They should appropriate the necessary funds and then the mayor and Superintendent True as much intelligence and perhaps a great as much intelligence and perhaps a great deal more than would be exercised by either branch of the city council.

LOCAL NEWS.

Conductor Murphy of Billerica, who was badly injured at Ayer some weeks ago, by being swept from the steps of the Stony Brook train, is slowly recovering. He will not be able to return to duty for some time to come.

Miss Susie Hurley, a popular employe of the J. C. Ayer Co., left Tuesday for Cottage City.

Among the visitors to Lowell yesterday was Richard Fincher of Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

Chas. J. Kelpin, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Winnipeg, B. C., will embark in the lumber business near that city in the fall.

The Lowell Textile school has suffered loss by the resignation of Director C. P. Brooks, for he has been an efficient and enthusiastic director of the school and has helped to give it an almost international reputation. The general interests of the textile workers and mill men will perhaps be correspondingly benefited by Mr. Brooks taking charge of the new American correspondence school of textiles at Lowell, which is intended to give a complete textile technical education by mail and thus be a great advantage to those who have not the opportunity to attend a textile school—Fibre and Fabric.

Ex-Representative Dennis Halley of Lawrence made his monthly visit to this city yesterday.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DON'T PUT THAT ON ME
bowls the monopolist at the war tax; we are not saying a word but bearing our share and our goods are not increased in price or decreased in quality under the new conditions. Five bottles best Claret, or four bottles Sweet Wines, $1.00, and an invitation to "come again."
Respectable surroundings and courteous service makes ours a popular resort for family trade.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

CONSUMPTION
TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.
Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C.,
No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Middlesex, ss.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CLAIRE LANDRY (nee CLAIRE DUPONT), late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to GEORGIANA LANDRY of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Glen Forest
LAWRENCE.
ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 18
THE N. Y. COMEDY CO.
Presenting the Greatest of all Comedy Farces,
AN UP TOWN FLAT.
25 Minutes of Solid Laughter
AND AN
Olio of High Class Specialties.

MERRIMACK VALLEY ROUTE
Lowell to Old Ocean.
On and after June 2, electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill, daily at 7 and 7.30 a. m. to connect with
Steamer Merrimac
FOR
SALISBURY BEACH.
And (12 m. daily, except Mondays.) Continuous round trip tickets, good for the afternoon only, 25c. S. W. George, Agent, Haverhill, Mass.
Special Rates to Parties of 50 or more.

Lakeview
—PARK—
LOWELL'S IDEAL DAY RESORT.
Bowling, Dancing, Fishing, Boating.
THE FINEST ZOO
in New England, embracing a large collection of rare birds and beasts.
The D. L. Page Co. have sole charge of all catering and can serve one or one thousand with choicest viands.
Lakeview Theatre.
Beginning Monday, July 4, with Special Matinee.
ANDREWS' OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of Popular Operas. Change of bill twice each week. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Orchestra Chairs,	20c
Parquet Chairs,	10c.
Gallery,	5c.

FARE 5 CENTS.

100,000 Gone Up in Smoke
Last month.
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar is the favorite with all smokers on account of its purity, fragrance and smoking qualities.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE-453-2. STORE—314-2.

Mamma's Darling
when she is ill, must have the best of care and the purest drugs when remedies are administered. Nothing is more precious to a mother than the good health of her children. Therefore, you cannot be too careful where you procure your medicines. We keep nothing in our stock but chemically pure fresh drugs, and in compounding physicians' prescriptions they receive the utmost care.

Goodale's
DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
GOOD
Rubber Hose
W. S. Bartlett's, The Uptown Hardware Store.
653 Merrimack Street.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 80 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.75, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15; 7.00, 9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 4.15, 5.50, 8.45 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.00, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.35 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.80, 8.55 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.50, 9.25 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.75, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.35 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.80, 8.55 p m.
For Salem and Lynn, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.50, 2.65, 4.05, 6.16 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m, July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.26, †6.43, *7.45, *8.50, †9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, †3.00, 4.25, †5.14 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.29, 6.45, 7.04, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.46, *7.50, *8.37, §9.19, *9.50, 11.06, *11.42 a m; 12.56, 1.48, §3.03, *3.47, *4.01, 4.28, 5.02, *5.12, §6.22, *7.40, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, *7.29, *7.28, 8.45, *9.19 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.48, 11.06 a m; 1.43, 4.28, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
NOTE—*Express. §Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 5.25, 10.55 a m; 4.45 p m.
For Salem and Way-Stations—7.53 a m; 1.22, 5.53 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 6.00 and 7.32 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.10, 9.12, 10.00, *10.00 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *1.56, 3.41, *5.10, 6.27, *8.10, †8.60 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 3.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.40, 5.40, †*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.10, 9.12 a m; 1.10 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m; *1.40, *†8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *†8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; *†8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, *†8.40 p m, daily except Sunday.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. G. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
*Express. †Daily.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $1 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

Let Us Send a Man
If your carriage is out of order, to tell you the expense of making the needed repairs and take it to our shop, where the facilities for high grade carriage work are unexcelled in New England.
We have everything necessary turning out the best work. We are proud of the reputation which years of first class work has given us.
Sawyer work is
Good Work.
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY.
Worthen St., Lowell.

Do You Burn a
Night Light
If so Try the
EIGHT DAY OIL
And save trouble of filling the light every day.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Toothache!
It don't make any difference what shape your tooth is in, if it is aching, call at 177 Middlesex street, and have it stopped forever. Wm. H. Goldspring can, by placing his finger upon any aching tooth, stop the pain instantly and forever. Do not suffer with toothache but call and see him.
He will treat patients without charge. If satisfied with his treatment, pay what you choose. Office hours from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.
177 Middlesex St., Room 1.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When You Have Found
Peter Watson's
CELEBRATED BAKERIES
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 to 60 CHARLES ST.
and 465 LAWRENCE ST.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIO TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

STOCK TAKING
Disclosed to us a line of Ladies' Oxfords, whose toes are a trifle narrow, but whose wearing qualities are extremely good, and when you consider the low price of
90 Cents a Pair.
for this regular $1.50 Oxford, it leads to but one conclusion—that Lonergan's is the place to buy your shoes if you wish to save money.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

This is Fly Time
So look out for the pests, and if you want to have your homes cool and comfortable and free from this nuisance call at
J. W. GREENLAW'S, 29 Middle St.
Manufacturer of screens. Call at once and place your order.

BREVOORT HOUSE
NEW YORK,
Homelike Hotel of Envious Reputation.
FIFTH AVE. AND EIGHTH ST.
Near Washington Memorial Arch, Washington Square.
The location is unsurpassed and is absolutely unequalled for business and sight-seeing, all the cable and rapid transit lines passing within two blocks of the door.
The hotel is managed on both the European and American plans.
The regular tariff charge for each person will be: European Plan, $1 and upwards, American Plan, $3 and upwards.
JAIMES & MEYER, Props.

Freezers.
The "White Mountain" and "Ohio."
Lowest prices in the city.
Hammocks
All the latest styles and colors
Lowest prices in the city.
BUNTING FLAGS
Genuine all wool Bunting, well made and fast colors.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.60 per chaldron, $2.35 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,635 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not this a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

Spring Cleansing
Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.
Bay State Dye House
54 PRESCOTT STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols
Made, re-covered and repaired. New covers, new rods, new handles. An assortment to select from. Prices reasonable. All work guaranteed.
C. E. AUSTIN,
19 Bridge St.
Runels' Building.
Telephone 723-5.

PIANO BUYERS
Should call at ESTEY parlors. Manufacturers and sell at factory prices. Easiest terms in Lowell. Pianos all grades and prices.
145 MERRIMACK ST.

SPAIN'S SEACOAST CITIES

Castilian Towns That Will Soon Be the Targets For Commodore Watson's Big Guns.

Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When Watson's 13 inch guns thunder off the seacoast of Spain, they will thunder in the interests of peace. They will, if need be, hurl tons of projectiles at Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona that peace may come, and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have no monopoly of shrieking American shells, shattered Spanish buildings and Spanish slain. Be it known, then, that Commodore John Crittenden Watson will carry the war into the enemy's home country, into Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace.

The two battleships of Commodore Watson's formidable fleet, the Oregon and the Iowa, are superior to all the armed vessels of the Spaniards in their home harbors, and from the reported condition of their ships they will not be able to battle successfully with the American squadron even at the Canaries, should they sally forth to meet our force, where the Spaniards have but one torpedo boat destroyer and three torpedo boats.

The speed of the fleet which sails for the Spanish coast by the southern route will probably be about ten knots an hour, as the fastest ships must accommodate themselves to the slowest, and proper attention must be given to the economizing of fuel. At this rate it will take about 12 days to reach the Canaries, when one of the islands will be immediately seized as a base of supplies by the American commander. He will then be in a better position to continue his demonstration and may readily shell the shipyards at Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona at his leisure. Probably he will capture a second base for coaling and supplies in the Balearic islands.

Then as both Cuba and Porto Rico are virtually in our possession he will be reenforced by a supplemental fleet consisting of the leading warships of the Cuban squadron under the command of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson (now a commodore), who would naturally take command of the entire fleet. Spain will be forced to surrender, according to Washington strategists, and there will not be the necessity of a campaign against Havana. It will force the defenders of that city to the humiliating conclusion that we considered that war blistling capital of too little consequence to bombard or assault and were content to await its quiet evacuation.

Of all Spanish cities the one that most dreads a storm of shot and shell and the one upon which the greatest amount of injury can be inflicted is Cadiz, the pride of Andalusia. This proud city, 64 miles from Seville (and a fleet may sail to within eight miles of the latter on the Guadalquivir river), is located upon a promontory that extends northwest five miles into the Atlantic from the Isla de Leon and has a population of 75,000 or more. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, the Rio de Santi Petri, at the entrance of which from the ocean is the fort of Santi Petri, or St. Peter. On the right of the railroad from Seville as it approaches the city are the forts of San Luis Puntales and Matagorda. But Spanish forts are only picturesque objects. Though they may have modern guns, Krupps principally, the fortifications can easily be crushed with a few 8 inch and 13 inch shells, while a dynamite projectile would scatter the stone and mortar like chaff before the wind.

The railroad mentioned passes over a low and narrow isthmus to the rocky point on which the city of Cadiz is built. On the opposite side of the bay, inclosed by this isthmus and point, are Puerto de Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Guadalete, and the fort of Santa Catalina. The city is surrounded by walls of great height, flanked by towers and bastions, making it one of the most strongly fortified places in Spain.

The lighthouse of San Sebastian, on the ocean side, is 172 feet tall from its base and can be seen 20 miles at sea. As a signal post it will prove of advantage to the invading fleet. La Caraca, the royal dockyard, lies at the foot of the inner bay, about six miles from the city, and is defended by the cross fire of two forts.

On the east side of the city is the Alameda, the principal promenade. This is where Lord Byron looked upon the wealth and beauty of the women, the loveliness of the senoritas, and sang the praises of "the dark eyed girl of Cadiz."

The city is divided into four quarters, containing six great squares and 23 smaller ones and 260 streets. There are numerous public buildings, charitable institutions, two cathedrals, seven churches, 13 convents, two theaters and a bull ring, which to a large proportion of the inhabitants is the most important center of attraction. An unusually clean appearance is presented on account of the white freestone used in building the houses, which are four or five stories high. The narrow streets are regularly laid out, the finest thoroughfare being the Calle Ancha, which contains the bolsa and is connected with the principal square, the Plaza San Antonio.

It is related that the illustrious Murillo fell from a scaffold while painting a picture which is in the Convent of San Francisco and died from the effects of the fall. The climate, most always hot, is at times rendered unbearable by the torrid winds from Africa.

Cadiz had wonderful commercial importance after Columbus' great discovery, for it was the one port from which all commerce was carried on to the west, but as the Spanish colonies became independent it lost much of its ocean carrying trade. But its position at the entrance to the Mediterranean still makes it the most important port of Spain.

The opening of the railroad to Seville increased its business, as did also certain harbor improvements. Sherry wine is the main article of export. Its manufactories are not numerous, though gloves, guitars, mantillas, fans and sweetmeats are produced in large quantities. Merchandise for Seville is unloaded there, and many lines of steamers make it the depot of departure for all points of the compass. The city has maintained a continual prosperity longer than any other in Europe, with its name practically unchanged. It has a very ancient and romantic history, having been founded in 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who named it Gadir, or Gadeira. It was then in the province of Utica. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and other edifices of the ancient settlement are still visible about the shores at low water. Before the second Punic war it belonged to the Carthaginians, but in 206 B. C. surrendered to the Romans, who changed the name to Gades. Later the Goths controlled it, and from them it was taken by the Arabs, who held it till the year 1260, when it was captured by the Spaniards. The English knew it by the name of Cales, when they, under Lord Essex, in conjunction with the Dutch, captured and sacked it in 1596. The booty was immense. Thirteen ships of war and 40 huge treasure galleons were destroyed, causing almost universal bankruptcy in Spain. It was, however, unsuccessfully attacked by the English both in 1625 and 1702 and was blockaded by Admiral Blake in 1657. From 1810 to 1812 it was the seat of the central national junta and was invested by the French, who raised the siege upon the approach of Wellington. In 1823 it was bombarded and surrendered to the Duke of Angouleme after a siege which was the culminating operation of the French in favor of Ferdinand VII. Its people seem to be noted for their liberal tendencies, and there, on Sept. 17, 1868, began the first movement which ended in the overthrow of Queen Isabella, whose puny grandson, Alfonso XIII, now wears the dignity of king.

Barcelona is on the northeast coast, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Including the large suburb of Barceloneta, it has a population of about 200,000 and is situated on a beautiful plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat, at the foot of Mount Monjuich, the Mons Jovis of the Romans and also the Mons Judaicus of the middle ages, which name is derived from the fact that the country was then occupied by the Jews. Its population decreased between 1861 and 1868 owing to the mortality caused by cholera and the subsequent removal of much of the manufacturing industry beyond the municipal boundary. But there has been a great revival since, and today it is the most flourishing and, after Madrid, the most populous city in Spain and one of the finest in appearance. Its manufactures and commerce are very extensive, and it has both a large import and export trade.

A city of great wealth, it is, like Cadiz, the see of a bishop, has a university established in 1450, several commercial academies and many civil, military and benevolent institutions, with the usual proportion of churches, cathedrals, nunneries and hospitals. The junta de comercio, or board of trade, supports professorships of navigation, chemistry, experimental philosophy, architecture, foreign languages, etc. The principal streets are long, wide, well paved and lighted in the newer part, but in the old quarter are narrow, crooked and picturesque. Among the numerous promenades are the famous Rambla (from Arabic raml, meaning sand) and the one around the ramparts, with pleasant views toward the sea.

The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufat, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1328 to 1483. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 20 feet. The fort of Monjuich south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 752 feet above sea level. It commands the city, the citadel and the port and is considered by the Spaniards to be impregnable. The citadel to the northeast is a regular fortress built on the system of Vauban. Surrounding it are walls, ditches and batteries. The bombardment of Barcelona would be a most heartrending and tragic event to the Spaniards, for it is a city of which they are justly proud.

Like other Mediterranean towns, it has an ancient history, for, according to tradition, it was founded by Hercules 400 years before the building of Rome, or about 1350 B. C. It was re-established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts, founded, by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Barcino. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

In the fifth century it was taken by the Goths, two centuries later by the Arabs, and from them it was seized by the Christians, aided by Charlemagne. It was then governed until the twelfth century by independent counts, nominally subject to the French or Carlovingian kings, and subsequently became attached to the kingdom of Aragon. In 1640 the city rose against the tyranny of Philip IV and threw herself into the arms of France, but was retaken in 1657. In 1697 it was captured by the French, but restored to Spain in the same year. Then followed varying episodes in its history. It was captured by the Spaniards and English at one time, bombarded by the French at another and finally, in 1808, taken by Napoleon, who held it till 1811. In 1842 Barcelona revolted against the queen of Spain and was bombarded and assaulted by Espartero in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1843 and 1856, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Barcelona does not seem to have ever been a firm supporter of the Spanish crown, though it is a representative Castilian city. It claims the merit of having established the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe in 1401, which was devoted to the accommodation of foreigners as well as its own citizens. Barcelona also claims the glory of having compiled the most ancient written code of maritime law now extant. It was digested from the usages of commercial nations and formed the basis of the mercantile jurisprudence of Europe during the middle ages.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Barcelona was the wealthiest city in Spain, for its citizens were full of the commercial spirit, and trade was never esteemed a degradation in Catalonia as it came to be in Castile.

About one-half the distance between Gibraltar and Barcelona is Cartagena, which may be regarded as the southeast port of Spain. This city, the chief naval arsenal, is built at the head of a deep, well sheltered harbor, flanked by steep hills and defended by fortifications at the harbor's mouth. It communicates with the Segura river by the Larca canal. An island to the south is strongly fortified. The city occupies the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, is neatly built and has the regulation walls surrounding it. The streets are wide, and there are several public squares, in which municipal enterprise centers, filled with objects of beauty. The old cathedral of small pretensions is now used simply as a church, but there are other houses of worship, convents, hospitals and the usual number of benevolent and educational institutions, for it is a fact that, despite the dense ignorance of the mass of the people, Spain has magnificent libraries and opportunities for securing a higher education. There also are dockyards, arsenals, foundries, ropewalks, an artillery park, an observatory and an immense glass factory. With a capacious water front Cartagena has little commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead or silver mining and fishing and exporting barilla, grain and esparto.

The mineral wealth of the neighborhood was known to the ancients, and the yield of silver enabled the great Hannibal to carry on his wars against the Romans. A joint stock company has been successfully working the mine of La Carmen since 1839. Cartagena was formerly very unhealthful, but the draining several years ago of the Almajar, a lake formed by the rains, has remedied this evil, and the population has since increased to about 75,000.

Cartagena's history is similar to that of other towns that lay across the waters from ancient Carthage. Founded by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, about 230 B. C., it was taken by Scipio 20 years later, at which period, according to the Roman historian Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. Almost destroyed by the Goths, it rose to great importance in the time of Philip II and became the chief naval arsenal of Spain.

About half way between Cartagena and Barcelona and nearly opposite the Balearic islands is Valencia, which is situated on the river Guadalaviar, about two miles from the sea, and has a population of 120,000. The harbor is formed by a semicircular curve in the beach one-half mile in diameter, with two moles extending seaward—one 5,300, the other 3,600 feet long. An inner port is formed by two arms extending from the moles across the curve inclosing an area of 110,000 square yards. Valencia is defended by two batteries situated on the shores at each side of the Grao, or port. The old city is surrounded by a circular wall, built in 1356, which is 30 feet high and 10 feet thick, containing eight gates. Its streets are narrow and tortuous and the houses high and gloomy, but the suburbs are handsomely laid out and well built. The citadel was erected by Charles V in defense against Barbarossa. A quay planted with shade trees extends along the river, which is crossed by five bridges. Among the public buildings are the episcopal palace, custom house, Chamber of Commerce, School of Commerce, theaters, Academy of Fine Arts, hospitals, asylums, many churches and suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which is St. Dominic's, built on the site of a temple of Diana and a Moorish mosque.

In ancient times Valencia was a town of the Edetani. Then it became a Roman colony, in which D. Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of Viriathus, about 138 B. C. Destroyed by Pompey, it was soon restored. The Moors took it from the Goths in 713, but it was captured from them in 1094 after a siege of 20 months. In 1101 they retook it and were again forced to capitulate in 1238.

In the war of the succession it was opposed to the French and in consequence lost its privileges in the reign of Philip V. The most notable event in its history occurred in June, 1808, when, besieged by the French under General Moncey and abandoned by its nobles and generals, the people under Rico, a monk, made a gallant defense and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss. It was later surrendered to Suchet by the Spanish general Blake, the conquerors holding it till June, 1813.

There are other towns and cities in the vicinity of the coast, on the Mediterranean, like Malaga, Almeria, Alicante and Tarragona, that offer inducements to the attack of Commodore Watson, but they would not be molested unless a devastating war was in progress, a condition not yet contemplated by our government.

On the bay of Biscay are Ferrol, Corana and Santander and on the Atlantic coast Pontevedra, but of these the first two named are the most important. Ferrol is one of the chief naval arsenals, and Coruna is noted as the scene of the battle where Sir John Moore fell mortally wounded and whose death was immortalized in the stirring poem by Rev. Charles Wolfe, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," etc. It is also the port from which the invincible armada sailed, and there exist remnants of its once famous fortress. The harbor of Ferrol, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma.

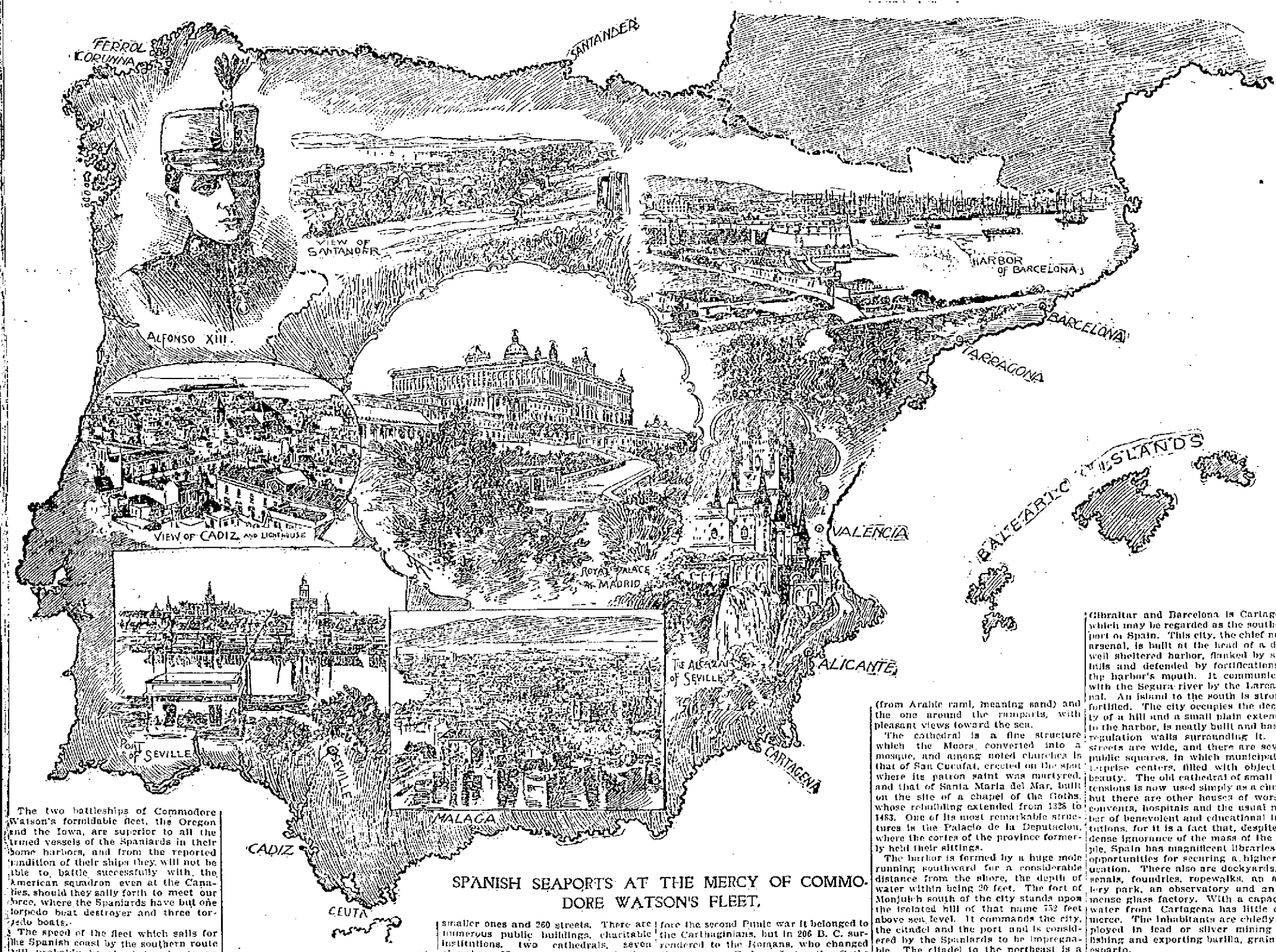
The town on the northern shore is strongly fortified. Its vast arsenal and dockyards, founded by Charles III, cover nearly 24 acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a naval barracks, is the seat of the Naval academy, contains a prison for galley slaves and has hospitals and institutions similar to those possessed by other towns in Spain. The population is 25,000. There are factories of considerable size, and the city has an export trade in corn, brandy, vinegar and fish. Several of the Spanish ships have lately been repaired there, and the Numancia is still in the docks.

Santander is a city of 40,000 people, with old and new quarters and public buildings like other places already described. The harbor is easy of access, and the fortifications are slight. This town was sacked by the French in 1808, stormed by the Spaniards later, retaken by the French in 1809 and evacuated by them in 1812.

What remains of the Spanish navy on the home coast—enough vessels to form a squadron—is in a state of inefficiency. Admiral Camara left behind the Vitoria, Cardenal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII, Princesa de Asturias, Numancia and Le Pinto. The best of these is the Cisneros, an armored cruiser carrying two 9.4 inch, ten 5.5 inch and 2.7 guns, 14 small cannon and eight torpedo tubes. Her whereabouts for a long time was a puzzle to us, but it is now known that she is being repaired at Cartagena. The Vitoria was ordered to be transformed from a training ship into a protected cruiser last year, but has not yet been fully armed, though it is intended she should carry eight 9 inch, two 8 inch, one 7.8 inch, one 3.5 inch, two 2.7 inch and eight machine guns. The Alfonso XIII, which was recently damaged by fire, and Le Pinto are of the same type and armament, carrying four 7.8 inch and six 4.7 inch guns, 12 rapid firers and five torpedo tubes. The Princesa de Asturias is of the same type as the Vitoria. The Numancia, which the Spaniards call a broadside ship, is practically worthless. She is an old protected cruiser, but experts claim that Spain's protected vessels are virtually unprotected. Aside from the Cisneros, one of our first class battleships is superior to the entire collection.

Commodore Watson has a fine record. When a young officer, with the assistance of Richard Knowles, seaman, he lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford in Mobile harbor in August, 1864. He has with him several of the most celebrated fighters of the navy, and if any Spanish admirals steam forth from Spain looking for trouble they will find all they want and more besides when Watson's big guns begin thundering "Remember the Maine!"

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.



SPANISH SEAPORTS AT THE MERCY OF COMMODORE WATSON'S FLEET.

ARMY AND NAVY GOSSIP.

Davis Elkins, son of Senator and ex-Secretary of War Elkins, has enlisted with the West Virginia volunteers and will go to the front. The senator is much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son Stephen, who is at Yale, to go back to college and take his examination on the promise that if the war continues long enough a chance for him to see some service in the army will be obtained. Richard, the senator's third son, who is at Princeton, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

Treaties of peace are valid, whether made with the authorities which began the war or with a new power or de facto government. If Don Carlos or the republicans overturn the royal government in Madrid and then negotiate a treaty with the United States, the king's party, if it afterward recovers possession of the government, will have to recognize the treaty.

The most dramatic feature of the fall of Spain is that her present queen regent, under whose sway the last colonies are being lost, is a direct descendant of that William the Silent who struck one of the first and deadliest blows at Spain when she was at the height of her power.

Edwin Stewart, the paymaster general of the navy, has entered upon his third term, a record without a parallel in the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison.

A treaty is not usually considered as in force until all the formalities terminating with ratification have been observed, but sometimes it begins to operate at an earlier moment if so provided.

According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Bob Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Schley dress their hair in the same manner.

The only heavy artillery now in the British army are the two regiments of Life guards, the Blues, the Royal dragoons and the Scots grays. The Dragoon guards and lancers regiments are all medium, and the hussars are light.

A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent. This is owing to the barnacles that form on a ship's hull.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

BAB IN THE COUNTRY.

How the Days Are Spent—A Wide Range of Topics, Running From Veils Down to Undertakers, Discussed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

We—that is, the large establishment in which a number of people, including me, two dogs and a canary bird, are counted—have decided to what place we will hie (I rather like that expression; it sounds as if I had intentions toward the stage). Really, we think the ideal place is reached. It is a farm with a lot of room outdoors and not too much in. Consequently the supply of boarders is limited. The landlady has some ideas tending toward civilization, since there is a bathtub, and she can realize, unlike the average landlady, that people of fastidious tastes prefer when there is only one tub in the house to have it intimately acquainted with the scrubbing brush and some soda and hot water once in awhile. I once went to a farmhouse in the "really righty" country where I used to help with the fox things, assist the "purps" to chase the mice in the barn and teach the girls in the family how to cut their skirts after the latest new fashion, but woe is me! The mouse no longer fears me, for when I start to run a twinge of rheumatism announces to him that crabbed youth and rheumatism cannot run after him with success, though they do sometimes.

However, to return to the present, which when one has passed 21 is always pleasanter than the past, we are here. Like the detective in the melodrama who always pops up and saves the heroine, "We have came." How we will like it remains to be seen. This morning, when I felt a little poorly and one shutter would shake, our courteous landlady fetched a genial looking gentleman to arrange the shutter, who, seeing me arrayed as most people are who are in bed, gave me no opportunity to say anything, but announced that he had daughters of his own and I needn't apologize. He little knew that I had no intention of doing this, for I had put on a matinee jacket with pink ribbons especially for his benefit. At first I did not understand exactly why he looked at me with what seemed a measuring eye. He appeared to be taking me in by inches.

Then think of it! I learned that this shutter fixing person was the village undertaker, and he was staring at me with an eye to business. But I am glad to know that, gentle and genial as he was, he will never make anything off me, for when I bid goodby to this gay and festive world I shall depart in a plain pine box. I want nobody to look at me and want to be taken to my grave in a wagon and have only a couple of the men of my family at the funeral.

But we will drop that now and talk about going to the country. When we started out, we were a procession. There were all the rest of them, and then I came with the two dogs howling with delight because they were going to ride in a baggage car and be made much of, while a young man who has a weakness for me carried the canary, chirping its shrillest because it realized it was going where it can be in the sunshine all day long and can sniff the very sweetest of flowers. Then there were a couple of men who announced that they wouldn't carry a thing, but who staggered under a dress suit case containing something which was forgotten until the last moment, while somebody else had a box of candy, a pound of fine tea and three umbrellas and a storm coat, which we forgot to put up, but they had to go, so they went. And when we got there, there was a large wagon to meet us, and we looked as if we had just arrived from the old country, and we went sailing (metaphorically) sitting on our trunks. The two dogs turned up their noses at this, so one sat in my lap, while Molly held the other one, who would insist on trying to catch flies.

There are times when a puppy, cheerful as he may be, is somewhat in the way. On our arrival this truth was proved, since the two small fox terriers got into a fight with a large collie, and, much to the sorrow of our small boy, it was interrupted. The collie was tied up in the stable, while the two pups went out, sat just outside it, and he wailed as if there were going to be a death in the neighborhood until the farmer untied him, and then they all kissed and shook paws and were good friends. The average dog is very peculiar and would rather eat some dirty old bone covered with cold fat and fished out of a coal scuttle than a nice piece of chicken on a china plate. To return to the two legged ones.

As far as can be expected, we are now settled, and we sit out on the veranda and are industrious beyond expression and lounge in hammocks and read or go to sleep, but we take life easily and find that we gain flesh by doing so. We have wonderful discussions, in which the farmer's daughter joins, running in every now and then from the kitchen, where she is making cherry pies, to give her opinion, which is not a flowery, but a floury, one.

We have discussed the war, killed the Spaniards, own the world, having long ago possessed the flesh and the devil. Then we come down to clothes, and the farmer's daughter, who is a pretty girl, with a very good idea as to the correct thing in frocks and other things, said, having given the last look at the pies, "Do you know I never can get a veil to suit me."

And a girl who came with us and who is counted one of the best dressed in the city grew slangy and answered, "You are not the only one—dear, no!" Then the farmer's daughter, whose name is Hessy (doesn't that suggest clover and good things to eat and dimpled cheeks?), said: "Every time I go to New York I have the same old bother. If I put my veil on tight, either my eyelashes poke through or else a hole comes just in the center, and my nose comes through it as if I smelled something I didn't like. If I arrange it loosely, I have a sort of a swaddled air. You know, father isn't a bit stingy with me, and when I go to town he always gives me all the money I want, so I concluded that instead of buying veils that were nothing but snares and delusions I would get one of those real lace ones that cost like the dickens, but are expected to last several generations. It always seemed to me rather dainty to have a real lace veil.

"Well, I got one, for which I paid seven beautiful ducats, and I don't like to tell the story of it. It was fine, white lace, with a border of black rosebuds and a half blown rosebud here and there over the net. Perhaps you will understand how I looked with it on when I tell you that mother, who doesn't know much of city life, said to me: 'Bessy, that makes you look so queer. I don't know exactly the words to express how you do look.' I saw myself, however, and I said: 'I will tell you, mother. I look like the sort of woman who speaks of herself as a "perfect lady."' Draw on your imagination as to my appearance. I loathe togery I can't wear, so I gave that veil to Cousin Bettie, who will be 72 her next birthday, and she looks lovely in it. Then I bought another one, a black one with a white border, and when I put it on the people who knew mother and me both asked me how my daughter was and what time I thought pig killing would be this fall."

Then we all howled, and Molly spoke: "My experience is that very thin black net with tiny little dots rather close together in the most becoming at all times, but the proper thing to do just now is to wear two veils, one a thickly dotted black one, the net being very fine, and this must be drawn close up over your hat with the ends turned under and pinned with a fancy clasp. Then there must be a white chiffon dotted with white silk, and this must be hung around your hat as if it were a window drapery, the ends being straight and loose at the back and the whole thing flipping and flapping with every breath of wind. The girls who go to extremes wear a blue veil and then a brown one, and some wear a white one and then a brown one, while a few girls, the kind who have just got home from Paris, are wearing blue underneath and green outside. Personally I like white and black best, but of course a girl always likes a choice in everything, from veils and olives to flowers and men."

Taking up the question of spending money and not giving things away, Just look how generous women are when they give their hearts, their best possessions, to brutes of the deepest dye! The woman is a bad spender who buys things she doesn't want because they are cheap or who buys things not suited to her age or appearance, counting on their being useful some day. Stuff's go out of fashion and are only fit for dusters. She who buys cheap gloves, cheap shoes or cheap artificial flowers makes herself look as cheap as they are. There are a number of follies committed in the name of dress.

"Bother!" said I. "It is a good thing to be foolish once in awhile, because then you become learned in wisdom, and —and"— I had just got this far when the smallest boy of the tribe was brought up in a semifainting condition, while the two puppies trotted after him, wet, but happy, all three having tumbled into the horse trough. We gave the small boy brandy, while the puppies went off and lay where the sun blazed upon them at the rate of 99 degrees. But they liked it. Even the small boy when he had had enough brandy said, "I nearly drowned, but I had a good time."

And do you know there is a lot in making a determination to have a good time, for then you are pretty apt to get it, but you cannot have a good time if you find everything a trouble and everybody disagreeable.

You can't have a good time if your wardrobe is going to be first in your consideration.

You can't have a good time unless you wake up in the morning with a smile on your face and wear your smile all day long.

You can't have a good time unless you are going to look out for the good times of other people.

You can't have a good time at all, anywhere or with anybody, unless you have got a little book, a mental one, on the first page of which is written, "Make the best of everything."

That is the secret of having a good time. I have tried it, and it is a success—it is—it is—on the word and honor of

Bab

THE NEW RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR AND HIS NIECE.

Decided acquisitions to Washington society are Count de Cassini, Russia's first embassador to this country, and his beautiful young niece, Mlle. Marguerite de Cassini. Count de Cassini, a tall, fine looking man, is one of the foremost statesmen of his country, which he has represented at several courts, among them those of Prussia, Denmark and China, coming from the last named place after a stay of six years, during which he rendered valuable service to his government.

The embassador's home is a large, old fashioned, handsomely furnished house on the corner of I and Nineteenth streets, Washington. Count de Cassini and his niece will spend the summer months at Bar Harbor.

THE SAMPSONS' HOME.

The Residence, Characteristics and Personal Appearance of the Members of the Family of the Famous Admiral.

[Copyright, 1898.]

While Admiral Sampson down in Cuba is pounding into submission the haughty spirits of the dons the admiral's family is winning golden opinions in Glen Ridge, N. J., on account of the calm and philosophical way in which its members view the fortunes of war. Glen Ridge is a town about 15 miles from New York on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad. It is as quiet and sedate a town as even New Jersey can boast and is sufficiently near to the Oranges to lay claim to some reputation as an aristocratic summer resort. The Sampson cottage is about three blocks away from the red brick station that looks not unlike a miniature edition of Morro Castle, with its tall, ivy covered turrets, its cut stone buttresses and high bridge.

The streets of Glen Ridge are broad, well paved and lined with large shade trees, and the horses patter up and down the boulevards with a frequency that shows the inhabitants to be fond of outdoor exercise. The large picturesque houses are surrounded by many acred velvet lawns or else look down from terraces that suggest the hanging gardens of Babylon. Churches are numerous and sufficiently elegant to advise strangers that religion is popular in the prosperous circles of Glen Ridge. Clark street, where the Sampsons occupy a very unpretentious cottage, has on its principal corner the Congregational church, where on Sunday mornings the entire family minus the brave admiral gathers to ask at the throne of grace that the angels keep a special lookout over the commander of the Cuban fleet. Every one in Glen Ridge goes to church, and the fact that the Sampsons occupy one of the pews in the Congregational church has given a new interest to the sermons of the minister, the Rev. Frank Goodwin, an Amherst college man of earnestness and ability.

Right here it may be mentioned that there is no shorter road than talent to the interest of the Sampsons, from the admiral down to 8-year-old Harold, who claims distinction for his pet cat as the brightest kitten in Glen Ridge and able, as a naval cat should be, to thrash every other feline in the town without reference to its age, size or previous experience. In the bright lexicon of the Sampson cat, where a scrimmage is concerned, there is no such word as fail. For this reason the neighborhood since the arrival of the Sampsons has been pleasingly free from midnight musicales, to which the whiskered pets of the town used previously to treat that section.

The stranger who approaches the Sampson home will be particularly impressed by the luxury of flags and banners with which the outer walls are adorned. One large flag bordered with gold fringe is the gift of the patriotic ladies of Glen Ridge. Another flag floats from the big cherry tree, while over the porch is a smaller one. The bicycles of the boys, which, as a rule, stand upon the lawn, are generously adorned with red, white and blue ribbon, and the small Sampsons themselves from time to time bloom forth in the latest mode in patriotic pins and personal decorations. The family consists of Mrs. Sampson, Miss Nan, Miss Olive and Masters Ralph and Harold Sampson.

If a midnight burglar by mistake should wander into the Sampson parlors, it would take only a flash of the dark lantern to discover the fact that he had struck the residence of a naval officer. The furniture of the Glen Ridge cottage does not belong to the family, as the house was rented furnished, but those odds and ends with which clever women manage to add charm to even the most pleasing interior take the form of naval souvenirs. Flags and a sort of ladder of hatbands stamped with the names of the different ships Admiral Sampson has commanded line one corner of the parlor wall, and sketches and photographs of the hero of Santiago are plentiful. These, it must be explained, are all treasure trove of the present war and were sent to the family by the artists who went to the front as representatives of the different journals to make pictures for their papers. The large photograph from which most of the newspaper cuts were made was never seen by the Sampsons until sent to them by the enterprising photographer who had secured a snap shot at the admiral.

One would suppose from the aversion that the Sampsons have to being photographed that they had a deep and unalterable suspicion of cameras and photographers. The only photograph of Mrs. Sampson which is known to be in existence reposes safely at Santiago in the left breast pocket of the admiral. No amount of eloquence has so far been sufficient to persuade her to have that photograph duplicated for the accommodation of the enterprising journalists who make frequent pilgrimages to Glen Ridge for that purpose.

Mrs. Sampson is a distinctly intellectual looking woman. She is tall, with a fine, commanding presence and thoughtful brown eyes. Her hair is dark and without a single silver thread. She is strong and vigorous looking, impressing one with her good common sense and amiability. If Mrs. Sampson will not have a photograph taken, Master Harold, the youngest son, so resembles his mother that one has only to imagine him in feminine attire, with luxuriant dark brown hair smoothly parted from his broad, low forehead, and, behold, one has a fair picture of the admiral's wife!

This aversion to being photographed is one of many traits that mark Mrs. Sampson as being unmodern.

There is, however, one kind of club which the junior members of the Sampson family would find agreeable—that is a tennis club. When Admiral Sampson himself isn't smashing Spanish batteries, he is never so happy as with a tennis racket in his hand. A few years ago he had the reputation of being the finest tennis player in Washington. He and ex-Secretary Olney made a team of tennis players that left a trail of victories behind them over which Washington still speaks with bated breath. Matched against each other they afforded a scene of conflict that would at least run the storming of Santiago a close second.

Strangers who met the dignified naval officer and the secretary of state on Pennsylvania avenue engaged in solemn converse, edging nearer to catch one of the words of wisdom on affairs of state that fell from their experienced lips, would be startled to find them plunged in animated discussion of tennis scores and expert ideas on serving the ball. All the younger Sampsons are good tennis players, and had the admiral remained in New York, as was the expectation when they took the Glen Ridge house before the breaking out of the war, the general public may be pretty sure the Glen Ridgers would have seen some crack tennis playing.

Until vacation time the two Sampson boys were in daily attendance at the Glen Ridge school. They are bright little fellows, full of fun and high spirits, and were great favorites with their schoolmates, who felt deeply the honor of association with a real live acting rear admiral's sons. Masters Harold and Ralph, however, were not in the least spoiled by the admiration of the other children.

Since school has closed an occasional visit to New York city when their mother or sisters go shopping has varied the monotony of the vacation playtime. The interest which the children take in the war cannot be wondered at. The Iowa, from which their father was transferred to the New York when given command of the north Atlantic squadron, the boys considered the one invincible ship in the navies of the world, and they wept bitter tears when it was taken away from their father. Every spar and every ounce of oakum on the ship is dear to them, and it took some persuasion to convince the boys that the New York, while it was not the Iowa, was a better ship for the commander of the fleet. The boys are well posted in all that relates to naval affairs, as they are the joy and delight of their father's heart and, when he is at home, his very shadows.

When Admiral Dewey won his great victory at Manila and there was every prospect that the war would be speedily brought to a close, Master Ralph made himself heard with the protest:

"Well, I hope the war won't stop until papa has had a chance in a good scrap."

Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, the younger daughter, is engaged to be married to a young San Francisco. She is a very handsome girl, with the brightest and merriest of brown eyes and a figure that is the perfection of slender grace. Books and music are favorite recreations with her, although she has a wholesome, happy interest in society, for which she is eminently fitted. Her sympathies are keen and quick. One of her latest interests is the College Settlement work on the east side of New York, to which some of the workers among the poor introduced her. At her first visit to the Settlement house, on Rivington street, the little urchins of the east side who were not entitled by membership to the pleasure of meeting her mobbed the door and were at her request admitted instead of being dispersed by the police. The youngsters, on their best behavior, marched past her in orderly file, satisfied, and spread the news over the east side of how they had shaken hands with the daughter of the man who is "licking the Spaniards down in Cuba."

Mrs. Sampson was a Miss Elizabeth Burling and was before her marriage a teacher in Vassar and in Wells colleges, where she was an enthusiastic and successful instructor.

She was but 20 when she first entered Vassar college as a teacher, and there is a good story to the effect that on the journey thither her car seat was shared by an august member of the senior class, who, with kind intent, asked her if she (Miss Burling) were properly prepared to pass the preparatory examinations. The senior's consternation the next day when she discovered the truth caused a persistent game of side and seek to be played thereafter between the new instructor and the unhappy senior.

CAROLINE WETHERELL.

GREEK MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Glancing at the position of woman in Greece and then considering the marriage customs of the modern Greeks, the unthoughtful and the superficially thinking are easily surprised to find that many of those customs point toward the inferiority and the subjugation of womankind. But the reason, the explanation, is lucidity itself and not far to seek. A conquered nation adopts the habits, the tricks of manner and of custom, of its conquerors far sooner than it does their feelings, points of view or thought methods.

From a long wearing of a Turkish yoke of bondage the Greeks, who are naturally almost as adaptive and imitative as the Japanese, inevitably slipped into many Turkish methods and ways of life, and hence the many pronounced resemblances between the marriage customs of Greece and Turkey.

Greek marriage customs are even more interesting for the many and widely various analogies they insistently suggest than they are for themselves, for it is not alone of the marriage customs of Turkey that one is reminded when he studies the marriage customs of modern Greece.

The survivals of the marriage rites of classical times which we find in the marriage rites of modern Greece are intensely interesting, but not surprising to even the easiest going student of a people so retentive of memory and sentiment as are the Greeks, among whom it is far short of phenomenal to meet a peasant who can recite exactly and explain and annotate minutely some broken paper of Homer. Nor is it surprising that the marriage customs of modern Russia and of modern Greece so much resemble each other. The autocratic supremacy of the Greek church in Russia quite accounts for that.

The Greeks marry all the year round except in May, against which month they heartily share the peculiar prejudice common to so many races.

HITCH IN TERMS

Of Agreement for Surrender of Santiago.

The Spaniards Wanted to Retain Their Arms—The Enemy Has 25,000 Troops in and Around the City—Military Authorities to Administer Santiago.

Washington, July 16.—There was a long and anxious wait Friday to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make the arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army. For 18 hours no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the president and his cabinet advisers to learn what had been done, and particularly to know whether the actual surrender of Santiago and the Spanish army had been carried out. When the cabinet met there was positively nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations. It was thought the cable had been interrupted, but on inquiry of General Greely, chief signal officer, he gave assurance tha the cable was intact.

Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the cabinet was in session. In the meantime General Greely had cabled, and he was the first official to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieutenant Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the secretary of war to General Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa. The message received by General Greely came at 2:23 p. m., and indicated that negotiations were yet in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the president no details were given out.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Miles and General Shafter began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's rather imperative request. They were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spaniards' sensitiveness to the humiliation involved in the laying down their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield. Gen. Shafter's first telegram read:

"Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba. Upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States, this surrender was authorized by General Blanco. The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled today, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in the city is imminent. Have supply cut; this was told Lieutenant Miley by English commissioner."

General Shafter summed up the situation later by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has General Toral agreed to it, but this arrangement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid."

After an extended conference with the president last night, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain." The secretary was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would not take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be offered by this government. Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is to surrender upon the terms of the United States government or immediately attack the Spanish forces by army and

In accordance with the decision reached at the conference, General Shafter was notified that nothing but an unconditional surrender by Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch, no fear is felt that the negotiations will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. The unusual delay which has puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty which Toral is having in surrendering that part of the force under his command which is not in the city of Santiago. General Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago and nearly as many more in the province outside of the city. It is believed some may question Toral's authority to surrender them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

Adjutant General Corbin said that all the necessary rations to care for the Spanish soldiers when they surrendered were ready for immediate delivery at Santiago. It is expected that the great body of refugees that fled from the town on the threat of bombardment will now return, and great distress is expected to result from the lack of food supplies. General Shafter has been allowed to exercise his full discretion in dealing with these refugees, and while he will not assume the responsibility for their maintenance, he will without doubt spare as many rations as possible from his own stores to aid these people.

It is the intention of the war department to bring the soldiers now at Santiago to New England as soon as they are shown to be free from fever. The regiments that show no sign of infection after being isolated for 10 days or two weeks, will be brought north. The regiments which have been unfortunate enough to have become infected will remain on the hills in front of Santiago until the men have recovered.

It has not yet been determined to what point in New England the troops shall be transported. This is a matter for future consideration. Surgeon General Sternberg said that New England had been selected as the section for recuperation, because its cool and bracing climate would be a tonic for the men after their hard service in a tropical country. He says that, even if the men were taken north with the fever, there would be no danger of spreading contagion, as the germs do not propagate in high latitudes.

The political status of Santiago is receiving earnest attention, for with the acquisition of several thousand square miles of Cuban soil, with a large port and harbor as its center, it becomes necessary to determine how it shall be administered. For the present it is expected that the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs. When the details of the surrender are carried out there will be time to consider the larger question of the permanent status of this tract. If the precedent of Manila is followed, a military official will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago city and thereabouts, but it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control. This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving them the opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs, and also giving them a foothold on the island.

In that event General Garcia, being on the ground, would doubtless figure prominently in the administration, although President Masse and his cabinet are said to be in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe, and readily accessible to Santiago. Until the surrender is completed the authorities here are not disposed to settle the details of questions of administration. It is felt, however, that an important question of general policy hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban territory to be acquired by our army, and to some extent the determination as to its methods of civil administration will serve as a precedent in other parts of Cuba when it is overrun.

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other 'reasonable proposals' the United States may make."

The correspondent of The Mail says: "Despite the official denials it is suspected that preliminary negotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. It is asserted that Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively in behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries which at present are quite informal. Duke Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, have been appointed by the government to conduct the negotiations. No suspension of arms will precede the negotiation. In any case, the government is absolutely decided on peace. The queen regent has had three interviews with General Correa, minister of war, and has persuaded him to cease his opposition to peace. Pressing dispatches in the same sense have been sent to General Blanco."

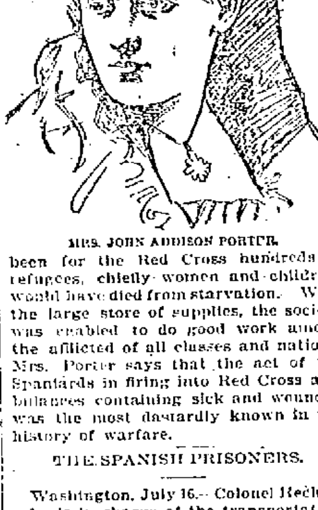
NEW ERA DAWNING.

St. Paul, July 16.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said: "The fall of Santiago is a splendid accomplishment and carries forward finely the operations planned by our strategic board. This clears the way for the projected move upon Porto Rico. I have no doubt Porto Rico will soon be ours.

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Hawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the republic. This nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. In the domain of the Pacific, ours is henceforth the paramount power, and we cannot escape the responsibility."

RED CROSS' GRAND WORK.

Washington, July 16.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, has received a long and interesting letter from his wife, who is at Santiago engaged in Red Cross work. Mrs. Porter gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing at Siboney and other points near Santiago. She said if it had not been for the Red Cross hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, would have died from starvation. With the large store of supplies, the society was enabled to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nations. Mrs. Porter says that the act of the Spaniards in firing into Red Cross ambulances containing sick and wounded was the most dastardly known in the history of warfare.



MRS. JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel Hecker, who is in charge of the transportation service of the war department, is busy trying to arrange for the conveyance home of the Spanish soldiers. There is a disposition to appeal directly to the transportation lines to make bids to carry these people. The adoption of such a course would relieve the government of a great responsibility. Economically, it was thought that the proposition was a sound one. Assuming that the companies charged the usual passenger rates for soldiers, the transfer could be effected at a cost not to exceed $500,000, a sum which is probably less than would be the cost of the service if undertaken directly by our government. But a disagreeable complication has arisen from the fact that reports indicate that yellow fever exists among the Spanish troops as well as among our own, and it is feared that if these reports are well founded it may be difficult to induce transportation companies to undertake the task of conveying sick soldiers and those who had been exposed to infection.

MORE WOUNDED ARRIVE.

Newport News, July 16.—The United States transport Olivette arrived at Old Point yesterday afternoon, having on board a number of men who were dangerously wounded at the battle of Santiago. None of them were landed at Old Point. The vessel then sailed for New York, where the injured men will be treated. Among the seriously wounded aboard are Major Brodie, Major Bell, Major McClintock, Captain Knox and Lieutenants Bevereaux, Nichols, Fiscus and Rogers.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 301 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED—Our line of advertising thermometer novelties for 1898-1899 is now ready. We pay liberal commission to competent salesmen. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue, sample and terms. Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders at 1000 Washington street, Lynn; terms easy. Three minutes' walk from the beach. Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald.

WANTED—Man of ability, who is willing to work 8 hours per day as collector and canvasser. Permanent position, with chance for advancement to right man. Geo. H. Pitcher, 58 Runels' building.

WANTED—Storekeepers and parties wishing to make their own English sausages to write us. 70 per cent. profit; no outlay. Write for full particulars to Box 10, Lawrence, Mass.

BOY wishes work in office or at anything. Good writer. Address L. A., 80 Sydney street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Man and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 32 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 33, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT NOONANS?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moore's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Beedy. Office open at all hours.

CATALOGUE of War Emblems, Flags, etc., free. L. N. Cushman, 81 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A highly prized pocketbook containing small sum of money on Lawrence & Lowell car, or at Merrimack square Sunday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sun office.

LOST—Between Royal and Mt. Vernon streets Tuesday morning, a lady's Silver Swiss Watch, open face, monogram on back of case. Reward at Otis Allen & Son's office, 500 Mt. Vernon street.

LOST—A "customers' memorandum" book. Finder return to this office and be rewarded.

TO LET.

TO LET—Tenement of five rooms, 63 Fremont street, rent $7. Call 53 Central street, Room 7.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 252 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—On Fayette street. Rent reasonable. Inquire 318 High street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 30 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Inquire 34 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET—In The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

SHARON HOUSE

Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.

B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

DO YOU WANT A

MAIN SPRING

Put in your Watch that will give you satisfaction? Call at

LEGAULT & CO.'S

The First-Class Jewellers,

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
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T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
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W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
DANIEL MURPHY.
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—"Stanhope" in fine order; good butcher cart, high grade democrat and concord, open and covered grocer wagon (custom made), second-hand democrats, square wagon, buggies, &c., all very low. J. P. Libby, 69 Robbins st.

FOR SALE—Greatest chance of the season, a grocery and meat market, situated in the best locality in the city and having a trade of from $450 to $550 weekly. For further information call or address C. C. C., 458 Adams street, Lowell.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good cottage house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Nearly new upright piano, cost $375. Will sell at a sacrifice as party is leaving town. 25 Chase avenue, Pawtucketville, city.

FOR SALE—In Tewksbury, 3 1-2 miles from Lowell post office, two-story house and barn, 43 acres of land. This is a bargain. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, 7 room cottage house and store, 2500 feet of land. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In old Ward Four 3 tenement house and land, always rented; price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 3000 feet, 60x50, on a 50 foot street, 13 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 153 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—In N. H., good farm of 150 acres of land, good set of buildings, running water in house and barn, cuts lots of hay, large sugar orchard, lots of wood and timber, 2 1-2 miles from depot; price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, good boarding and lodging house, all new furniture. This is a bargain, call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

I HAVE NO AGENTS, but will retail Rubber Stamps, Seal Presses, for Societies, Notaries, Banks, Corporations, &c., Sign Markers, Ink Pads, Inks, Wax Seals, Air Cushion Stamps, Linen Markers, Self Inking Stamps, etc., for just what agents pay, to test this ad. J. M. Fellows, 108 Merrimack street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RARE CHANCE for a person with a small capital to invest in a good paying article. Sure thing. Address M., 370, Lowell Sun.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1900. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 105 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

DR. WALKER, DENTIST.

ALLAN LINE

NEW YORK and GLASGOW,
Via Londonderry.

From company's Pier, West 21st St., New York.
State of Nebraska, Friday, July 1, at 1 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, July 15, at 2 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, July 29, at 1 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Aug. 12, at 1 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Aug. 26, at 11 a. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Sept. 9, at noon.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Sept. 23, at 3 p. m.
Mongolian, Friday, Oct. 7, at 3 p. m.

First Cabin, $45 to $75 single. $90 to $142.50 return. Second Cabin, $35; round trip, $61.13. Steerage, $23.50; prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow and Boston. Via Londonderry and Galway; Second Cabin, $31.60; Steerage, $23.60.

For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to H. & A. Allen, 92 State street, Boston, or

Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Take My Advice and Call on the

Eagle Clothing Co.

We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.

M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

Merchants and Travelling Men

having business down town can economize time in the busy part of the day by stopping at

Hotel Albert, New York.

COR. 11TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY PL. [One block from Broadway cars.]

Rooms, $1 Up. RESTAURANT Prices Reasonable.

Good beds—good food—quiet airy rooms—close to heart of wholesale district. Half portions served, making it possible for one to dine alone at moderate cost.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!

"GLORIA"

ASK FOR GLORIA.

Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.

S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 103 Middlesex St.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

LADIES'

MACKINTOSHES

FROM WASHBURN'S STOCK.

Continuation Sale

Although we have been very successful in disposing of this stock so far, still we have nearly 200

Ladies' and Misses' Mackintoshes

of real good qualities which we will offer at same low prices of

$1.98 and $3.98.

Also a few Misses' Fine Rubber Coats, which we will close out at

$1.49 and $2.98

until all are closed out. Remember they are not cheap goods, but garments sold in every store at $4, $6.50 and $10. Bargain Dept.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

Hammock Weather

We Have Hammocks From

59 Cents to $6.00.

Our variety and styles are unequaled in New England.

Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $3.00.

This is getting to be a very popular game again.

CAMERAS.

We carry a full line of all the leading makes, and are agents for the

EASTMAN KODAKS.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

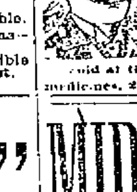
TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR.

$5 to $10 a Set

J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 82, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY



STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

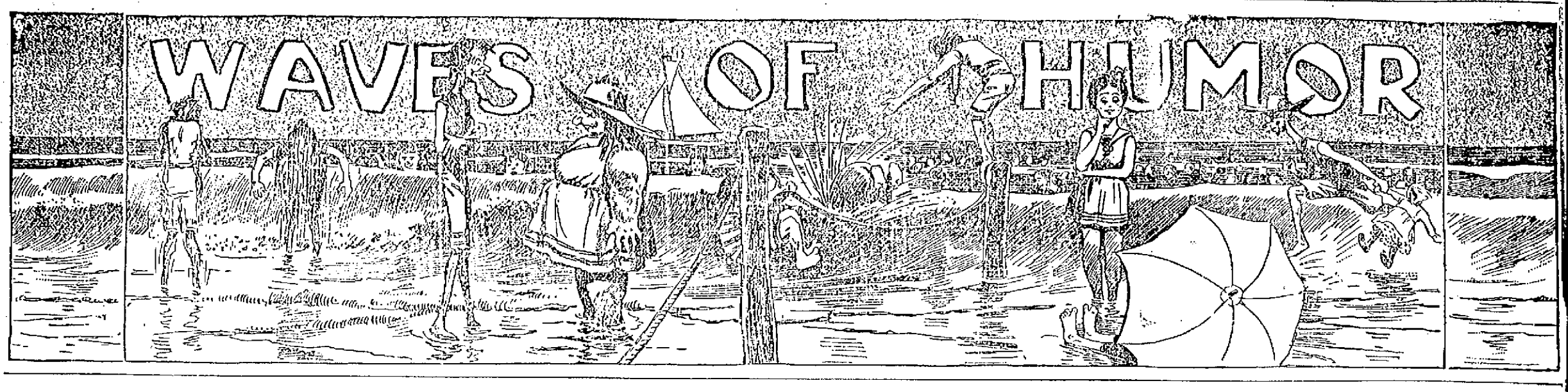
MID-SUMMER MILLINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

SEE OUR SAILORS.

Head & Shaw, The Milliners, 169 Merrimack Street



BRAVO!

First Spaniard: "Yes, I walked straight up to the Cuban and cut off his legs."

Second Spaniard: "Why not his head?"

First Spaniard: "Because that was already off!"

—Up to Date.

POPULAR RESORTS.

Besides the shady side of the street other popular summer resorts are the thermometer and the bulletin boards.—Philadelphia Times.

THE LIST IS GROWING.

The list of Spanish heroes
Is doubled now by half.
The mule of old Matanzas
Is joined by Blanco's calf.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SPOILED HIS RECORD.

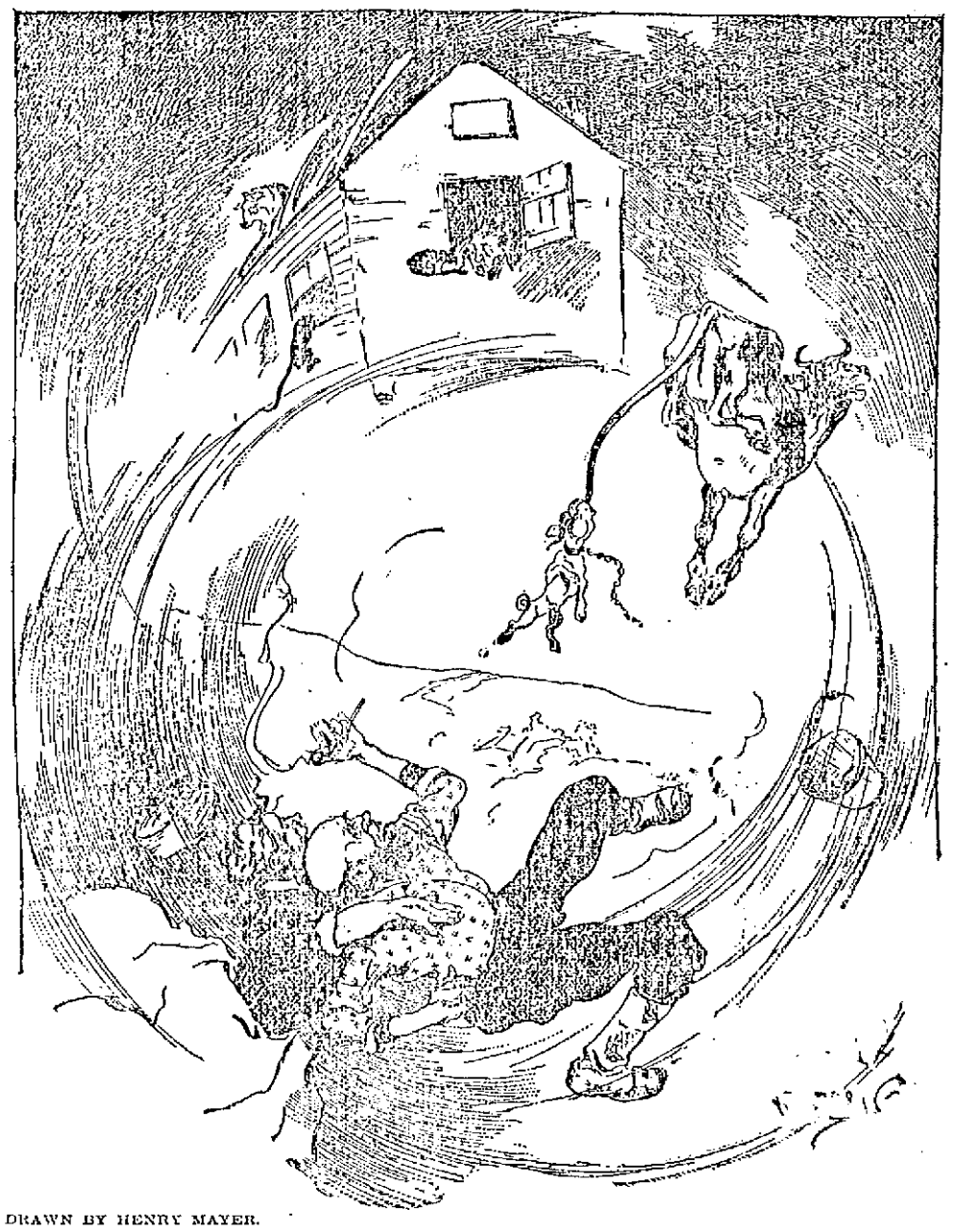
"You love Harry, and yet you have rejected him."

"Well, he bragged to me that he never made a mistake about girls."—Chicago Record.

WHAT A MAN SAYS.

A woman's idea of a poor dry goods store is one where they can't match her little piece of ribbon.—Atchison Globe.

DURING THE CYCLONE.



DRAWN BY HENRY MAYER.

The One Inside: "I say, old man, you must come over to our house as soon as we get settled."

THE BARE SUGGESTION.

Shortsighted Convict: "Young man, I am pursued. The sleuthhounds of the law are on my track. I will not be retaken. Listen—we must change clothes!"

HIS PREFERENCE.

"I never saw a man so afraid of fire as Eichenstein."

"Is he?"

"Yes. He always prefers an assignment."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WIFELY COMMENT.

He—Well, the Americans have invested Havana.

She—They'll be sure to lose. Every time you invest anything you lose.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

REAL HOT.

"The bed of this river is perfectly dry, isn't it?"

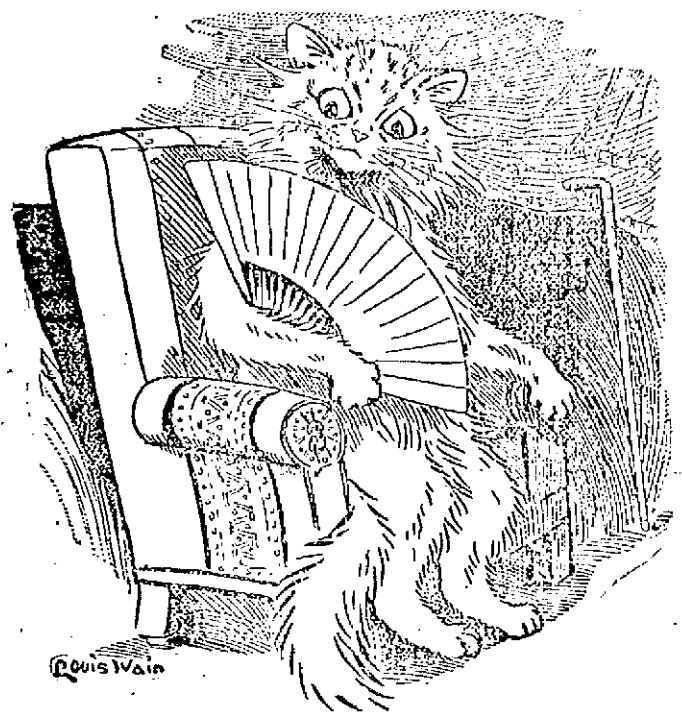
"Of course. You see, it's so hot it can't bear even a sheet of water."—Richmond Dispatch.

BILL ON THE CUP.

Bill—I see Gills has his face painted on his cup at the barber shop.

Jill—How does it look?

"The worst looking mug I ever saw."—Yonkers Statesman.



AN AFTERNOON AT HOME.

BAR THEM.

"Then you do not believe in officering the troops with men from the regulars?"

"Why, certainly not. What does the regular army ever do for the party?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BOSTONESE.

"No," she said sadly, "I thought it best that we should part. I could not be happy with a man who says Deocy and Kewba, instead of Diewey and Kooba."—Indianapolis Journal.

NOT IN RAGE.

He ground his teeth.

Yet there was nothing to indicate that he was angry.

Still he continued to grind his teeth with great persistency.

The grinding was done with one of those patent buzzsaws that dentists use, and every now and then it seemed as if the patient would swear if it were not for the rubber dam in his mouth, and at that there was something in his gurgles that seemed to indicate that the dam was not all rubber.—Chicago Post.

JUST HER WAY.

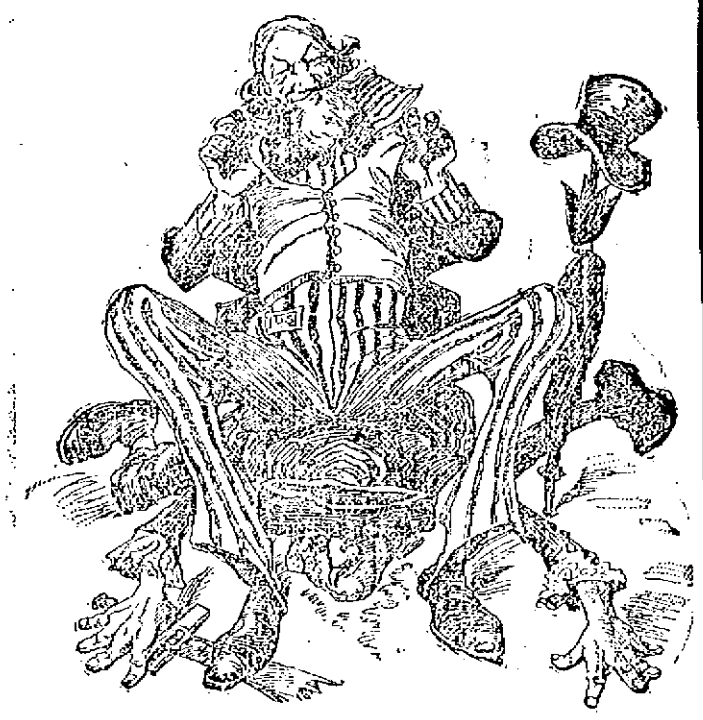
Spawker—Your wife seems very fond of commanding you to do this, that and the other.

Satupon (sadly)—Yes, it's her ruling passion.—Fun.

SOME DIFFERENCE.

Clerk—I believe you said, sir, that after the 1st of the month you would raise my salary.

Employer—You are mistaken. What I said was that after that date you would be worth more to us.—Detroit Free Press.



AN OFFICIAL SPANISH VICTORY.

—New York World.

ABOLISHING THE CANNIBALS.

"Uncle Sam should go slow about this island business."

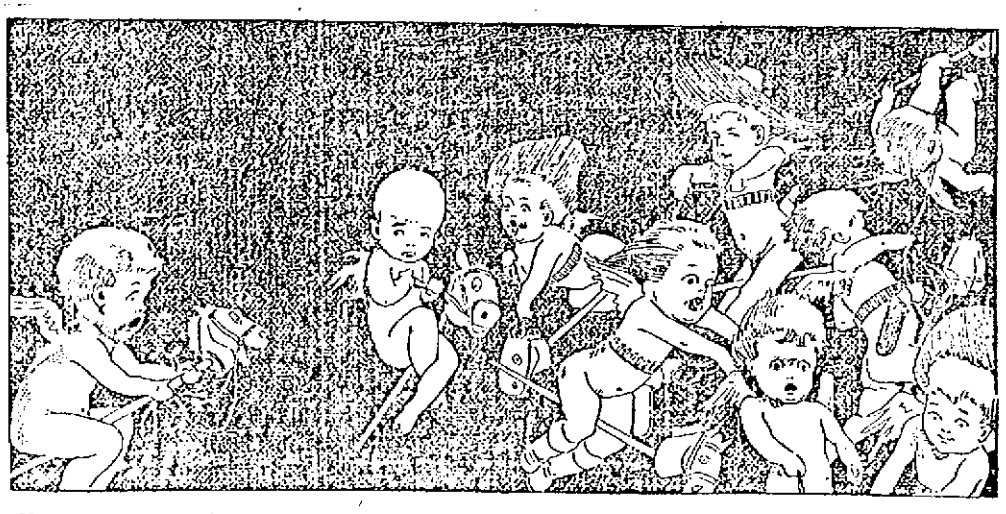
"Why so?"

"If he keeps on, there won't be a single cannibalistic spot in which a paragrapher can locate a boiled missionary story."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A THEORY.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "how is it dat some o' dese people kin work day after day an never seem to feel it?" "Well," replied Meandering Mike reflectively, "I s'pose dey is started in young an gets to be immunes."—Washington Star.

ROUGH RIDERS.



Oh, the rough and ready riders
Now their hobbies gayly ride,
With sombrero, trimmed with care, oh,
And revolver on the side.

Well the foe might fret and fumble,
For the terrors are on deck,
Yea! and presto! they with zest, oh!
Fondest Spanish hopes will wreck.

Yes, these rough and ready riders
Are a very merry lot,
And with skill, oh, they will kill, oh,
Every Spaniard on the spot.

NOT BOMBSHELLS EXACTLY.

"Oh, papa, two men had a fight in front of the house because one of them called the other an artilleryman!"

"That does not sound reasonable, Mollie."

"But it is so, papa. One of them said to the other, 'You are nothing but a bumshell worker,' and the other man hit him, oh, awful hard!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

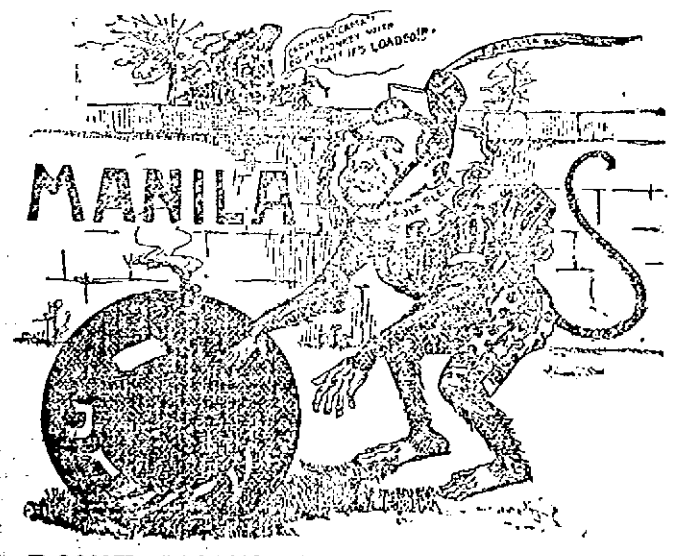
IT WAS THE BEST.

He—And what do you think of the engagement ring I sent you?

She—Oh, it's just splendid! I never had such a fine one before.—London Tit-Bits.

NEED ENLARGING.

June Bride (breaking in at housekeeping)—What miserable little eggs again! I really must tell the grocer to let the hens sit on them a little longer.—Exchange.



DON'T MONKEY; IT'S DANGEROUS.

EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

"I couldn't see any sense in making Admiral Dewey a doctor of laws," remarked the man who is always looking for a chance to find fault. "He isn't a lawyer."

"He doesn't have to be," replied Miss Cayenne. "When anything strikes him as a good law, he has plenty of 8 inch guns to prove that his way of thinking is quite correct."—Washington Star.

CANNIBAL.

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured. "But tell me, why do they call you Manila?"

There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face.

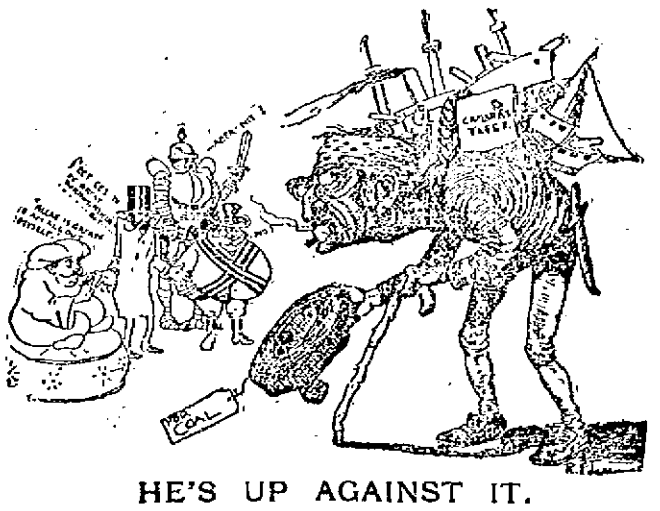
"Evidently," she said as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the bush with clubs, "you did not know our favorite food."—Harlem Life.

ADVERTISING.

"Humph!" exclaimed the young woman with a sailor hat. "They talk about actresses losing diamonds and resorting to other old expedients in order to become prominent!"

"What's the matter now?" inquired the young woman's mother.

"Here's another item about another clergyman who refuses to believe that the whale swallowed Jonah."—Washington Star.



HE'S UP AGAINST IT.

RAISED A FLAG

A Great Gathering at Camille Roussin's.

SEVERAL SPEECHES AND GOOD MUSIC

Entertained a Very Large Gathering.

Camille Roussin raised a flag last night over his residence at the corner of Cabot and Market street. There was plenty of enthusiasm and the big gathering cheered all patriotic sentiment. Cyrille Constantineau was the presiding officer and he introduced Mayor Bennett.

At this point Old Glory was unfurled from a staff extending from the top of the house into Cabot street and after the cheers had died out the mayor said: "In a few days one of our gallant Lowell boys is coming home and he is to be royally received. I refer to George Charette, whose home is just across the river in this ward. He is a Yankee Frenchman. By that I mean that he was born of French parents and better people the sun does not shine upon. I want you all to meet this gallant man. We have never had a braver man than he and that is saying a great deal, for Lowell has sent out many heroes."

After Rep. Ramsay had spoken, the Roussin glee club sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The members of the club are: Mrs. Janson of Lawrence, Miss Eugenie Janson of Lawrence, Albina, Theresa, and Blanche Roussin and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrille Constantineau of Lowell.

Chaplain Lang had a good word to say. He said: "I want to congratulate you on having one of your citizens on board the Merrimac when she was sunk in Santiago harbor. When I think of his French parentage, it reminds me of the glorious part the French people played in American history. On Feb. 6, 1778, when we made our first treaty, it was with France and France at that time recognized the independence of the United States. France was the first nation to stand by our forefathers in their struggle for liberty. They stood shoulder to shoulder with us until we had won our independence. So you see that in all these years there has been a sympathy between this country and France. It is to your credit that you are represented at the front by a man like George Charette."

The glee club sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and there was more speaking in which Rep. Hayes, Edward Vincelette, Alderman Rivet and Alme Gauthier participated.

ANOTHER FLAG RAISING.

The Onion club had the most successful outing of its existence at Willow Dale yesterday. As the guests of Thomas F. Garvey, the occupant of Sunnyside cottage, they were royally entertained in honor of the American triumph at Santiago.

The festivities continued the greater part of the day and everything calculated to contribute to his friends' amusement was provided by the generous host.

E. J. COMERFORD

Probably one of the most interesting, as well as exciting features of the occasion was the base ball game between the Onions and Cabawsthas. The former were too strong for the "pig's head" lads and at reveille, the scorer figured it out that the Onions had won, 7 to 6. There was football kicking and athletic sports. But the patriotic portion of the exercises was quite inspiring. An American flag of ample dimensions was raised over the cottage, while the assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Garvey delivered a very patriotic address, teeming with praise for the army and navy's accomplishment at Santiago. He told of the joy and pride an American feels in the star and stripes wherever they wave and he referred to the liberty and freedom enjoyed by those who stand under its protecting folds. He presented the president of the club, Edward J. Commerford. Mr. Commerford after extending the club's thanks to Mr. Garvey, said that he could only repeat the club's allegiance to Old Glory and say that when more defenders are needed, no one will be found responding more quickly than the Onion club.

But the speech of the day was that delivered by Sam Lucas, the well known colored minstrel.

Mr. Lucas said that so great is his love and veneration for the old flag that he finds it impossible to express himself. "It is the flag that gave me liberty," said he, "and my earnest hope is that America may rise as high as Old Glory floats. This is an excellent, a great country we live in, and it is a grand old flag that waves over it."

Mr. Lucas also very obligingly sang: "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Mr and Mrs. Bryant sang two sentimental ballads that were loudly applauded and the colored couple who made such a hit in the cake walk at Willow Dale sang several southern melodies. Then the little boy and girl, the favorites of Willow Dale patrons, were heard in some pretty selections.

THE WOUNDED.

WHO ARE ARRIVING AT FORT MUNROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 15.—Among the sick and wounded officers and men received at the U. S. general hospital per steamer City of Washington from Siboney, are the following:

Private Coates, Co. I, 2nd Mass.
Private Kent, Co. E., 2nd Mass.
Private Larkin, Co. G, 9th Mass.
Private Smith, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Travor, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Willis, Co. E 2nd Mass.
Corporal Lathrop Co. K, 2nd Mass.

The following were among those arriving yesterday on the breakwater:

Corp. Maston, Co. I, 9th Mass.
Private Portier, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Gagnon, Co. A, 2nd Mass.
Private Laplant, Co. F, 9th Mass.
Private McDonald, Co. M, 9th Mass.
Private Scannel, Co. D, 2d Mass.
Private Squires, Co. A, 2nd Mass.

Any inquiries as to the above men, or as to contribution of delicacies, clothing or the like, should be addressed to the Post chaplain, Fort Monroe, Va., who will gladly give any information desired either as to the sick men themselves, or with reference to the articles most needed for their comfort.

PRIVATE McDONALD

In the above list of sick and wounded appears the name of Private McDonald. Nothing is known here as yet whether he is wounded or only sick. He was a robust, courageous chap. He had been coachman for Mayor Bennett and resided at 282 Fletcher street. His friends are anxious to know his condition and hope it is not serious.

DEATHS.

COE—Mrs. Wealthy Coe, a well known and prominent old resident of this city, died this morning at her home, 24 Bellevue street. She leaves one daughter, Miss Ellen A. Stillings, principal of the Eliot school, and two sisters, Mrs. Alma Forbush, and Mrs. Elizabeth McGill of Washington, D. C.

MARTIN—William E. Martin, aged 21 years and 6 months, died Tuesday evening at the Massachusetts General hospital, after an illness of short duration. The cause of death was appendicitis. William E. Martin was born in this city Jan. 15, 1877, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Martin, but he had resided in West Medford from 1889 till a month ago, when he returned to this city and had since lived on Madison street. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and a sister to mourn his loss. Prayers were said at the home of the deceased by Rev. Judson Van Cleaty pastor of the Congregational church, at 10.45 Wednesday morning and the body was removed to the Edson cemetery, Lowell, where in the chapel, Rev. J. M. Greene of the Eliot church, conducted final services.

GETCHELL—Melissa A. Getchell, aged 54 years, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Wood, 112 Baldwin street. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

GINGRAS—Marcel Gingras, a former resident of this city, died at St. Hyacinth, P. Q., on Wednesday, after a long illness. He is survived by a widow and five children, who reside here. They are Alfred and Etienne Gingras, Mrs. J. A. Gagnon, Mrs. Olderic Chaput and Miss Celina Gingras.

FLYNN—Mrs. Maria Flynn, wife of William Flynn, the well known member of Hose 8 fire company, died last night at her home, 74 Suffolk street, after an illness of about three months. Besides her husband, she is survived by one son, William, and two daughters, Kittie and Margaret and a sister, Mrs. Charles Slowey. Funeral will be held Monday morning from the residence. Services will be conducted at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs H. E. Noyes of Nichols street are stopping at Manchester.

Miss Ella Fahey of the Bouquet millinery establishment is on her vacation.

Mr. Tim Murphy of this city will enter the bicycle races at Haverhill next Saturday.

Master Bert Dunham of Stackpole street is enjoying a sojourn at Pittsfield, Mass.

Miss Blanche Shaw of West Adams street will spend her vacation at Kennebunkport, Me.

Miss Elizabeth Mellen of Belvidere is spending her vacation at Tamworth, New Hampshire.

Recently in New York: J. P. Hartley and wife, E. S. and R. Simpson, and A. C. Doty of this city.

Miss Althea and Master Leo St. Onge of Arctic Centre, R. I., are visiting Mrs. A. Trinque of Suffolk street.

Miss Grace E. Hibbert and Miss Lilla Bamford are spending their vacation with friends in New York city.

Dr. M. A. Morris, formerly of this city, but now a surgeon in a veterinary hospital in Savannah, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Freeman H. Shedd of this city is making many improvements about his summer residence at Tilton, N. H., before he departs on his annual vacation.

William H. Gerrish, graduate mechanical engineer, M. I. Tech., 1889, has accepted the position of assistant to vice president and manager of the Fulton Bag and Cotton mill of Atlanta, Ga., and will enter on duty August 1. With his thorough scientific education and varied practical experience he goes well equipped.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hobson have gone to Chatham, N. H., for the summer.

August Fels, agent of the Merrimack Woolen mills, is on a business trip to New York.

Mrs. Alfred Clarke and Miss Edith Clarke will spend the summer at Walpole, N. H.

Mr. Frank Dupee is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Swan at their cottage on Winter Island.

Mrs. A. W. Weeks has gone to Pigeon Cove for the season.

Mrs. W. B. Reilly of Bartlett street is among the vacationists at Juniper Point.

Rev. J. M. Greene of the Eliot church starts on his vacation next Monday. He will be gone four weeks.

The following young people constitute a very pleasant party at Lake Sunapee, N. H.: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Russell, Miss Sadie Pierce, Miss Clara Blanchard, Dr. E. L. Farrington, Lowell; Dr. Chute and Miss Annie Quimby, Boston; Mr. Walter Stollworthy, Franklin Falls; Dr. and Mrs. Harold D. W. Cross, Nashua.

A large number of the members of Wesley Church of this city left yesterday morning for Douglass Camp Ground. The party was in charge of Mr. Charles W. Locke.

Mrs. O. L. W. Brown and daughter Helen left for a vacation to be spent at northern Maine and the maritime provinces.

Mrs. S. G. Harriman and Mrs. O. E. Warren leave today for Douglass Camp grounds.

William H. Gerrish of this city has accepted a responsible position with the Fulton Cotton mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Joseph Desmarais is visiting friends in Woburn for a few weeks.

Miss Jennie Flanders of Osgood street has gone to Halifax and Charlottetown for a month's stay.

Mr. Wm. H. Bagley, superintendent of the Middlesex company, left Tuesday on an extended trip through the West.

Miss Grace Mae Morse of Dorchester who has been for the past week the guest of Mrs. Sidney Bailey of Hastings street, left last night for a week's trip to Carlisle, after which she will spend a month at Saratoga and Lake George.

Mrs. H. C. Moore and daughter Laura of 29 Perrin street left Lowell for the Adirondack Mountains last evening, where they will be joined later by Mr. H. C. Moore.

Thomas Meers, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here. He is employed at present at the Bonnesett hotel, Keene, N. H.

Thomas H. Rogers, the well known fireman at Hose 7, will occupy a cottage at Long Pond with his family for a few weeks. Tom is a well known fisherman and we may expect to hear some good stories from him after his return.

CHELMSFORD.

Miss Ena Ray Ober was greatly surprised Thursday evening, when 12 of her schoolmates came to help her celebrate her 9th birthday. There was a light lunch served at 9 o'clock. The waiters were Misses Ethel and Bertha Ober. During the evening there was singing by the school, after which games and music were enjoyed. The birthday cake was made by Mrs. Sidney D. Whitney.

Fine job printing done at this office.

FELL INTO RIVER

Accident to Locks & Canals Employe.

WHILE AT WORK IN CONCORD RIVER.

He Received Several Slight Bruises.

Anthine Destrut, an employe of the Locks and Canals, fell from a staging to the rear of the American House, where he was at work, into the Concord river about 11 o'clock last evening. He had been engaged in clearing out the channel in the river and lost his balance and fell into the river.

As the water was very low he received several slight bruises about the back and shoulder, as he struck upon the rocks. He was taken in the ambulance to the corporation hospital.

FROM SANTIAGO.

(Continued.)

give my regards to all and write soon to

Your old friend,
Harry S. Percival,
U. S. S. Bancroft, Key West.

P. S.—It's very hot out here and a little of the old Consumer's would go greate

FROM HONOLULU.

Mrs. John Conrsey of Swift street has received the first letter from a Lowell boy in Honolulu, her brother, George B. Sheehan or Co. F, 23rd Infantry, U.S.A. enroute for the Philippines. Her letter came in an envelope upon which was the American flag and the inscription "Old Glory, the flag we want waving over 'Hawaii nei.'" The letter is as follows.

Honolulu, H. I.
June 24, 1898.

Dear Sister—We arrived here safe and sound after nine days on the ocean and amid a terrific storm in which we were all half drenched, and our baggage, guns knapsacks and the like were thrown in all directions There are four troop ships in our fleet, the China, Colon, Senator and Zealander. The China is the flagship.

One soldier died aboard the Senator, and he was buried at sea, the service being very impressive.

Honolulu is one of the prettiest spots on earth and it is a most cosmopolitan place. Among its residents are Americans, English, Chinese, Japanese and Malays. When we arrived, flags were flying on every hand and we were escorted into the harbor. On shore men and women of all complexions wore the national colors in our honor, while the Hawaiian band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and other American airs. President Dole who welcomed us, is a fine man, and he gave us to understand that we were very welcome visitors. We were given a big dinner ashore, it taking two days to feed us all. We lived on the fat of the land.

We will be twenty-five days sailing before we reach Manila, and we expect to go some hot fighting when we get there. On our way here we passed Molokai islands, where the lepers are confined. Some of the boys were sea-sick as a result of the storm, but otherwise they are in good health.

This is a very hot place, but it is beautiful and healthy.

When we left San Francisco the people nearly went wild over us. Cannons boomed and hundreds cheered us. Girls and women laughed and cried and begged for souvenirs. When we were sailing out of the harbor, the people followed us down the bay in pleasure boats singing and cheering, and it made us all feel blue for a time.

My time is now up and I will conclude hoping you will answer speedily,

George F. Sheehan,
Co. F, 23rd Infantry, U.S.A.
Manila, Philippine Islands.

POLICE COURT.

Four drunks.

Frank Wood was fined $10 for assault and battery.

Fred E. Savoil was fined $6.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OPENED AT CHICAGO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, July 16.—Yesterday's business session of the National Convention of the Young People's Christian Union was opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. McLaughlin of Atlanta, Ga.

The report of the secretary showed that the national union was composed of 255 active local unions throughout the United States comprising a total membership of 11,769.

A resolution was adopted providing that the secretary of the union should be empowered to appoint an assistant the salaries of the two not to exceed $900. Papers and discussion on the subject of charity work occupied much of the day's session.

A PUGNACIOUS SAILOR.

Michael Fitzgerald, a sailor from the receiving ship Wabash at the Charlestown navy yard, it is said, raised a rumpus at the northern depot this morning and was arrested. It seems he was intoxicated and refused to pay his fare. At Lowell he was put off and he was giving a couple of depot employes a hard battle when arrested.

FUNERALS.

SULLIVAN—The funeral of Mary Sullivan took place this afternoon from Undertaker Savage's warerooms. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

CLIFF—The funeral of Della, infant child of George and Mary Cliff, was held yesterday afternoon from her parents' home, 145 Charles street. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

Flat class job printing done at this office.

REMODEL CHURCH

Old Mechanics Hall to be Changed.

MADE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.

The Expense Not to Exceed $5,000

The First Trinitarian church, after its prayer meeting last night, transacted some important business. Rev. Mr. Koongott was moderator and Daniel A. Eaton, secretary. It was voted to authorize the trustees to make such changes in the building as are needed, the expense not to exceed $5000.

The trustees have bought new chairs for the church and subscriptions to pay for the purchase were opened last night, many signifying a willingness to pay for one or more chairs, which will remain the property of the society. A subscription committee was appointed consisting of J. Stuart Murphy, Deacon Frye, Clifford Carey, Miss Alice Frothingham and Miss Ella Hayden.

The resignation of Deacon C. H. Swain who is obliged to be away from the city much of the time, was received and accepted.

WEALTH'S BASE DESIGN

Would Fasten on the World a Rule by Money.

LABOR TO BE HELD IN BONDAGE.

Republican Party Working to Fasten the Single Gold Standard on the Nation. Would Abolish Greenbacks and Let Shylocks Control the Country's Money—The Conflict Between Right and Wrong.

The love of money is the root of all evil.—Timothy.

Nothing in use by man for power of all can equal money. This lays either low. This drives men forth from quiet dwelling place. This warps and changes minds of worthiest stamp to turn to deeds of baseness—troubling men all shifts of cunning and to know the guilt of every impious deed.—Sophocles.

There is no longer room for doubt that we are in the "crisis" foreseen long years ago by many of our wise and patriotic statesmen. They not only foresaw—they warned us in unmistakable terms of impending danger. They pointed out its source and its methods and advised that vigilance which is always and everywhere the price of liberty.

Had we been less honest in our motives and less earnest in our efforts to secure material independence for ourselves and for our country—in other words, had we been less ambitious and less patriotic, had we not believed in the equal honesty and patriotism of our fellow men—we doubtless should have taken the admonitions more seriously; we should have given more attention to the warning voices uttered in our behalf and might have avoided the danger now so imminent.

In his message to congress in 1861 President Lincoln said:

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with—if not above—labor in the structure of government. Let the people beware of surrendering a political power which they already have and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against them and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty will be lost.

Again, near the close of the war, in reply to a letter from a friend in Illinois, President Lincoln wrote:

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations will be enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless.

Could his predictions, his fears, have been more fully verified?

Thoughtful men — seers — in other countries as well as in our own have sounded a similar alarm. Thomas Carlyle was not silent, and Sir John Lubbock a half century ago declared: "There is likely to be an effort made by the capital class to fasten upon the world a rule through their wealth and by means of reduced wages to place the masses upon a footing more degrading and dependent than has ever been known in history. The spirit of money worshipers seems to be rapidly developing in this direction."

If further evidence were wanted of the malign, inhuman designs of those who direct and control the present strenuous effort for "currency reform" it may be found in the following well authenticated "confidential" circular, issued by English capitalists and sent to their correspondents in this country to influence legislation during our war—in the dark days of 1862:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This was favor, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, tried by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money.

The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that.

In this circular, let us not fail to observe, is the very first suggestion of the retirement of the greenbacks—the best money we have ever had—"to which the millionaire has taken off his hat and the banker has made obeisance!"

Under the specious pretext of "currency reform" a determined effort is being made not only to retire our greenbacks and all other forms of government paper money, but to perpetuate the demonetization of silver, thus placing us more firmly on a single gold basis, also taking from the government one of its most important functions—the issuing of money—and giving it into the control of money lenders, apparently for their sole benefit. What this would mean to farmers and manufacturers, to business men generally, who may need to borrow money, can be discovered only by a careful study of the proposed banking laws.

Secretary Chase said, after his long and intimate knowledge of monetary affairs: "My agency in procuring the national bank act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country." This is the conflict in which our country is now engaged.

That we need currency reform is clear. That we are not in condition to experiment in the matter is equally clear. That we do not need to experiment is clearest of all, for we know that from 1792, when our monetary system was formed, to 1873 (indeed, from 1687 to 1873) the free admission of both gold and silver to the mints kept them at a practical parity, with never a variation of more than 3 per cent. We know also that when silver was demonetized in 1873 it was worth 3 per cent more than gold.

Therefore it is believed that by undoing the wrong of 1873 (which Hon. John G. Carlisle justly characterized as "a conspiracy" and the greatest crime that any government could commit against its people) silver would be restored to its rightful place, our honest debts would be honestly paid in honest money, the wheels of industry would be set in motion and prosperity would again gladden the hearts of our unhappy people.

If people generally had opportunity to study the subject in all its aspects and bearings, the condition would be less serious. Unfortunately nearly all of our most widely circulated newspapers, on which the majority of people depend for knowledge of the subject, are zealous partisans and content themselves with ignoring or obscuring conditions, misstating facts and misrepresenting opinions, motives and intentions. Instead of honest statement and argument they falsify, ridicule, villify and calumniate. In reading them one is reminded of a speech made at a press banquet by a prominent metropolitan newspaper correspondent. He said: "We hear much of an independent press. You know and I know that we have no such press. We are all paid to suppress our honest opinions. Were we to write them they would not be printed. If by accident or oversight they should appear, we should be out of a job in 24 hours."

Now that the Republican party is in control and is leaving no effort untried for securely fastening the single gold standard upon our nation it would seem wise to consider the opinions and arguments of that prince, prophet and high priest of Republicanism, Hon. James G. Blaine. He said:

I believe the public creditor can afford to be paid in any silver dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. If paid in a good silver dollar, the bondholder has nothing to complain of. We coined both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the equal of the other. It would not be difficult to show that in the nations where both have been fully recognized the most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that than prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the day laborer, whose toil lays the foundation for the whole superstructure of wealth.

The exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most massive fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most hopeless and hopeless poverty in the humbler walks of life.

A gold and silver nation, like France, can exhibit no such individual fortunes as abound in England, but it has a peasantry whose thrift in silver savings can pay a war indemnity that would have beggared the gold bankers of London and to which the peasantry of England could not have contributed a pound sterling in gold nor a single shilling in silver.

On the value of gold as money the Hon. John P. Jones said in the most exhaustive speech ever made on the subject in this or probably in any other country:

If gold be the best money, it will of course stand the best test. Let us apply to it the test that we would apply to all other things. The supreme test of all things human is the ordeal of war. To win battles a country must have the best men, the best guns, powder, clothes, blankets, horses, tents, food. All these require money and, one would suppose, the best money. What is to be said of money that disappears on the outbreak of hostilities?

Do we consider those the best citizens who leave their country on the first appeal to arms? Has mankind been mistaken in its estimate of duty and valor? Is the true patriot, after all, not the man who goes to the front, but he who takes the first steamer for a neutral port to return only when the conflict is ended? If gold be the best money, is it not extraordinary that no nation on earth has ever been able to fight with it? At the first roar of the cannon gold goes, and never returns till it comes in the hands of usurers.

The lesson of history is that national money fights for liberty—not international. It is extraordinary that people will call that money "best" which deserts and leaves them helpless at the slightest note of danger.

During our late war who ever was gold? If gold was the best money, why did not the government officials seize and make it serve the country? They did not hesitate to seize men and send them to the front. Is gold more sacred than men? If in the supreme emergency of war a nation can dispense with gold, why during peace should it sacrifice justice to obtain it? If the people do not destroy the gold standard, the gold standard will destroy them.

Another representative Republican, Senator Ingalls, has recorded in unmistakable terms his estimate of the value of gold as money. He says:

No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. Armaments navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity and disaster it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of the greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory.

In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the south. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were the lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But as usual, when danger had been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggered to the front and asserted its supremacy.

Patriotic statesmen of whatever political faith have spoken freely and earnestly on this subject.

Peter Cooper wrote to President Hayes:

The demonetization of silver was a trick of the enemies of the poor man's money. Its remonetization would be a great relief now in the depression of all business, if not the best and final measure. Every intelligent man must see that as silver now forms more than one-half of the coined money of the world the effect of demonetizing it must not only be to lessen the value of the world's money, but it must appreciate the value of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced.

There is fast forming in this country an aristocracy [of wealth, the worst form of aristocracy] that can curse the prosperity of any country. Corporations are becoming the curse of modern life. They usurp the powers that of right belong to the community and the government and threaten the liberties of the people. The rich of the world are wedded to gold, the poor to silver. It is to the interest of the monayed kings to demonetize silver and make gold the sole money because they own the gold.

Wendell Phillips said:

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.

James G. Blaine said:

I believe the struggle now going on in this and in other countries for a single gold standard will if successful produce widespread disaster throughout the world.

James A. Garfield said:

Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolutely master of all its industries and commerce.

John C. Calhoun said:

The bank is the union of the government and the money power—a union far more dangerous than that of church and state.

Jefferson said:

Banks are more dangerous to the liberties of a people than standing armies. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs.

Daniel Webster said:

I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard.

Of this money question an earnest and patriotic statesman has said: "It is and will remain the supreme issue until honestly decided. That issue is stronger than presidents, cabinets or political parties, for it involves a great truth, and in politics as well as religion truth is the word of God. It can no more be crushed out or put down than can the lightning be chained or the whirlwind. It is a living, spiritual force, sharper than a two edged sword. It demands and will have an answer, or in the end it will rend in pieces whatever stands in its way."

The present conflict in which not only our country, but the world, is engaged is the "irrepressible conflict" of the ages, as old as humanity—the conflict between right and wrong, justice and oppression, good and evil.

It began, if not in the garden of Eden, soon after the expulsion from it, and will continue till sordid selfishness and greed shall give place to the precepts of the golden rule and the teachings of the sermon on the mount.

This it is which makes "eternal vigilance the price of liberty."

SUSAN LOOK AVERY.

Louisville.

JAPAN'S GOLD EXPERIMENT.

Paying Dearly For Its Attempt to Imitate "Civilized Nations."

While Republicans are trying to make the people of the United States believe that the gold standard is a good thing, Japan is learning a lesson of distress through adopting the creed of gold. Industrial conditions in the Flowery Kingdom have passed from bad to worse, and the year 1897 was marked by the greatest depression in manufacturing circles.

In his report on Japan's industrial condition A. H. Lay of the British legation at Tokyo says: "The cotton spinning industry, on which such great hopes were based, has already suffered severely. At the end of the year many of the mills were financially in a precarious condition and several small concerns in a state of bankruptcy."

In commenting on this report the London Financial News remarks: "These are the very mills whose prosperity not many months ago we were able to cite as indicating how comfortably a silver using country could compete with Lancashire. In the early part of last year the Japanese spinners were doing uncommonly well, and the belief that all the surplus yarn would find a ready market in China was being realized. The year exports of yarn to China reached 40,360,320 pounds, against only 16,256,116 pounds in 1896. The future seemed rosate, but, in Mr. Lay's words, the adoption of a gold standard in October, together with the fall in silver and the enhanced cost of labor and fuel, doomed these expectations to disappointment."

There we have cause and effect set alongside in a way that should impress the Indian government, if it can for a moment emerge from its own narrow preoccupations so far as to look on currency and exchange as factors influencing the whole life and prosperity of a country, and not merely the settlement of a foreign debt charge. Japan is paying dearly for its desire to imitate the "most civilized nations" and placing itself on a gold standard. Foreign trade has fallen off, manufacturing has declined, and just at present a panic is threatening the country. Truly the gold standard is a good thing—to let alone.—Chicago Dispatch.

Opinions Change.

The United States still leads in silver production, with Mexico a close second. Countries that produce little if any silver are interested in having silver possess as little purchasing power as possible. Countries that have to buy wheat are influenced the same way. In short, man's universal effort is to get what the other fellow has with as little exertion as possible. The man who pays too much for what he buys and too little for what he sells will become a bankrupt, and so will a nation.

There was a time when the Republicans charged everybody who opposed the issue of greenbacks with treasonable designs. Now they charge everybody who favor the issue of greenbacks with treasonable designs. Thus do old party opinions change.—Dallas Mercury.

First class job printing done at this office.

THE BLOOD BEFORE USING MALTOX

MALTOX

THE BLOOD AFTER USING MALTOX

MADE FROM MALT BEEF AND OTHER STRENGTH GIVING MATERIALS.

109 POINT STREET, PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Gentlemen:—I have pleasure in saying a good word for Maltox. I have been run down, weak and exhausted and have taken Maltox as a tonic and find it entirely satisfactory and shall continue to use it. Mrs. A. C. G. WOOD.

8 BOND STREET, HAVERHILL, May 12, 1898.

To the Maltox Company—

Gentlemen:—I have recently got up from an attack of grippe and I took your Maltox as a tonic and strengthener and was greatly pleased with it as it strengthened me, gave me an appetite and built me up. I am pleased to recommend it as a tonic and you have permission to refer to me. Yours truly, ANNIE S. TULLY.

PROVIDENCE, May 13, 1898.

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Dear Sirs:—The Maltox I have taken has done me a great deal of good. It helped me in stomach trouble and in rheumatism. Its effect is immediate and seems to revive me at once. I am glad to recommend it. I have not for years found anything that did me so much good. Yours truly, Mrs. F. JONES.

Do not hesitate if you are suffering from indigestion, impoverished blood, nervousness, headache, loss of strength, poor circulation, lassitude MALTOX is what you need to build up the blood, feed the nerves and restore vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. Maltox works on a new principle. It has cured others; it will cure you. At all druggists 25c. and 50c. bottle.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, JULY 17.
Sun rises—4:22; sets, 7:18.
Moon rises—3:06 a. m.
High water—10:45 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

Excepting the slight chance of thunder storms developing from local conditions, fair weather continues to be indicated for New England. It now seems certain to be clear and pleasant Sunday, with normal summer temperatures and light, variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINDOWSCREENS WITH TEA.
We have received a new lot of Window Screens. One with a pound of 60c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros.' Tea store, 68 Merrimack street

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS
Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Stationery at bottom prices. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone 429-4.

Pianos, organs, sheet music, violins, banjos, etc., at Steinerts, 130 Merrimack street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

When you pack your trunk for vacation, be sure to put in a bottle of Dows' Diarrhoea Syrup. Sure cure for summer ills.

The paving of Broadway in front of the city stable began yesterday. The flags are being laid today by a force of a dozen men.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

In competition with French, German, and other European Waters at the World's Fair held at Brussels, Belgium, Ballardvale Lithia Water was awarded the highest honor, a Gold Medal, for purity and large amount of Lithia in solution in the water. E. A. McQuade, 75 Market street, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Agent.

COUNTY TAX.

Cambridge's county tax in 1897 was $73,687.84. Lowell's was $66,809.60. What has the city of mistaken identity to say about that?—Cambridge Press.

Fishermen know that unquenchable thirst that attends their sport, and how good anything cool to drink tastes. The best drink at such a time is Williams' Root Beer. Never start on a trip without it.

INVITED TO PICNIC.

Mr. Charles H. Richardson, formerly agent of the Appleton mills of this city now of Clinton, has invited the members of the First Trinitarian Congregational church and congregation to a lawn party and basket picnic at his residence in Clinton, on Tuesday, July 12th

LATHERS' UNION.

The lathers of the city got together in their hall last night, to decide on the price of work for the season. After some discussion it was voted to fix the price at $1.75 per thousand. Another meeting will be held at the hall, at 32 Middle street, Monday night, and it is hoped that all the lathers n the city will attend.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Henry Rollins, in the employ of Gale & Kenney, got a serious wound while at work in the vacated rubber store on Central street, Friday. He fell against a transom, breaking the glass and cutting ugly gashes in one wrist. The wound bled badly and Dr. Waller had to take 14 stitches, the nerves and tendons being lacerated. It is a bad wound.

FRACTURED HIS THIGH.

Robert Everett, a lad of nine years living with his parents at 3 Stromquist avenue near the Fair Grounds, fell out of a pine tree while climbing about 8.30 last night and fractured his right thigh. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital.

The Middlesex mills are again running nights on account of a big government order received.

MILLINERY.

Second week of our grand clearing sale, trimmed hats and bonnets made of the choicest material and trimmed in the most artistic manner, to be sold at the lowest prices ever quoted for high class stylish millinery. Do not fail to see the prices in the show windows of Mme. Gregoire. The economical will reap a rich reward from these fearful price sacrifices.

STRUCK ICE WAGON.

One of the Lakeview cars outward-bound yesterday struck two of the Lakeview Ice company's wagons. The collision occurred out near the Mammoth road bend, the car striking the rear wheel of the wagon, but doing no damage. The second collision occurred a hundred yards further on, the driver failing to hear the motorman's warning. In the second collision, there was no damage to amount to anything.

KLONDIKER HEARD FROM.

Mr. Charles A. Stocks, who left the city last winter, ultimately bound for the Klondike, was heard from yesterday. A letter received by his wife shows that he was at St. Michael's on June 15, and was preparing to sail up the Yukon. He states that the party had a very stormy passage to St. Michael's, four of the boats belonging to the prospective mining company being smashed during the voyage. The men suffered greatly from seasickness. At the time of writing, they were preparing their boat to sail up the Yukon, and probably by this time they are near a landing place.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 KIRK ST.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Dun & Co. Report Upward Tendencies.

FALL SHIPMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Failures for the Week Not Alarming.

New York, July 16.—The destruction of a Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the feat, the weary flags of truce at Santiago and at last the surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day, Dun & Co. report. Americans have grown, and see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market $1,210,274,016 worth of domestic products abroad in a year against $616,052,814 worth imported. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are more impressive.

The fall shipments begin in boots and shoes and works have smaller orders than they want, some because they refuse contracts at old prices. Leather costs more, but yields slightly for common hemlock sole, while prices of hides are decidedly weaker at Chicago. Behind all is a great distribution, by many dealers greater than in May, and extraordinary abundance of pasturage promises cheaper cattle. Shipments from the east in July have been only 3200 cases less than last year, when deliveries in the first half of the year were 190,000 cases smaller, but shipments are now greater than in any former year and 17 per cent greater than in 1892.

Money is coming into New York heavily in July, commercial loans are hard to find and the interior is paying its debts in advance. It is to New York a revelation, to some bankers inconvenient, the enormous prosperity attained at the west last year. Treasury receipts for bonds cause no disturbance, and the greatest foreign balances ever known give certainty that no foreign demand can disturb the market for a long time to come.

Failures for the week have been 215 in the United States, against 203 last year, and in Canada 23, against 27 last year.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Boston, July 16.—Recruits for the Ninth Massachusetts, to the number of 35, left yesterday afternoon for Camp Alger.

The Massachusetts delegation to the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. As to the exposition, the members of the delegation have but one opinion. In magnitude, it far surpassed their expectations.

The governor's executive council met yesterday afternoon, and a number of nominations sent in by the governor were confirmed, among them being that of Justus A. Bailey of Kingston, as commissioner of pilots.

The Count of Turin, nephew of the king of Italy, has been spending a couple of days in this city in the course of a pleasure trip around the world.

BASE BALL.

Games Today—Shamrocks vs. Elms, North common; Wannalancits vs. Emmets, North common; Mysteries vs. Fairmounts at Atherton. All of which will be most exciting.

Stirk will not be allowed to play with the Wannalancits according to the frame for the meeting of the two teams.

The Atlantics have an off day today as they originally intended to play the Mysteries.

The Bootblacks have organized and want games with 19-year-old teams. Thursday's victory was the result of the wonderful pitching of Prof. Dave Manning, known to everybody who wears a shoe.

Boston, July 16.—The champions played wretchedly in the field yesterday, and were weak at the bat, being easily shut out by the Pittsburgs. The features of the game were Padden's superb work at second for the visitors and Stahl's long running catches in right field. Score:

Pittsburgs.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, r. f.	5	1	2	3	1	0
McCreery, c. f.	5	2	3	3	0	0
McCarthy, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gray, 3 b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
O'Brien, 1 b.	3	0	0	8	0	1
Bowerman, c.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Padden, 2 b.	3	1	1	2	5	0
Ely, s. s.	3	1	0	3	2	0
Tannehill, p.	4	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	14	1

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, s. s.	2	0	0	4	1	1
Tenney, 1 b.	2	0	0	4	1	0
Stivetts, 1 b.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Duffy, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	0	2	3	1	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Hickman, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	1	2
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	3	3	1
Lewis, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	34	0	7	27	11	4

Pittsburgs ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—6

Two-base hits—McCreery, Collins. Earned runs—Pittsburgs, 2. Stolen bases—Donovan, McCreery, Stahl. First base on balls—By Tannehill, 2; By Lewis, 3. Passed balls—Bergen, 3. Time—2:03. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance—1500.

The Louisvilles won in New York through the erratic pitching of Meekin and errors by Doyle and Van Haltren.

The Brooklyns won a 12-inning game from the St. Louis team yesterday, 3 to 2. Miller, their pitcher, was taken ill in the second inning, and Dunn took his place. Griffin and La Chance were injured.

Shortstop Wrigley's error in the seventh gave the Clevelands yesterday's game in Washington, 5 to 4.

The Phillies easily defeated the Cincinnatis, 7 to 3. Dwyer was hit hard and was relieved by Hill.

Errors by Schiebeck and O'Brien gave the Providences a good lead in the early stages of the game with the Montreals, but after that the visitors settled down and gave Souders good support. The Montreals pulled the game out by hard hitting in the fourth and sixth innings by the score of 7 to 4.

The Torontos won the game in Springfield by bunching hits and bases on balls. Otherwise the visitors were outplayed.

A bad decision by O'Neill at the plate spoiled the Springfields' chance to win in the eighth. Score: 7 to 4.

The Baltimores made a garrison finish yesterday and won in the ninth inning, although the Chicagoes scored six runs in that inning. Everett and McCormick had a fight on the visitors' bench, the result of badinage. McCormick was too badly used up to continue play. Score: 10 to 9.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

FIRE AT A LAKE RESORT.

Newport, Vt., July 16.—A fire in Gregoryville, Que., 20 miles down the lake from here, burned two summer hotels, two blacksmith shops and four residences. The valuation of the property destroyed is placed at $30,000. There was no insurance on the residences, and the hotels and shops are only partially covered. The fire started by the explosion of a lamp carried by Mary Beach in one of the hotels. She was severely though not fatally injured. Several of the guests in the hotel had narrow escapes from injury.

BICYCLE NEWS.

Paul Bourotte's good showing in his first middle-distance race here has resulted in an attempt to match him with McDuffee for twenty-five miles. McDuffee will be obliged to meet him, as the open challenge of his team to race any rider has not been withdrawn. The indications are that this match will be arranged very soon.

Michael and McDuffee will have another meeting within the month, if present negotiations do not fall through. If it can be arranged for a week from today, the race will be run at New York on the Manhattan Beach track. Michael is very averse to racing in Boston and the probability is that he will not be seen in competition here again during the outdoor season. Manager Shafer has already agreed to ride several races in Boston next winter, if the city should happen to have an indoor track.

As a result of personal visits and circular letters from President Potter, the chief consuls of the various divisions are to begin an active canvass at once with a view to restoring the L.A.W. to its former position above the 100,000 membership mark.

It is announced that immediately after the McDuffee-Michael "race" July 2, Eddie McDuffee distributed $300 among his pacemakers as a reward for faithful service.

The L.A.W racing board has received more money from sanction fees this season than ever before in the history of racing.

Boston followers of racing are wondering why W. Martin included such middle-distance riders as Michael, Vernier, E. Taylor and Linton and sprinters like Gardiner, Bald and Cooper in his world-defying challenge for unlimited pursuit races, in which such men could not hope to compete, even with substantial handicaps.

SAW A SNAKE.

The passengers on the Lakeview car that arrived in the square at 7.30 last evening, reported that they saw a black snake crawling along the side of the road just this side of Mammoth road. They say that the snake was of unusual size and the car was stopped that the passengers might see it.

Security BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

POLITICAL NOTES

Ex-Alderman Wilson Is Yet Undecided.

SHAW AND CUSHING WILL FIGHT HARD.

The Former's Friends are Very Active.

A prominent republican politician said yesterday: "I talked with John Wilson Thursday, and he told me he had not decided whether he will oppose Mayor Bennett in the caucuses. He acknowledges that he wants to be mayor and is considering the advisability of opposing a man who has had but one term."

Within the past week, Councillor E. H. Shaw's boom for the shrievalty nomination received a good start.

It was reported that republican voters in this city, that is, the rank and file, are taking kindly to Mr. Shaw and several of the leaders, noticing the drift, have joined forces with the councillor and are working for him. While many figure it out that Shaw and Cushing, coming from this end of the county injure each other, many of Shaw's friends regard the fact as a unit of strength to him. They reckon that their man will go into the convention with a good vote behind him from this end. Cushing, too, they say, will manage to make a respectable showing with the aid of his deputies and officers. They say the fight in the convention will be a Shaw-Cushing contest and the friends of the other candidates, ready to do anything to defeat Cushing, will jump to Shaw when they see their own candidate's chances are hopeless.

The Holt campaign committee is becoming very active in republican circles in this city. Mr. Holt's visit here this week served him well, for he managed to gain the acquaintance of many who will take anybody but Knox. Mr. Holt's friends are particular about letting the people know about his public service for it compares very favorably with that of Mr. Knox. The congressman is expected to visit Lowell in the course of a few days and then the situation here can be "sized up" better. There are any number of republicans here who are ready to fight Mr. Knox, while there are many others who will warmly support him.

Captain Dolan, it is expected, will be re-appointed assistant postmaster in Lawrence. The captain was prominent in the good government movement in the last campaign in Lawrence.

BOXING GOSSIP.

"Mexican Pete" Everett, the Colorado heavyweight, whom Jim Jeffries knocked out in three founds at San Francisco last April, isn't convinced, nor are his backers, that the Los Angelan is the match of the Cripple Creek greaser. Everett up to the time of his meeting with Jeffries, had dallied along in the easy by-ways of fistendom and had secured a lengthy string of winning battles. He was a "stake" fighter and it is generally agreed that against anybody other than Fitzsimmons or Corbett, the Cripple Creek capitalists would regard betting on his chances a better investment than handling gold mines.

Everett has an "angel" in particular a mine owner named R. H. Simmonds, who is anxious to back Pete against Jeffries for $10,000 a side and to prove that the offer is on the level, the miner has posted $2500 in hard cash as a forfeit to bind his challenge. It is refreshing in these days of wind jamming and jaw-smithing to find a boxer and a beaten one at that, who can command hard cash backing for a return scrimmage with his late conqueror. My opinion is that Everett, while a good man in his class, would be rather easy picking for Jeffries in another try, and the wonder of it is that Billy Delaney, who is handling the interests of the Californian, does not snap up the challenge before Simmonds has a chance to change his mind.

Mr. Simmonds is entitled to the most distinguished consideration of lovers of fighting, but while we doff our tiles to his gameness, we must emphatically condemn his judgment.

Tom O'Rourke has practically decided to match Tom Sharkey and Joe Goddard. The latter, notwithstanding his defeat by Maher, made more friends during the contest than Peter did. He is anxious to fight, as there is bad feeling between Goddard and the sailor over the result of their last contest in San Francisco, which was won by Sharkey after a slam bang rough and tumble scramble.

Jack Downey and Danny McBride are underlined for the star event of the Greater New York A. C. Coney Island on July 18. Edward McCloskey and Eddie Loeber will meet in the preliminary bout. McCloskey is the Philadelphian who made a fairly good showing against Ben Jordan at the Quaker City on July 8 in a six-round contest.

If Eddy Curry and Sammy Kelly can agree on terms Tom O'Rourke will offer them a purse for a contest.

HAD NO SEAT.

AND REFUSED TO PAY A FARE.

Thursday, Attorney John Costello of Fall River brought suit against the Newport and Fall River Street Railway company in the sum of $5,000 each in the interest of Rudolph Haffenreffer and William B. Covel, the latter of Boston and the former of Fall River. The suits are brought to recover damages for alleged inconvenience, indignities and assault suffered by the plaintiffs while riding on the defendant company's cars.

Tuesday night, Landlord Murphy of the Stone Bridge House advertised a grand opening at his hotel, and many Fall River people attended among them being the plaintiffs.

The railroad company, it is alleged, was notified that there would be a big increase in the travel over the line that evening and accepted the responsibility of handling the crowd by sending out extra cars.

The plaintiffs in company with Mr. Costello, boarded the last car from Stone Bridge to this city and it was crowded. Mr. Costello was fortunate enough to get a seat while the plaintiffs were compelled to stand. On the way the conductor asked for fares and Messrs. Haffenreffer and Covel refused to pay on the ground that they had no seats and that they were not compelled to pay unless they were furnished with seats. Later, the conductor renewed his request for fares and again he was refused.

Mr. Costello advised the men to pay under protest, which they did, and then the suits were brought.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

Absolutely Pure

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES TOMORROW.

First Trinitarian—Morning, "Universal Salvation;" evening, "The Triumph on Land and Sea."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "God's Confidence;" evening, "Some New Attractions."

First Presbyterian—Morning, "One Thing;" evening, "Christ, the Greatest of Social Reformers."

Eliot—Morning, "Tribulation."

Free Church—Morning, "The Life of God in Man."

St. Paul's—Morning, "The Modern Camp Meeting;" evening, "Victory."

First Church of Christ—Morning, "Truth;" evening, "Elijah Converting the People from Baal to God."

First Congregational—Morning, "The Work of the Army and Navy."

Centralville M. E.—Morning, "If the Lord be God;" evening, "Blindness"

Chelmsford Street F. B.—Morning, "Satisfied;" evening, "Unconditional Surrender."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, "Spiritual Depression;" evening "Till We Meet Again."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "The Abode of the Righteous."

First Unitarian—Morning, "Light and Shadows."

Grace Universalist church—Morning, "Weighed in the Balance."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Jesus as Prophet;" evening service at Worthen Street Methodist.

Worthen Street Methodist—Evening, "The Glory of Sonship;" the morning service to be with the Worthen Street Baptist.

Paige Street F. B.—Morning, "Enthusiasm and Service;" evening, "The Ark and the Flood" illustrated.

Kirk Street—"Stand Upon the Mount." Illustrated war lecture in the evening.

First Universalist—Subject, "The Ill Fated La Bourgogne."

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH BY MR. E. N. BURKE.

A very beautiful window, the work of Tiffany of New York, has just been placed in the south front of St. Anne's chapel, by Mr. E. N. Burke, in memoriam to Grace W. Burke, William A. Burke and Katherine E. Burke. The staging is not yet removed from the window, and the tinting of the wall, which will serve as a framework, is incomplete, but when it is finished the effect will be extremely fine.

The subject of the design is "The Angel of the Resurrection." The principal figure is the angel with uplifted arm, and the second angel is standing on the stone that has been moved away from the door of the sepulchre. On the left are the two women who were early at the sepulchre, and the expression of wonder and amazement on their faces is grandly represented. The light is just breaking in the east, in a rich, yellow glow, and rolling the purple clouds back to the west, a superb arrangement of color and shading. The principal lights rest on the faces of the two angels, which seem to glow with life, and the expression is simply perfect. The angels are robed in white and every detail, every graceful fold, is most artistically done.

The faces alone are painted and other color effects are produced in the glass, giving a rich shading.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Clearance Sale

Large quantities of high quality at reduced prices. Let your wisdom put your dollars on the right track.

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IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS

The Appleton National Bank

has been appointed by the United States government agent for the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, and will carry in stock for sale under Schedule A (Documentary) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And $1, $3, $5, $10 and $50 each.

Schedule B, (Proprietary), 1-8, 1-4, 3-8, 5-8 of one cent, and 1, 1 1-4, 2, 2 1-2, 4 and 5 cents each.

Banking House, 174 to 182 Central, Corner Hurd street.

Banking Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FRED H. ELA, Cashier.
GEO. W. FIFIELD, President.

CAPT. CHARLES S. COTTON of the U.S.S. Harvard, Now Lying in Portsmouth Harbor, Under Quarantine. The Ship Has Just Arrived From Santiago, with 1007 Spanish prisoners. During the Voyage a Mutiny Occurred and was Quelled by the Ninth Mass. Regiment, Which Shot Six and Wounded Twelve.

War or Peace?

Inflammation means war in the delicate, sensitive skin or mucous membrane.

POND'S EXTRACT,

externally or internally, brings peace in a moment. Try it for *sunburn, chafing, sore eyes, sore feet, mosquito bites, stings of insects, bruises* and all pains. The genuine is manufactured and bottled solely by the Pond's Extract Company at their own factory.

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CENTRAL STREET.

Another Reduction in the Prices of Garments.

Every garment well made, of good material and sure to give satisfaction.

Linen Suits $3.50, were $5.00.
Duck Suits $2.00, were $3.50.
Pique Suits $3.50, were $5.00.
Muslin Suits $1, were $2.50.
Dimity Suits $2.25, were $2 98
Broadcloth Suits $4 00, were $7.50.

Silk Collarettes $3.49, $4.50 and 5.00. Laundered Waists $1.00, were $1 50. Laundered Waists 75c., were $1.25, and numerous other small lots that we wish to close out are marked down.

Our Separate Skirts have given satisfaction to thousands of ladies. We have our usual large line, including silks, satins, mohair, brilliantines, henriettas, brocades, serges and novelties, also linen, crash, duck, pique and denim, plain and trimmed. Qualities the best, prices the lowest.

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